

# The Future of Clean Energy in the U.S.

DRIVERS, INNOVATIONS, AND CHALLENGES

PRESENTED BY  
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PRESENTED FOR  
Morgan Stanley Equity Research

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# Agenda

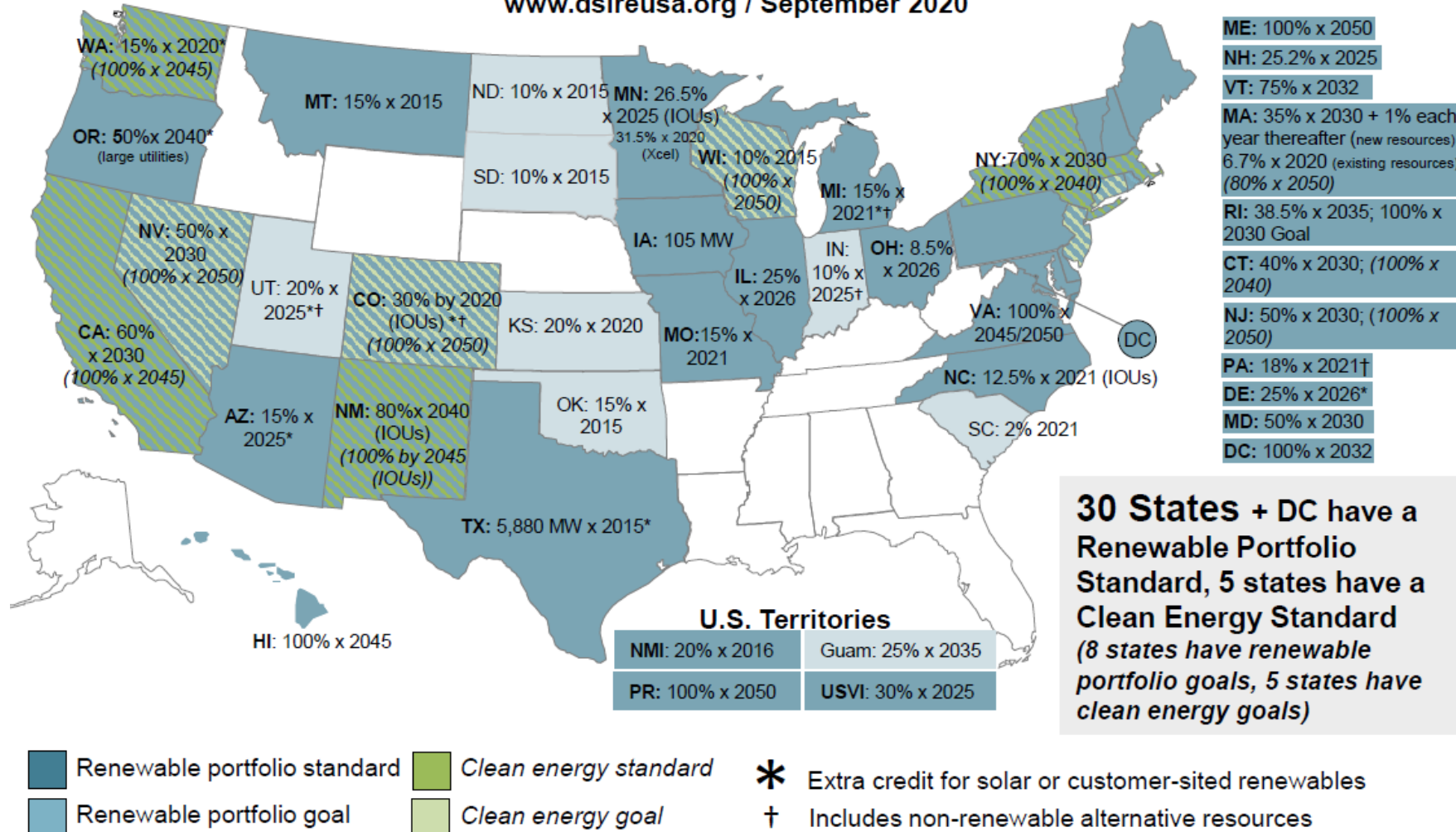
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- I. Drivers of Clean Energy Investment
- II. Innovations to Watch
- III. Long-term Challenges

