



Energy+Environmental Economics

# **Achieving New York's “Green New Deal” And Deep Decarbonization Of The Electric Sector**

**Independent Power Producers of New York  
33<sup>rd</sup> Annual Spring Conference**

**May 8, 2019**

**Albany, New York**

**Arne Olson, Senior Partner**



# **E3 is a San Francisco-based consultancy with significant experience in renewable integration & decarbonization modeling**

- + This presentation is based on lessons learned from studies in many other jurisdictions**
  - **California:**
    - Ongoing support in CPUC's Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) proceeding
    - Landmark 2014 study of 50% RPS goal conducted for five largest utilities
    - Resource planning support for LADWP and SMUD's 100% RPS plans
    - Reliability implications of 100% RPS for Calpine
    - Renewable integration modeling for CAISO
  - **Hawaii:**
    - Supported development of HECO's plan to achieve 100% renewables by 2045
  - **Pacific Northwest:**
    - Cost and reliability implications of 100% renewables for NW utilities
  - **Upper Midwest:**
    - Resource planning support for Xcel Energy's 100% zero carbon goal
  - **Western Electricity Coordinating Council:**
    - Assessment of flexibility challenges under 50%+ high renewables



# Five key takeaways from studies in other jurisdictions

- + Takeaway #1: Significant carbon reductions can be achieved at a reasonable cost
- + Takeaway #2: Dispatchable renewables & storage can help solve operational reliability challenges
- + Takeaway #3: Firm capacity is needed for resource adequacy
- + Takeaway #4: The last 10% is a killer!