# State Clean Energy Mandates

## Renewable & Clean Energy Standards

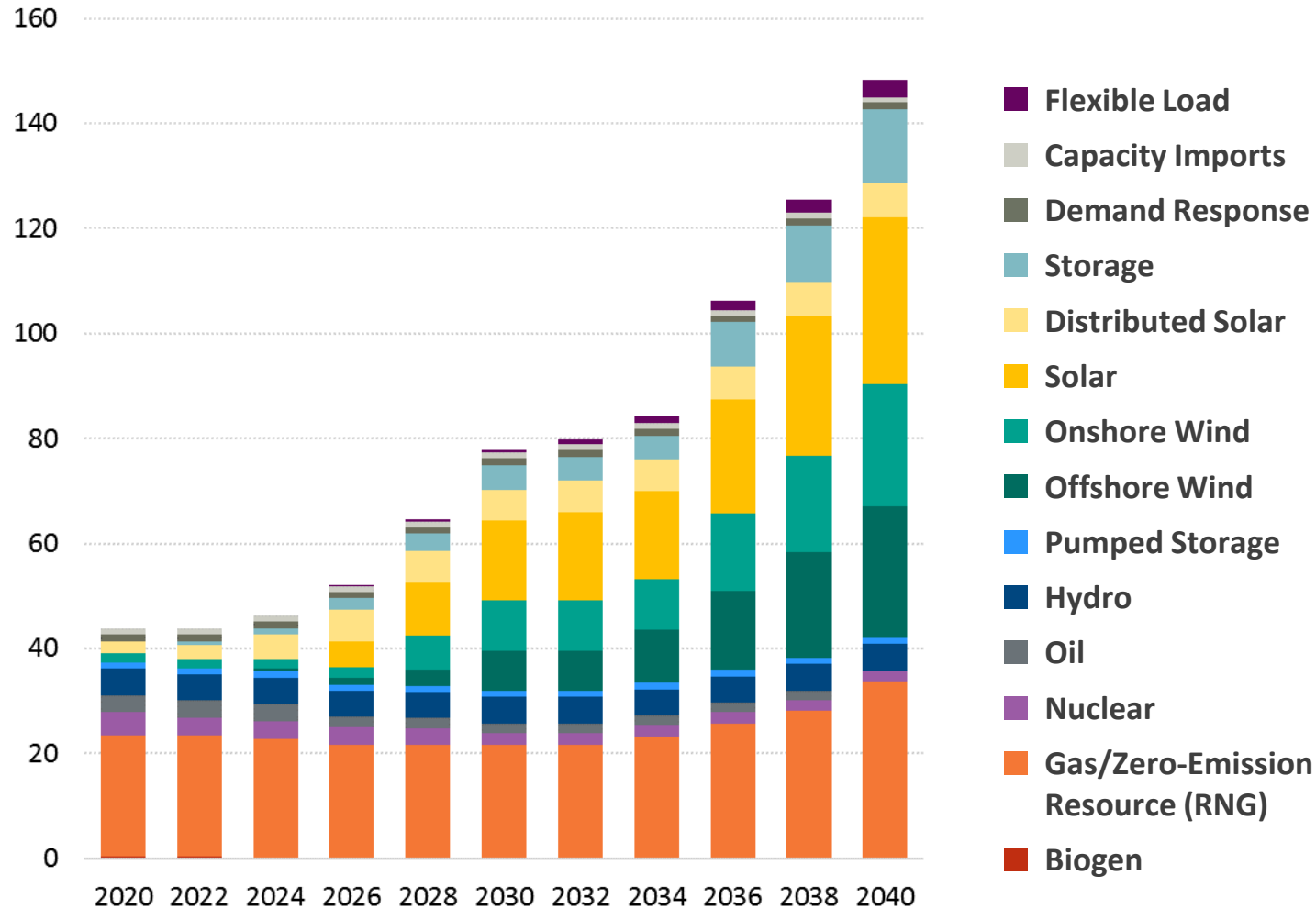
www.dsireusa.org / September 2020





# New York Needs +35 GW Renewables by 2030, 80 GW by 2040

Total Capacity (ICAP GW)



## Resources that **grow in capacity**

- Renewables to meet zero-emissions mandate
- Storage and flexible load for short-term balancing (+5 GW storage by 2030; 14 GW storage + 3 GW flex load by 2030)
- Dispatchable generation: gas-fired generators switch to zero-carbon fuel (RNG) in 2040, for long-term balancing

## Resources that **maintain their capacity**

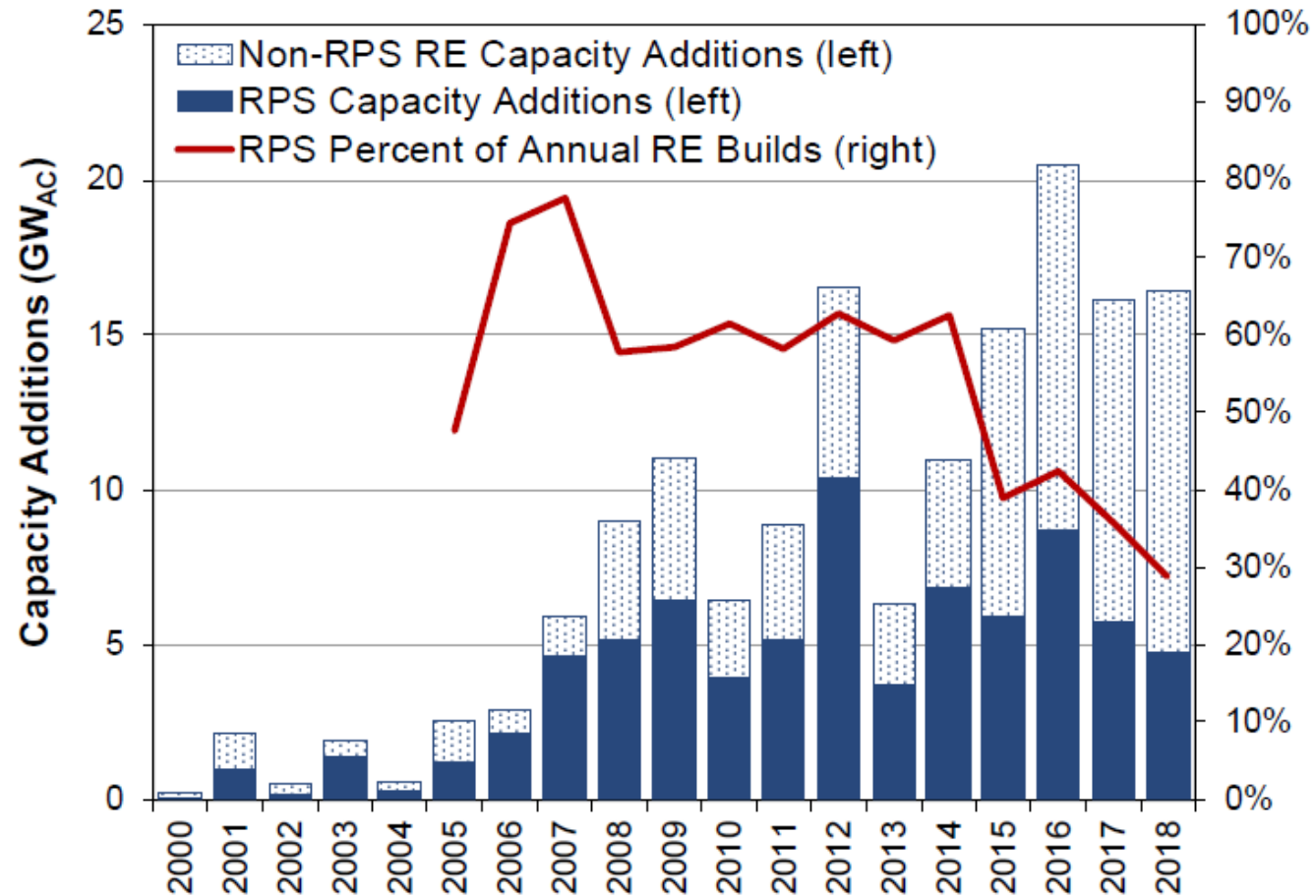
- Pumped storage for short-term balancing
- Hydro continues to provide clean power

## Resources that **shrink in capacity**

- Portion of nuclear fleet retires by 2030 due to high refurbishment costs
- Oil-fired generation fully retires by 2040

## But State Mandates are Not the Only Driver

### Annual Renewable Capacity Additions

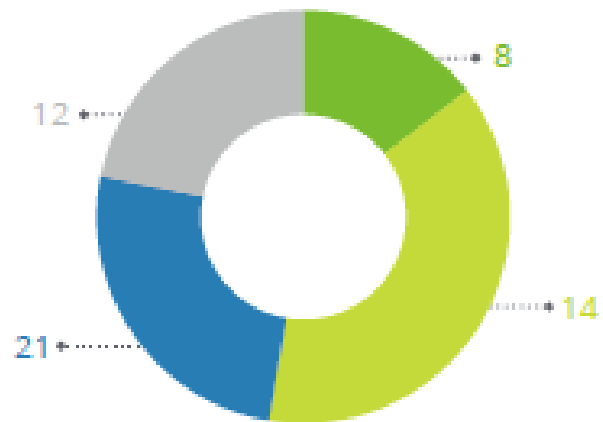


Source: G. Barbose, "U.S. Renewables Portfolio Standards—2019 Annual Status Update," Lawrence Berkeley National Lab, July 2019.

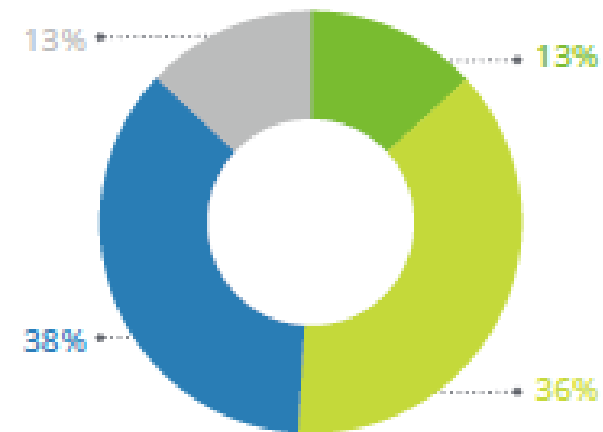
## Many Utility Targets Exceed RPS, for Environmental & Economic Reasons

- Carbon-free electricity
- Net-zero carbon emissions
- GHG emission reduction
- No target

Number of IOUs by decarbonization target type

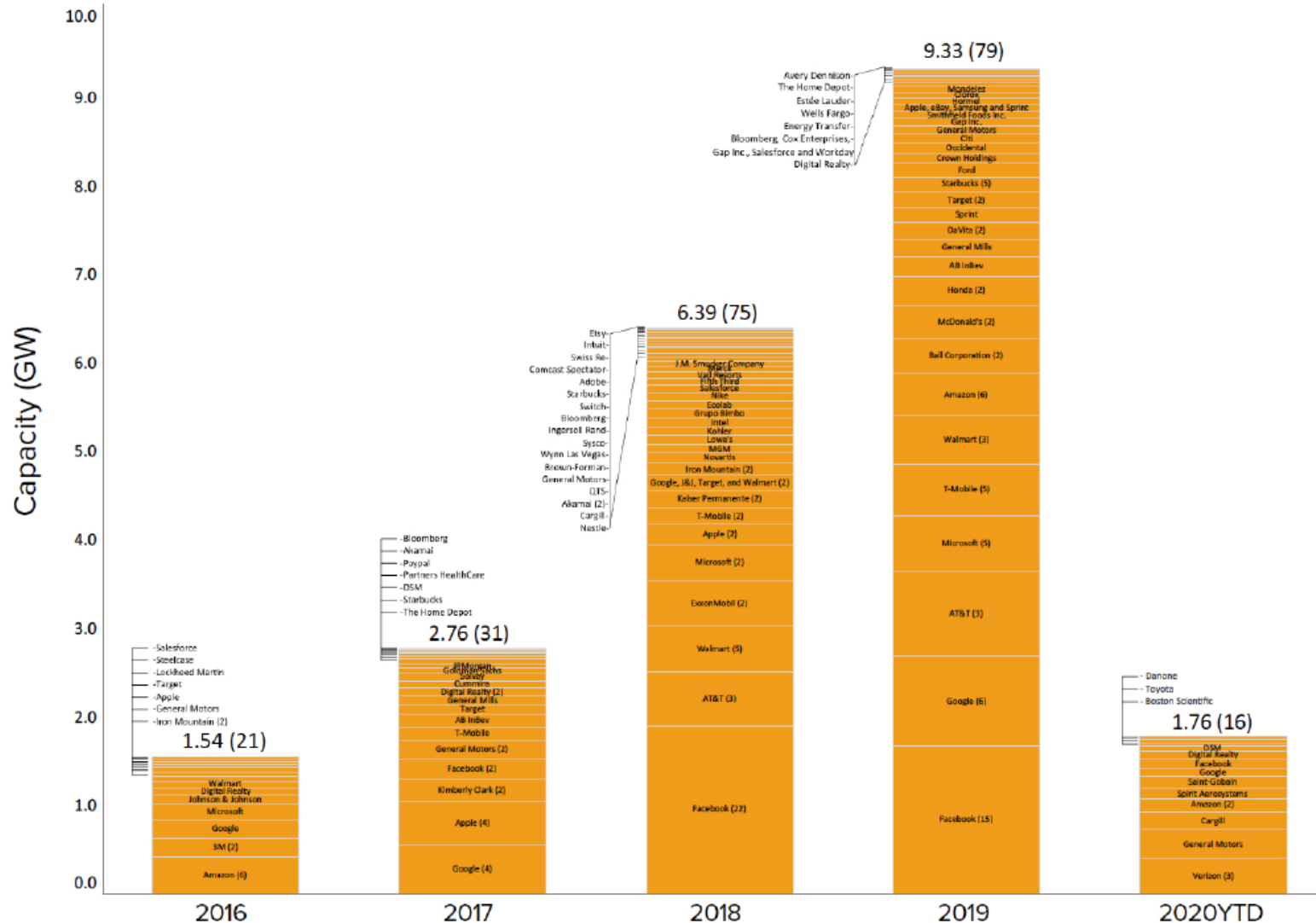


Share of retail electricity sales



Source: Deloitte Insights, "Utility Decarbonization Strategies," September 2020, p. 4.

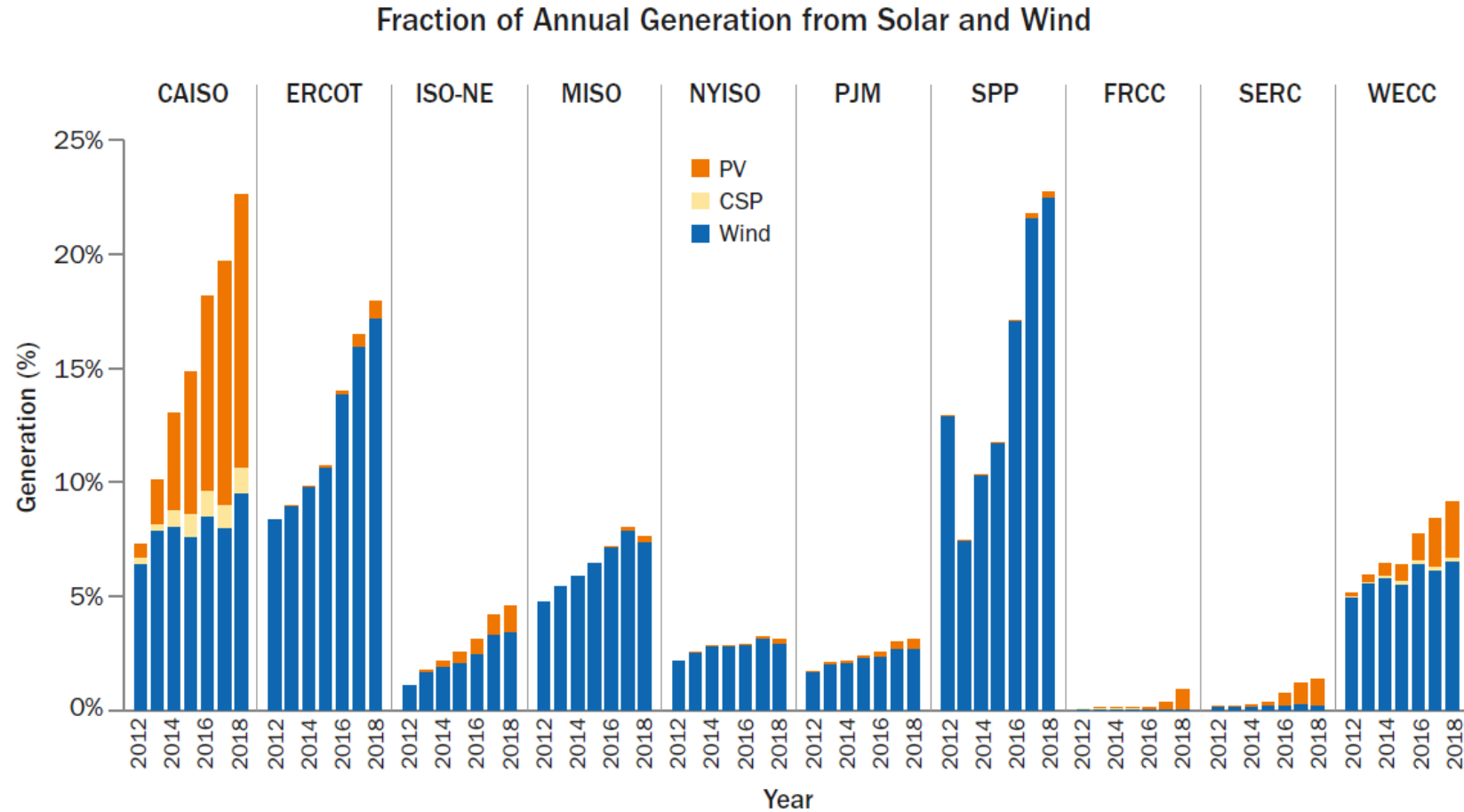
# Corporate Renewable Purchases Are Growing