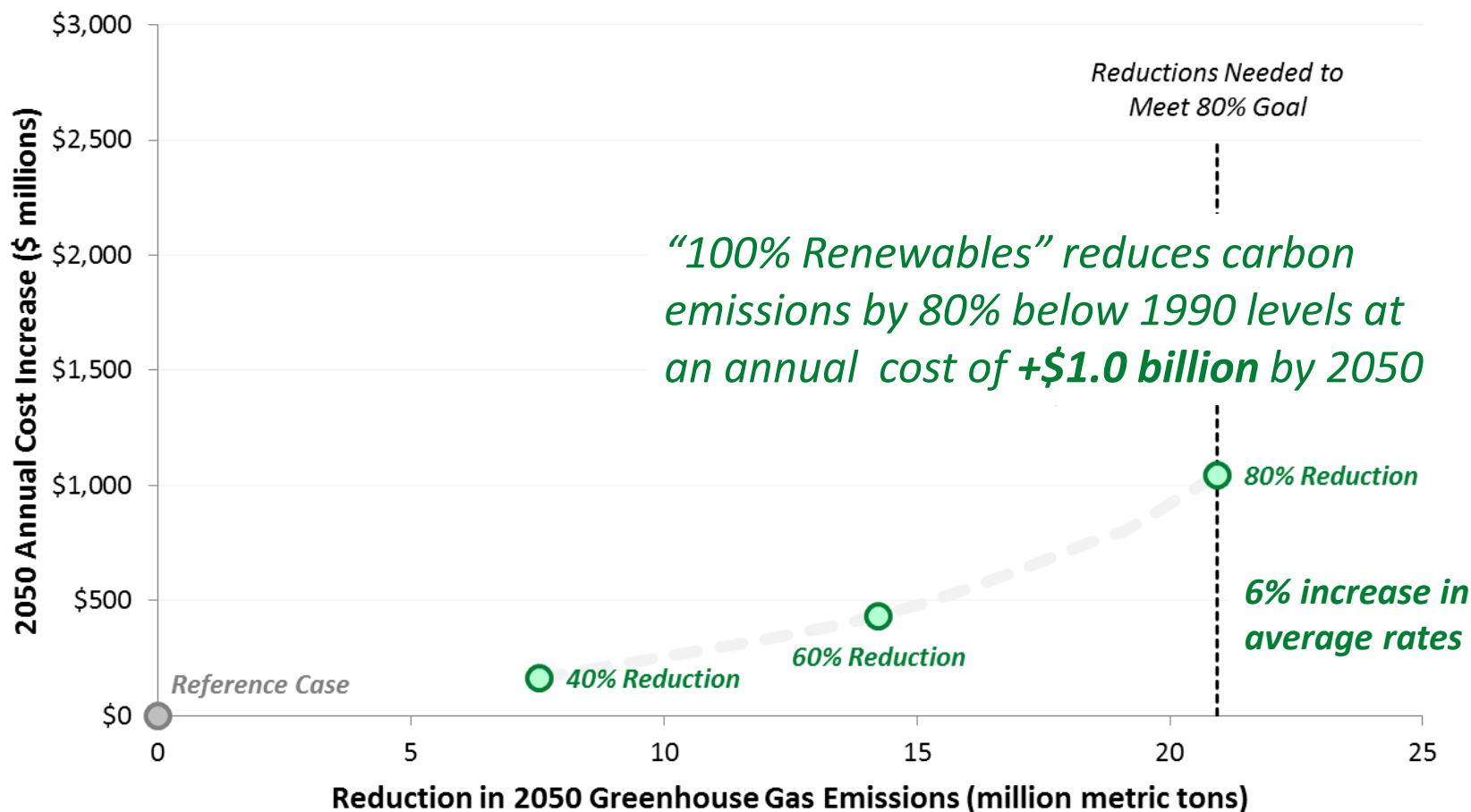


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**Takeaway #1: Significant carbon reductions can be achieved at an acceptable cost**



# Pacific Northwest: 80% CO<sub>2</sub> reductions achieved with high wind/solar penetration

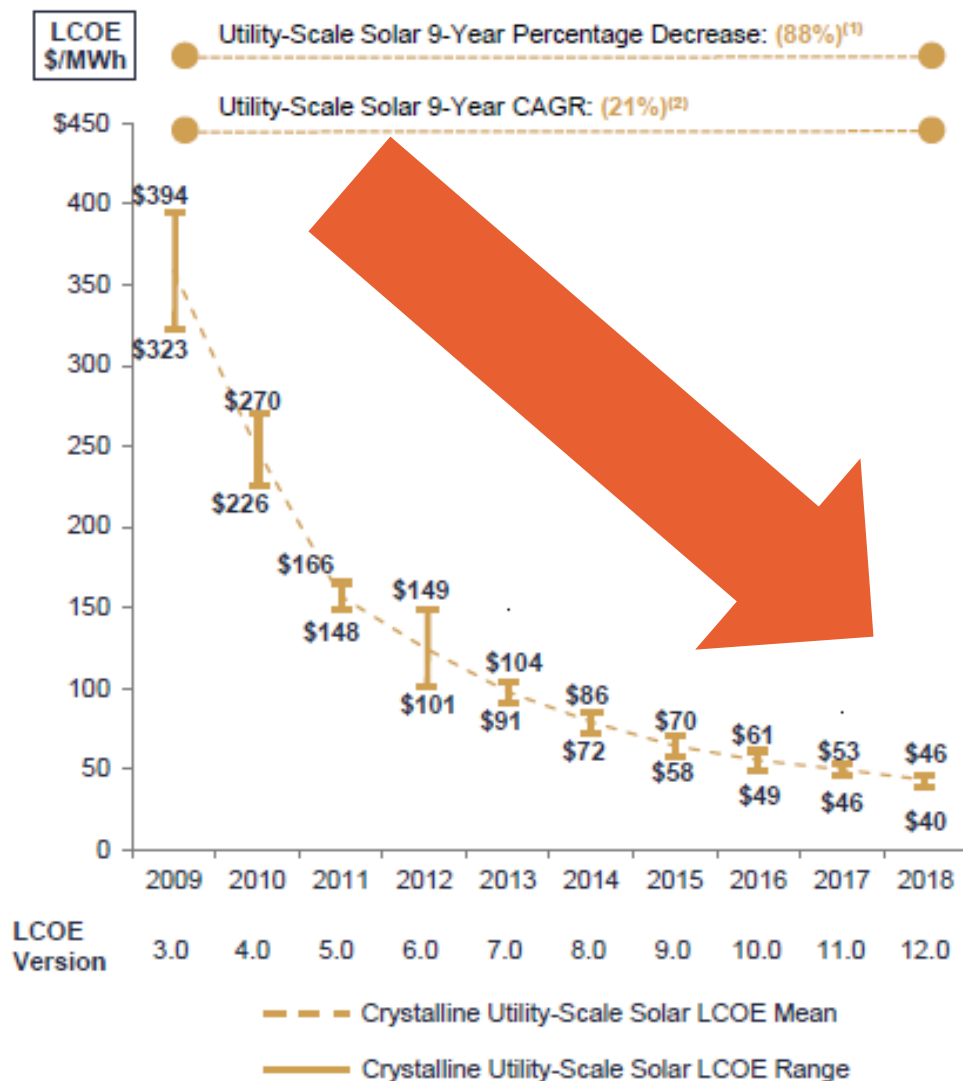






# Technology advancement is reducing the cost of achieving higher renewables

## Unsubsidized Solar PV LCOE



- Solar, wind and battery storage costs continue to fall
- New solar and wind are now competitive with gas and coal on an energy basis

Idaho Power 2019: solar PV PPA at \$21.75/MWh!