Source: Renewable Energy Buyers Alliance, accessed from <https://rebuyers.org/deal-tracker/>, Oct 1, 2020.

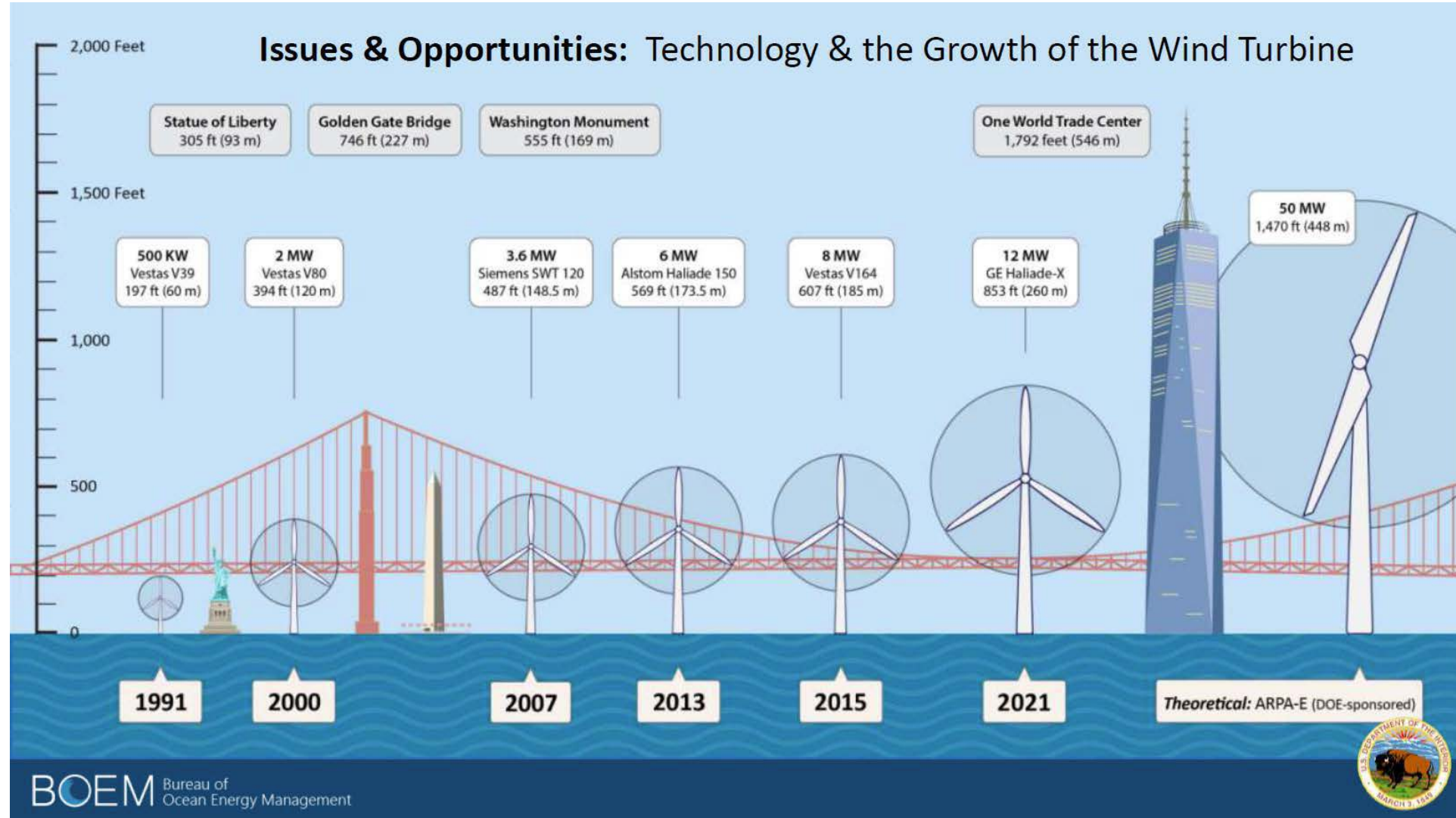


# Renewable Energy Penetration So Far, By Region



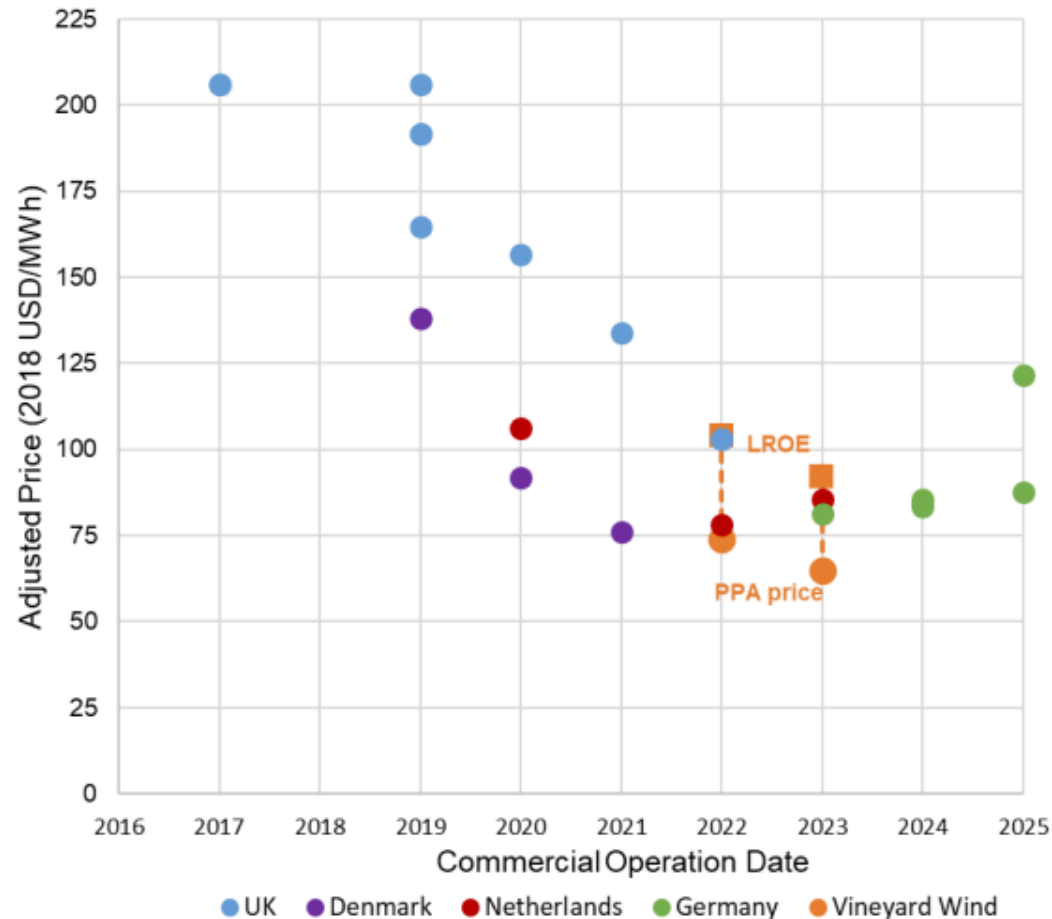
Source: 2018 Renewable Energy Grid Integration Data Book, U.S. Department of Energy, National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) and the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL), March 2020.

# Larger Turbines



Source: Bennett, J. [U.S. Outer Continental Shelf Renewable Energy](#). Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Presented at The Council of State Governments/Eastern Regional Conference. August 14, 2017.

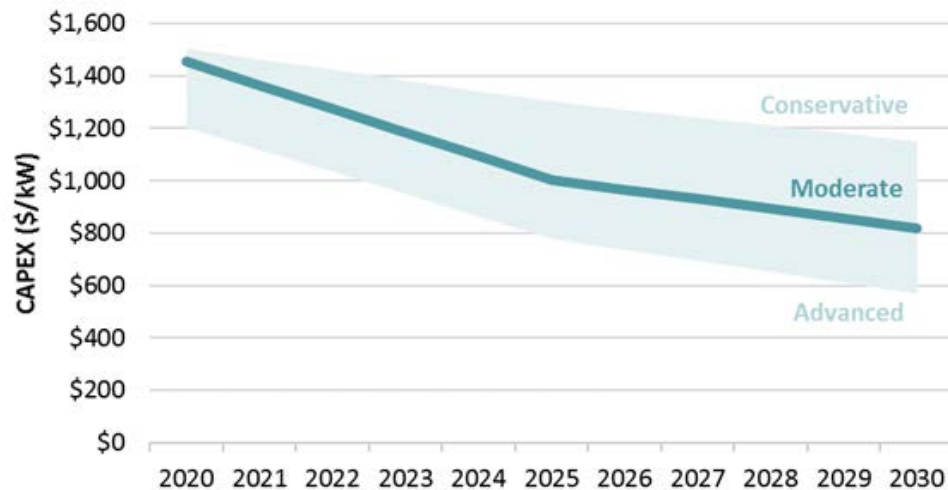
# Cost Declines Exhibited in Offshore Wind PPAs



Source and notes: P. Beiter, “The Vineyard Wind Power Purchase Agreement: Insights for