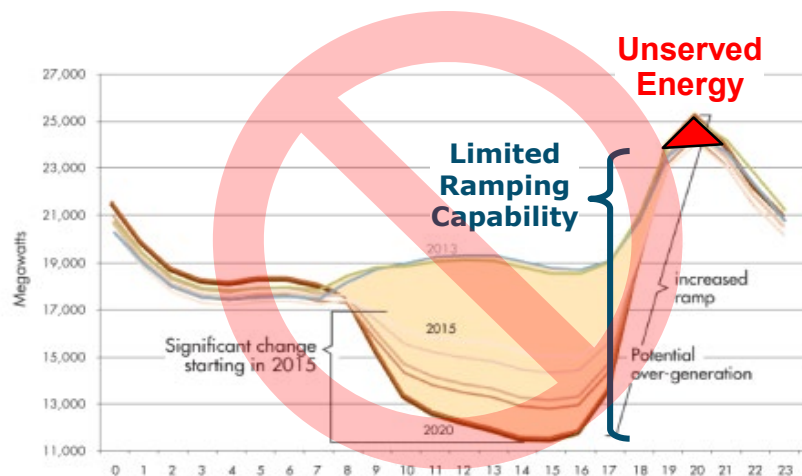
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**Takeaway #2: Dispatchable  
renewables & storage can help solve  
operational reliability challenges**

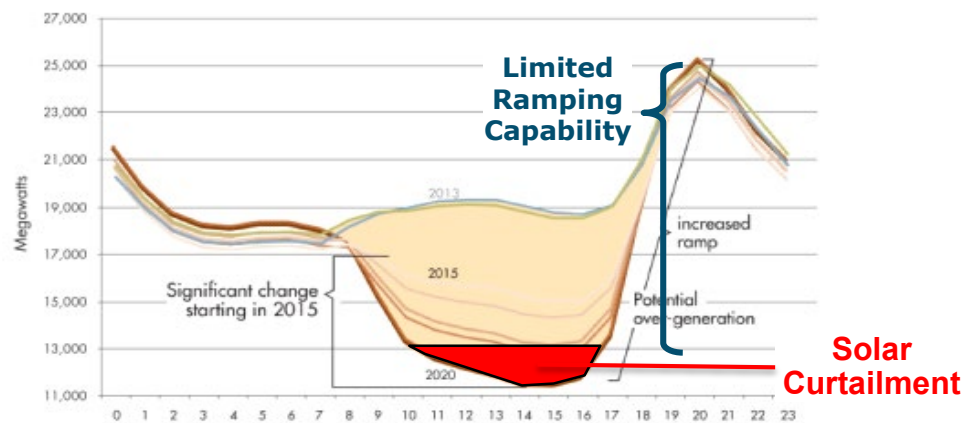


# California: dispatchable solar takes care of the “duck curve”

Early worry:  
insufficient  
ramping  
capability  
causes loss  
of load after  
sunset