Estimating Costs of U.S. Offshore Wind Projects,” National Renewable Energy Laboratory, February 2019. <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy19osti/72981.pdf>. “Adjusted Price” adds revenues exogenous to PPAs, including capacity and tax credits (Vineyard) and grid and development costs (D, NL, DK), in order to reflect the full economic cost.

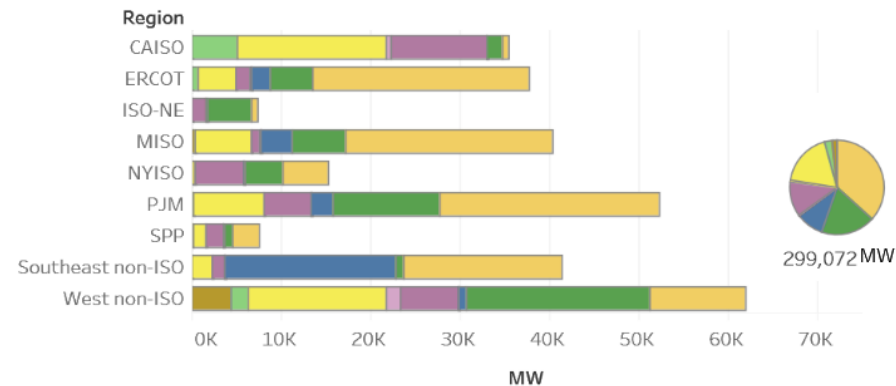
# Ongoing Development & Implementation of Storage

## Projected Installed Cost for 4-hr Li-ion Storage Systems

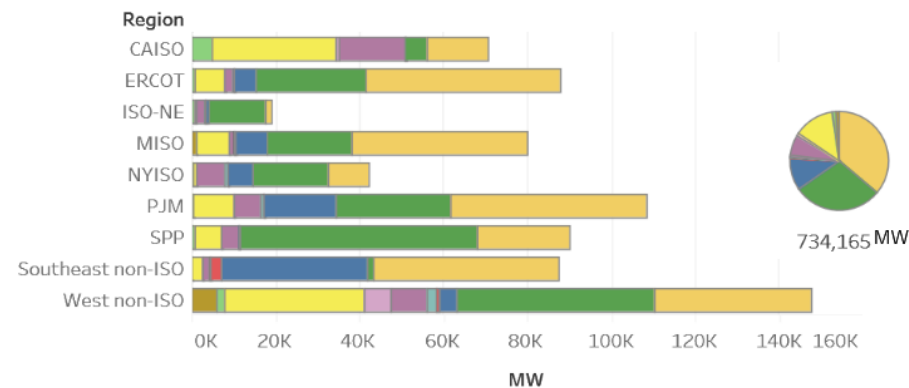


Source: NREL 2020 ATB <https://atb.nrel.gov/electricity/2020/index.html?t=su>

## Capacity Entering the Queue During 2019



## Total Capacity in Queue at End of 2019



Source: <https://emp.lbl.gov/generation-storage-and-hybrid-capacity>

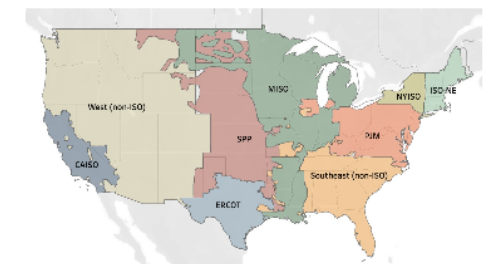
Year

Hybrid plant data included in 2018 and 2019 only.