Solution:  
Dispatch  
solar to  
ensure  
reliability



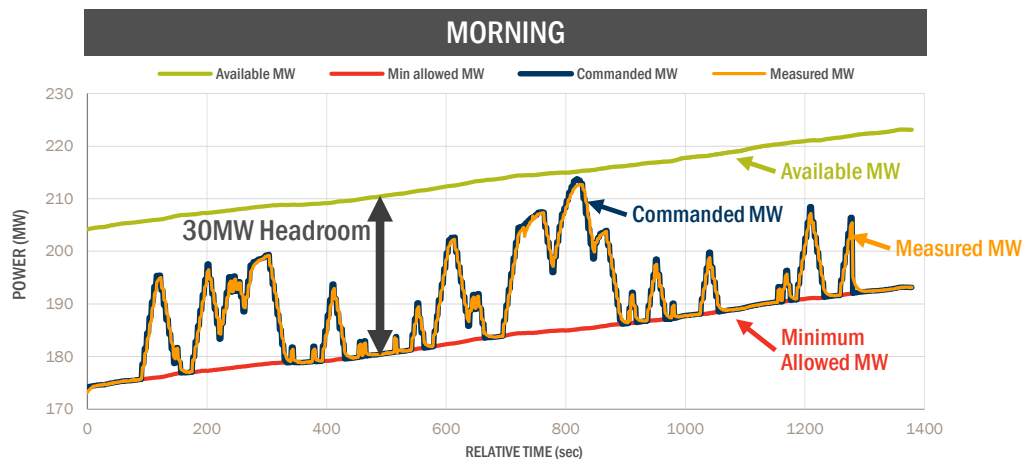




# First Solar/NREL/CAISO demonstration of using solar for essential grid services

Inverter-based resources such as utility-scale solar can provide NERC essential reliability services with greater precision than comparable conventional alternatives

- Example: regulation service / following AGC signal



## USING RENEWABLES TO OPERATE A LOW-CARBON GRID:

Demonstration of Advanced Reliability Services from a Utility-Scale Solar PV Plant



California ISO



2017 NARUC Award Winner  
Utility Industry Innovative Pilots or  
Demonstration Projects

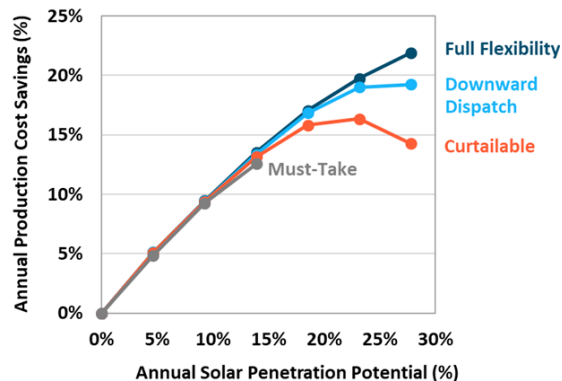
<http://www.caiso.com/Documents/TestsShowRenewablePlantsCanBalanceLow-CarbonGrid.pdf>



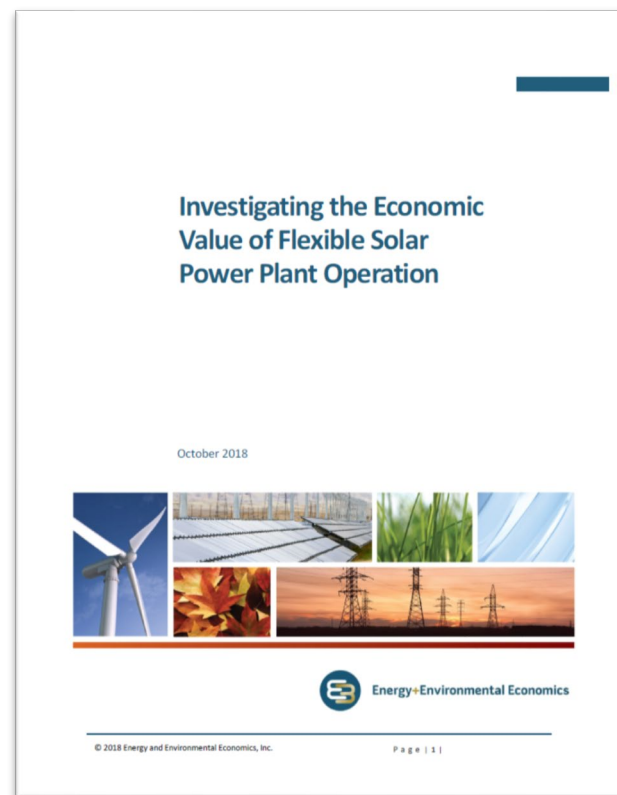
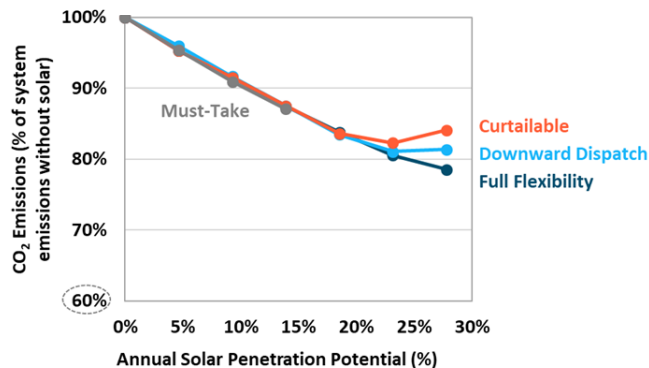
# E3/First Solar/TECO study demonstrates the value of flexible solar power plants

- + Detailed study of operations under high solar penetration (up to 28% of annual energy supply)
- + Dispatchable solar is key to retaining value of solar at penetrations in excess of 20%

## Production Cost Savings



## Emissions



2018 Top Innovators  
Public Utilities Fortnightly

Nelson, J. et al. October 2018. *Investigating the Economic Value of Flexible Solar Power Plant Operation*. Energy & Environmental Economics.  
<https://www.ethree.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Investigating-the-Economic-Value-of-Flexible-Solar-Power-Plant-Operation.pdf>

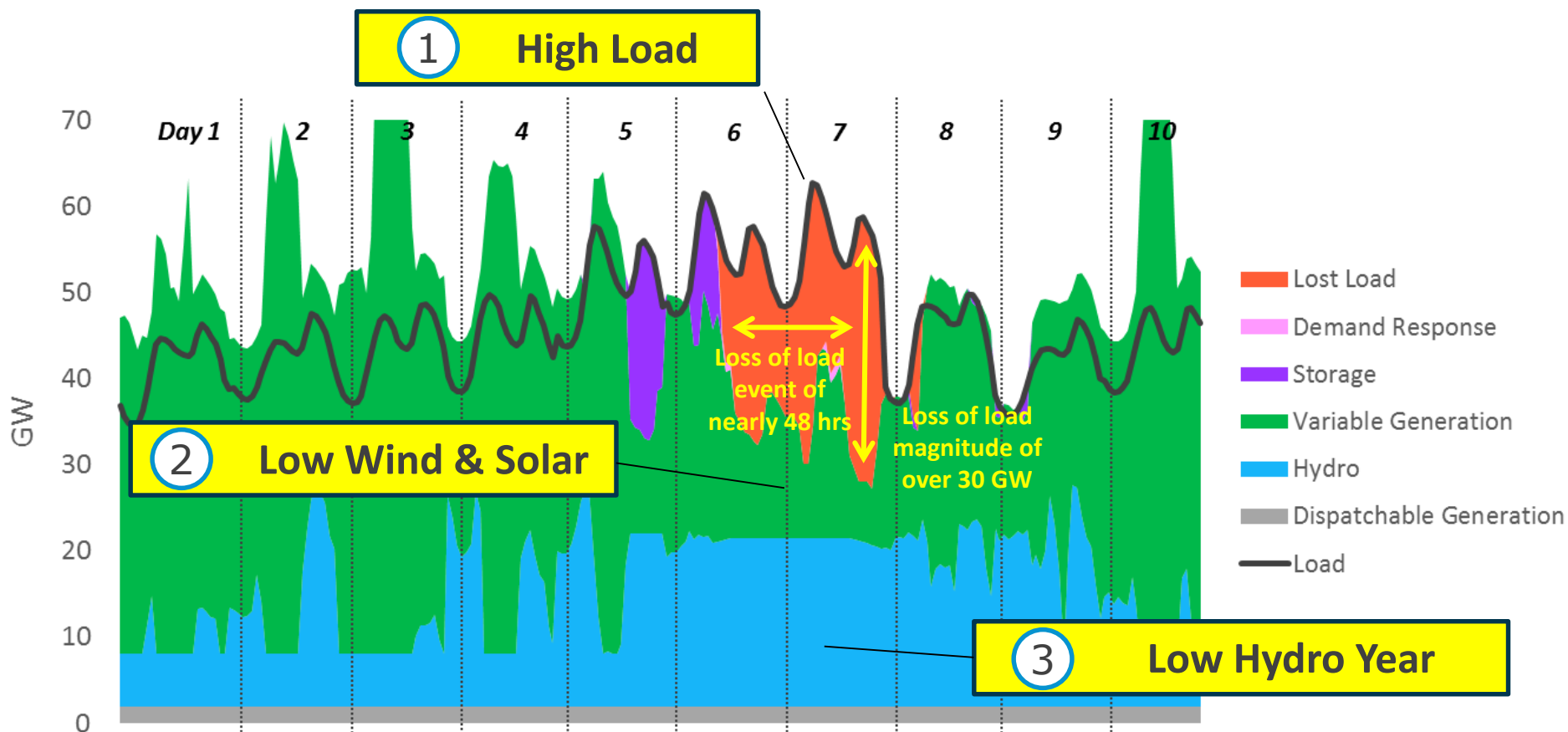


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**Takeaway #3: Firm capacity is  
needed for resource adequacy**