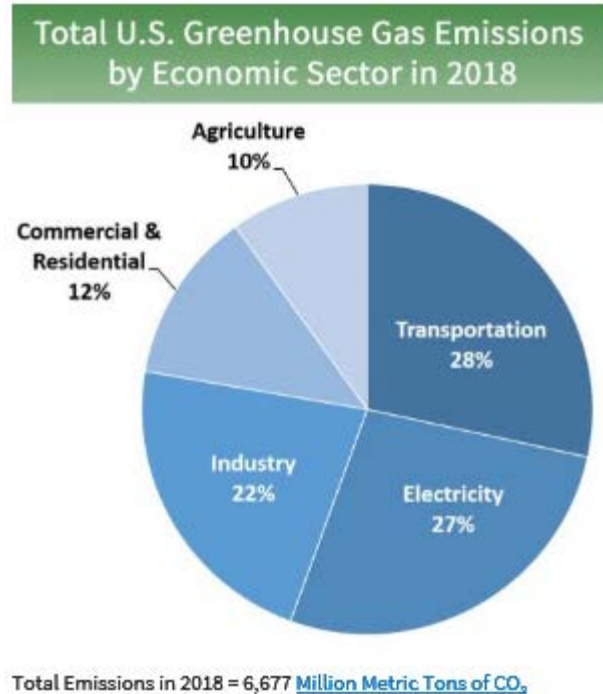
### Click to Highlight

- Solar
- Wind
- Gas
- Nuclear
- Coal
- Other Generation
- Battery
- Other Storage
- Solar + Battery
- Wind + Battery
- Other hybrids

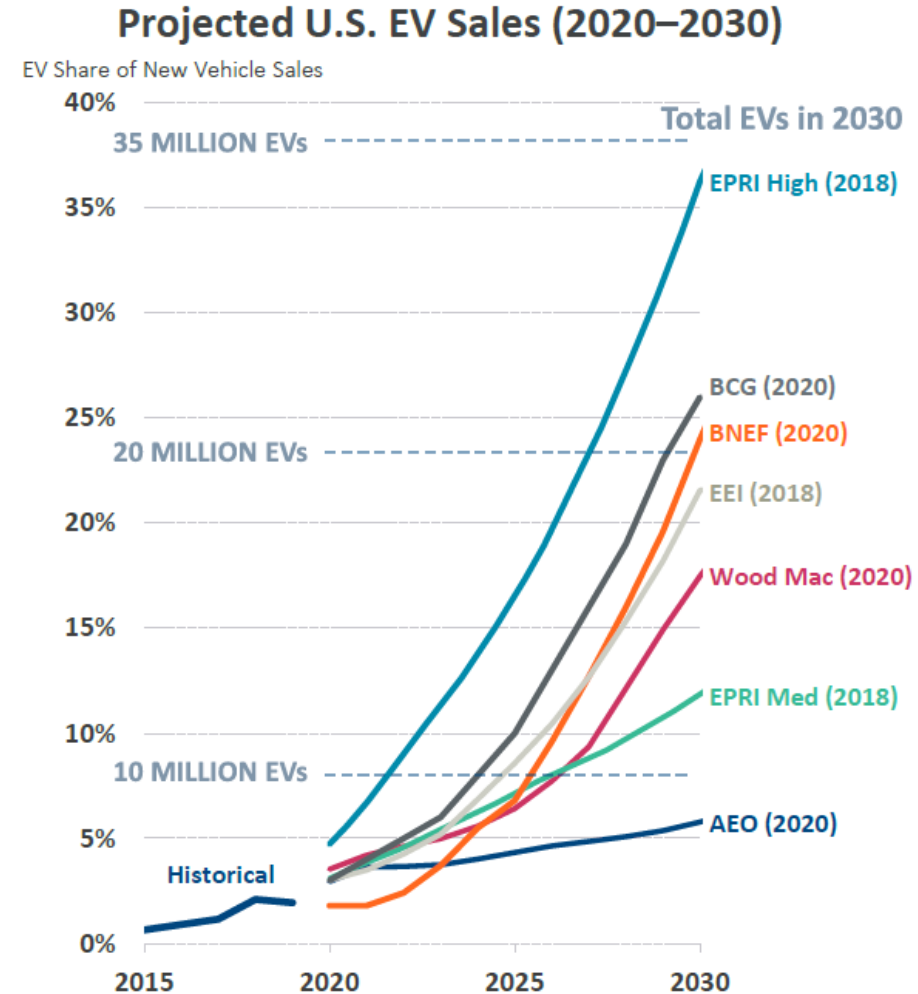
### ISO and non-ISO Regions



# Electrification

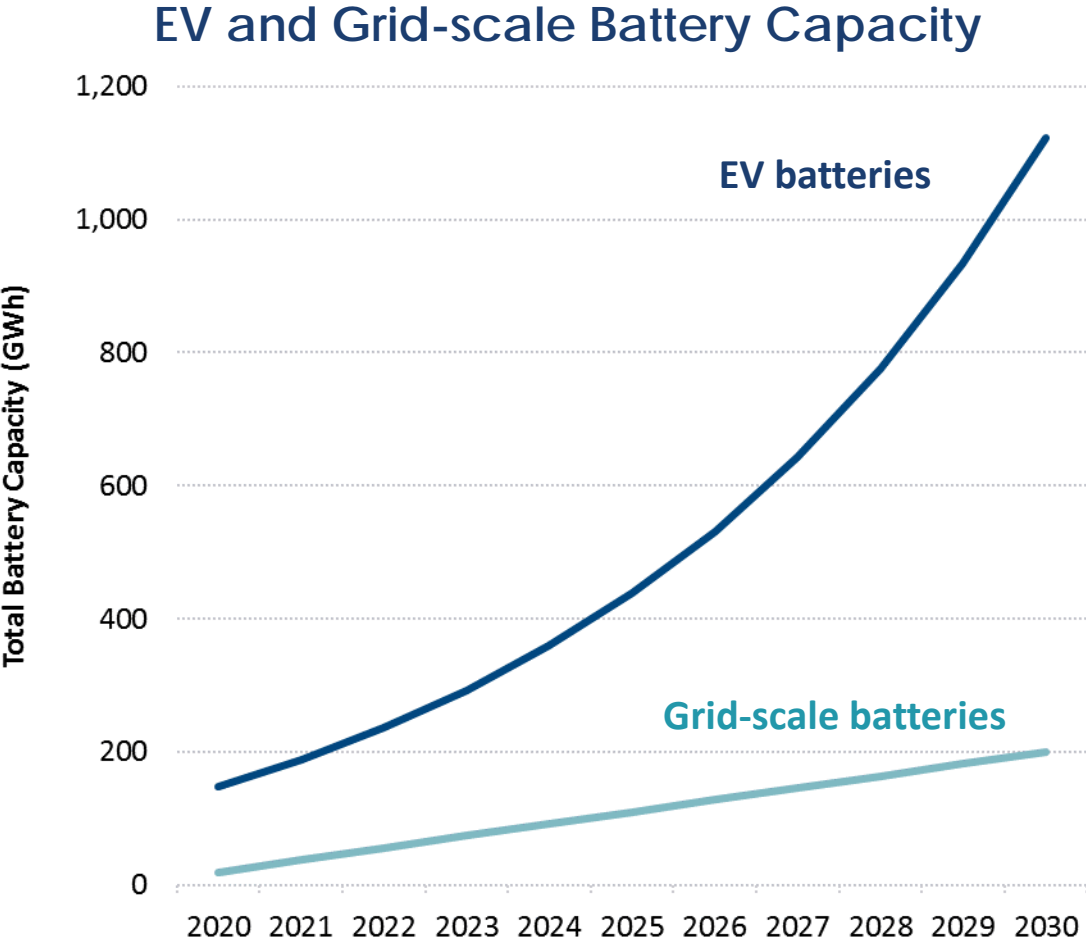


Source: <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/sources-greenhouse-gas-emissions>



Source (right): M. Hagerty et al., “Getting to 20 Million EVs by 2030 Opportunities for the Electricity Industry in Preparing for an EV Future,” The Brattle Group, June 2020. EPRI, PEV Market Projection Assumptions: June 2018 Update, June 2018. (EPRI Low forecast not shown because its 2030 forecast is below the levels already obtained.); BCG, Who Will Drive Electric Cars to the Tipping Point?, January 2020.; BNEF, Electric Vehicle Outlook, 2020; IEI/EEI, Electric Vehicle Sales Forecast and the Charging Infrastructure Required through 2030, November 2018; Wood Mackenzie, Electric car forecast to 2040, accessed May 2020; EIA, Annual Energy Outlook: Light-duty vehicle sales by technology type and Census Division: United States, 2020.

# V2G?

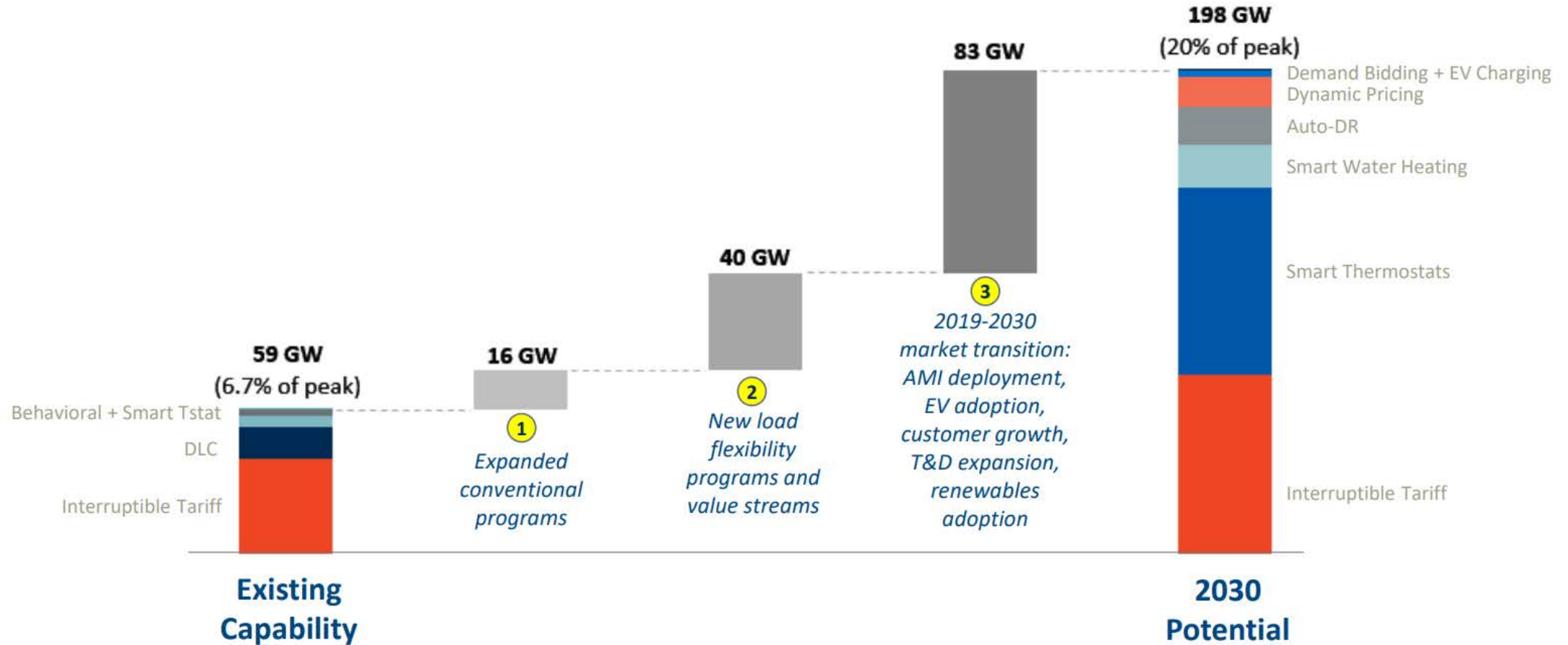


Source: Brattle analysis



# Load Flexibility

## US Cost-Effective Load Flexibility Potential



# Where to Site to Many Wind and Solar Resources?

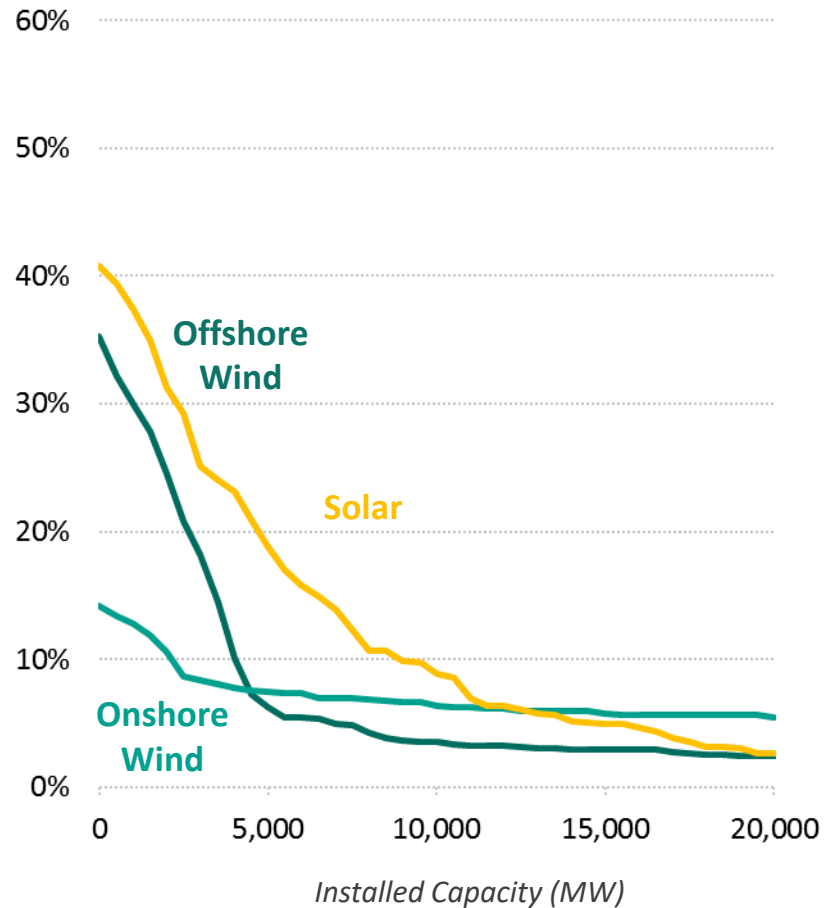
## Brattle-NYISO Grid Evolution Study: *Modeled vs. Feasible Resources*