# Most challenging condition is a multi-day stretch of high loads and low production





# Candidate technologies to provide firm capacity in a low-carbon grid

## + Nuclear

- Conventional: *baseload low-carbon resource*
- Small modular reactors: *potentially flexible low-carbon resource (not considered)*



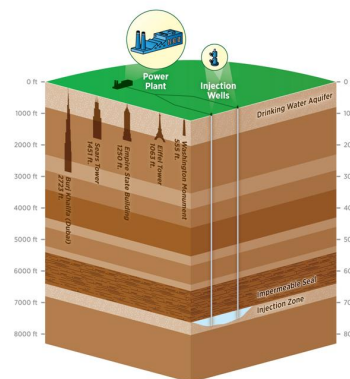
## + Fossil generation with carbon capture and sequestration

## + Renewables with ultra-long duration energy storage

## + Carbon-neutral gas

- Gasified biomass
- Synthetic gas (hydrogen or synthetic methane)

## + Conventional gas generation (and live with a small amount of emissions)

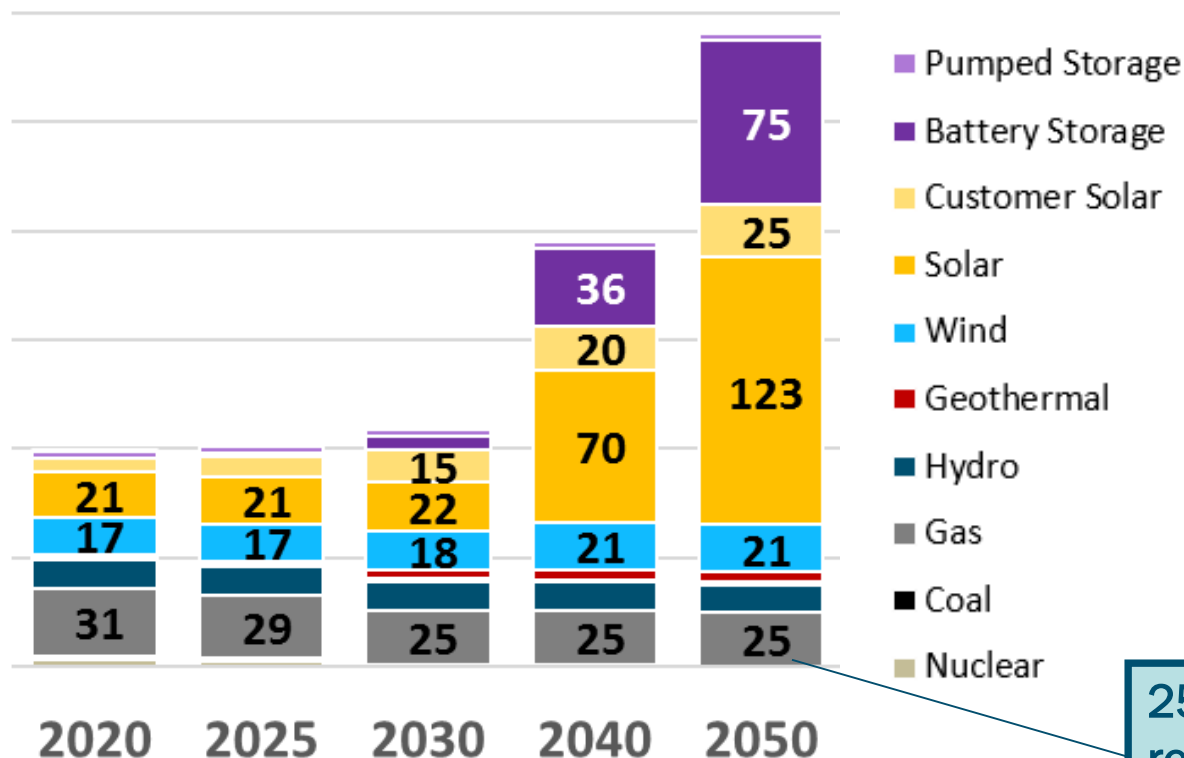






# California case achieves deep CO<sub>2</sub> reductions while maintaining gas for resource adequacy

## 2050 Portfolio Achieving 92% CO<sub>2</sub> reductions in California



Achieves “100% Renewables” on a net basis (complies with SB 100)

25 GW of gas generation retained through 2050 (<10% capacity factor)

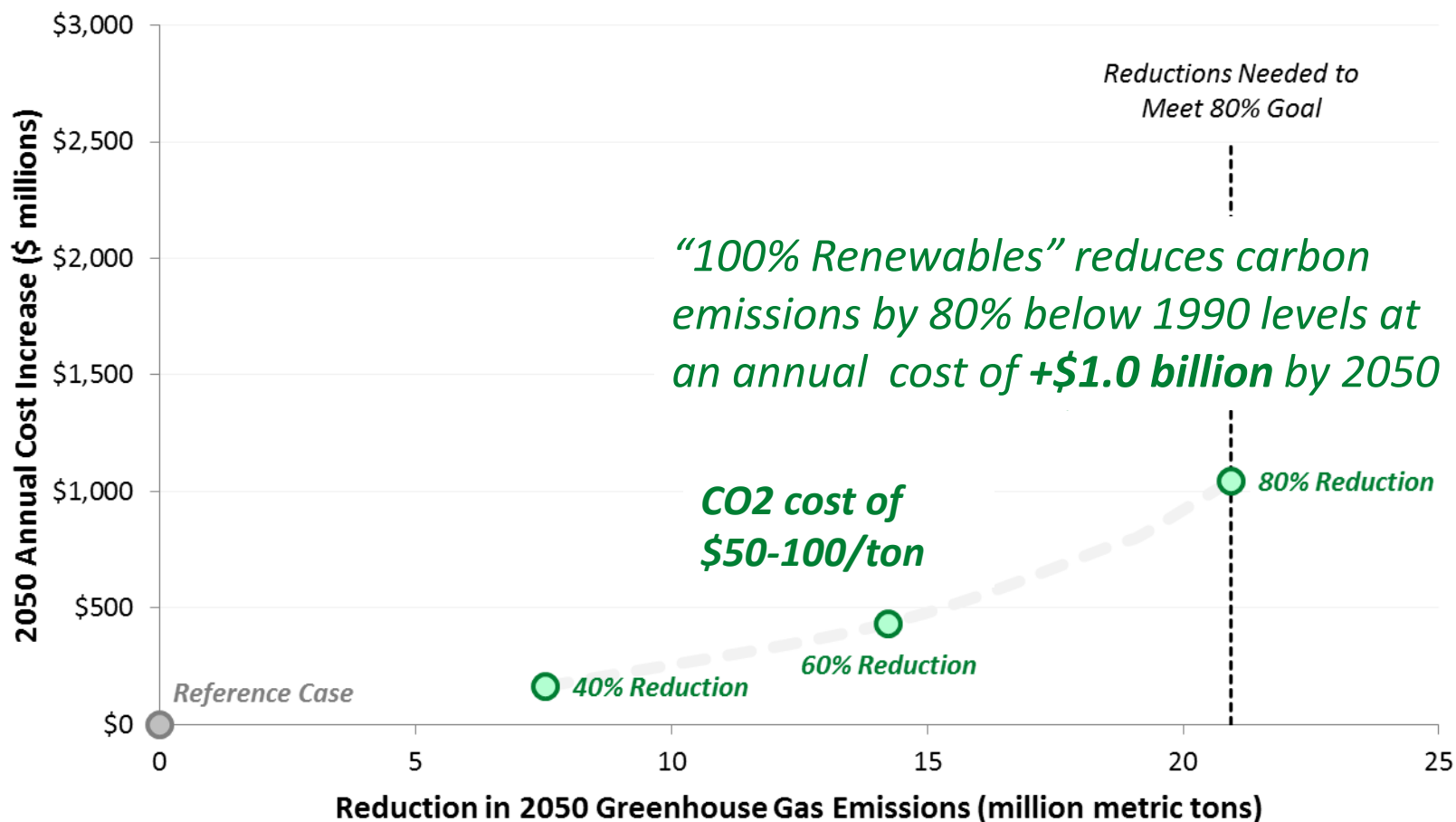


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**Takeaway #4: The last  
10% is a killer!**

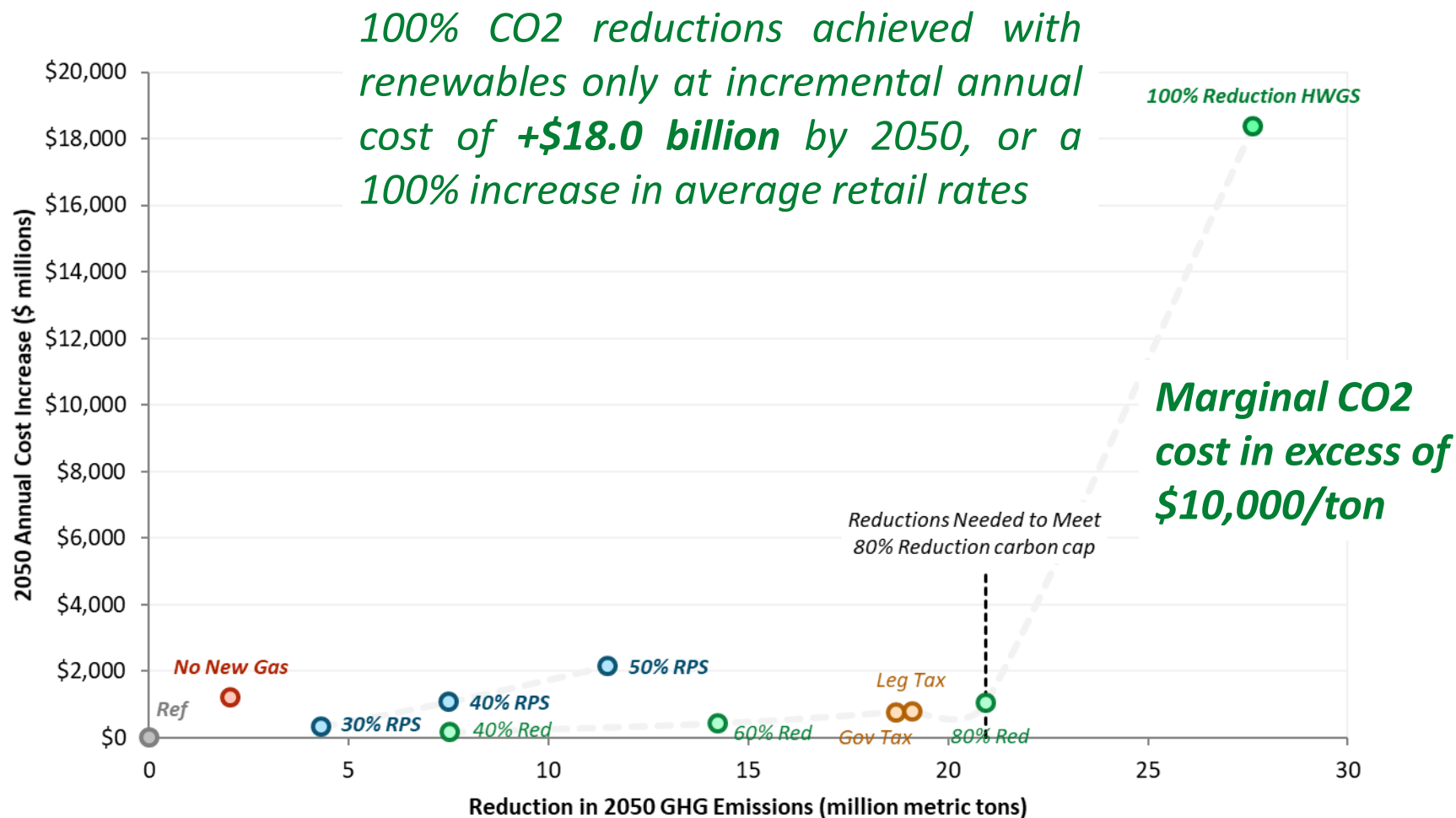


# Pacific Northwest: 80% CO<sub>2</sub> reductions achieved with high wind/solar penetration





# Pacific Northwest: 100% CO<sub>2</sub> reductions would result in a doubling of retail rates





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# Thank You!

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