|                  | Base Case Capacities |         | “Maximum Feasible”<br>Capacity by 2030 |         | Technical<br>Potential |
|------------------|----------------------|---------|--|---------|------------------------|
|                  | 2030                 | 2040    | DPS                                    | NYSERDA | NREL                   |
| Onshore<br>Wind  | 9.7 GW               | 23.3 GW | 10 GW                                  | 8 GW    | 26 GW                  |
| Offshore<br>Wind | 7.6 GW               | 25.1 GW | 10 GW                                  | 7 GW    | 146 GW                 |
| Solar            | 21.1 GW              | 38.1 GW | 7 GW                                   | 48 GW   | 984 GW                 |

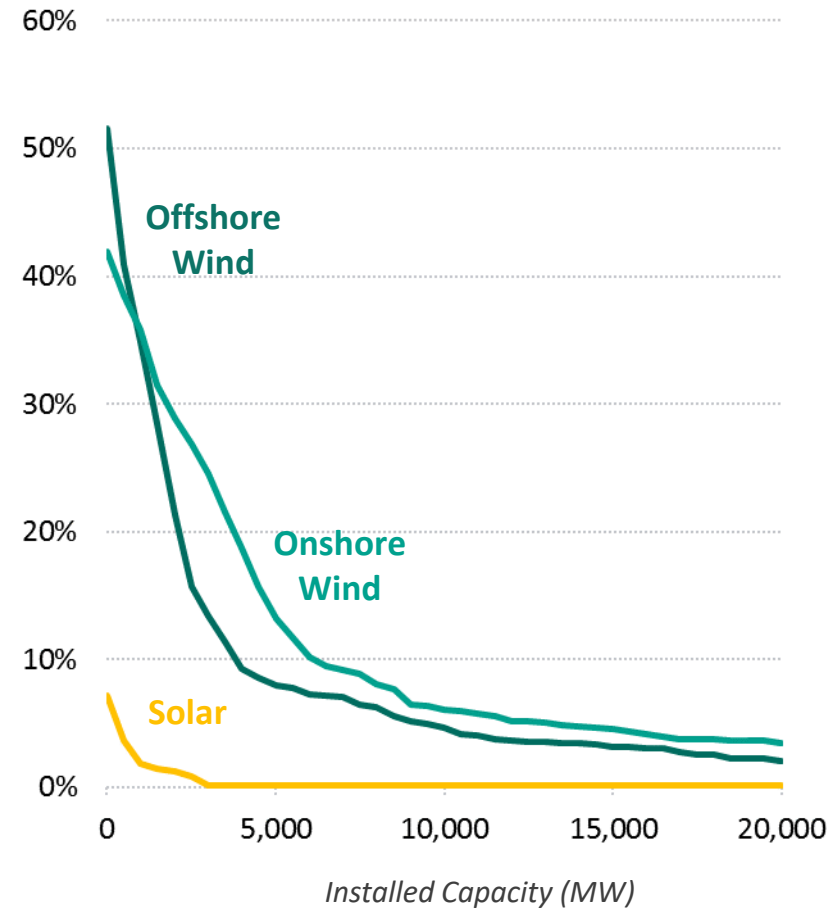
Sources: The Brattle Group, [New York’s Evolution to a Zero Emission Power System](#), prepared for NYISO, June 22, 2020. Based on: NYSERDA (2014). [Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Potential Study of New York State](#), Provides bounds on max annual energy production (GWh), which we convert to MW assuming capacity factors of 13%, 26%, and 42% for solar, onshore wind, and offshore wind respectively. DPS (2016). [Clean Energy Standard White Paper – Cost Study](#). Quantities estimated as maximum value of 2030 supply curves; NREL (2012). [U.S. Renewable Energy Technical Potentials: A GIS-Based Analysis](#).

# Declining Marginal Value

*Summer Marginal Capacity Value*

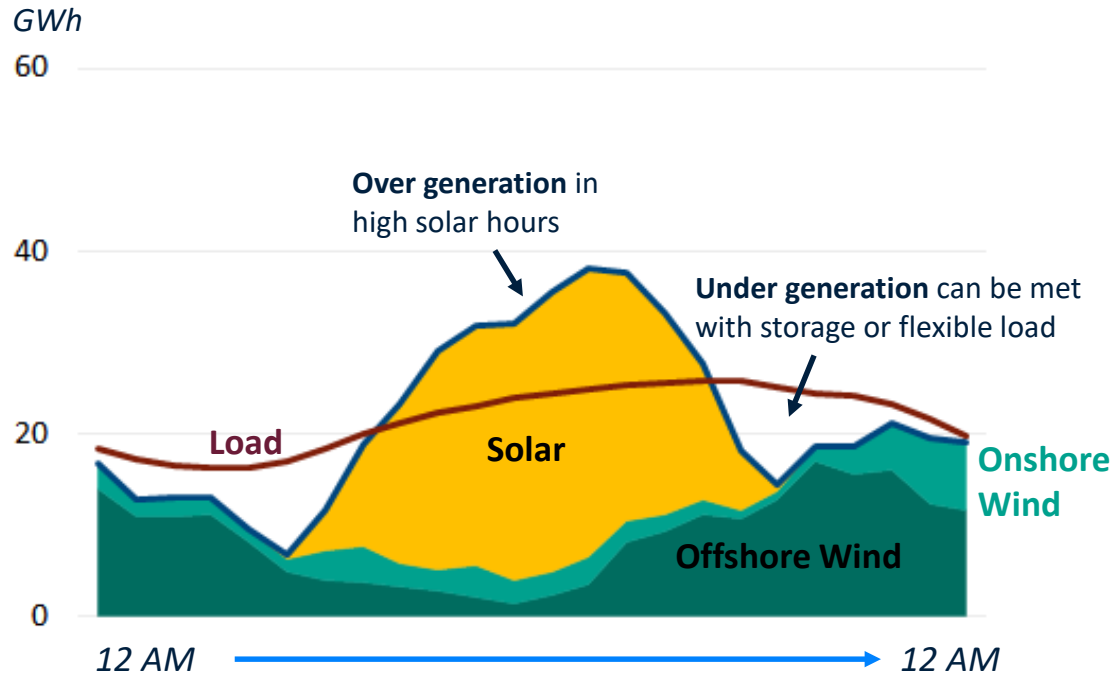


*Winter Marginal Capacity Value*



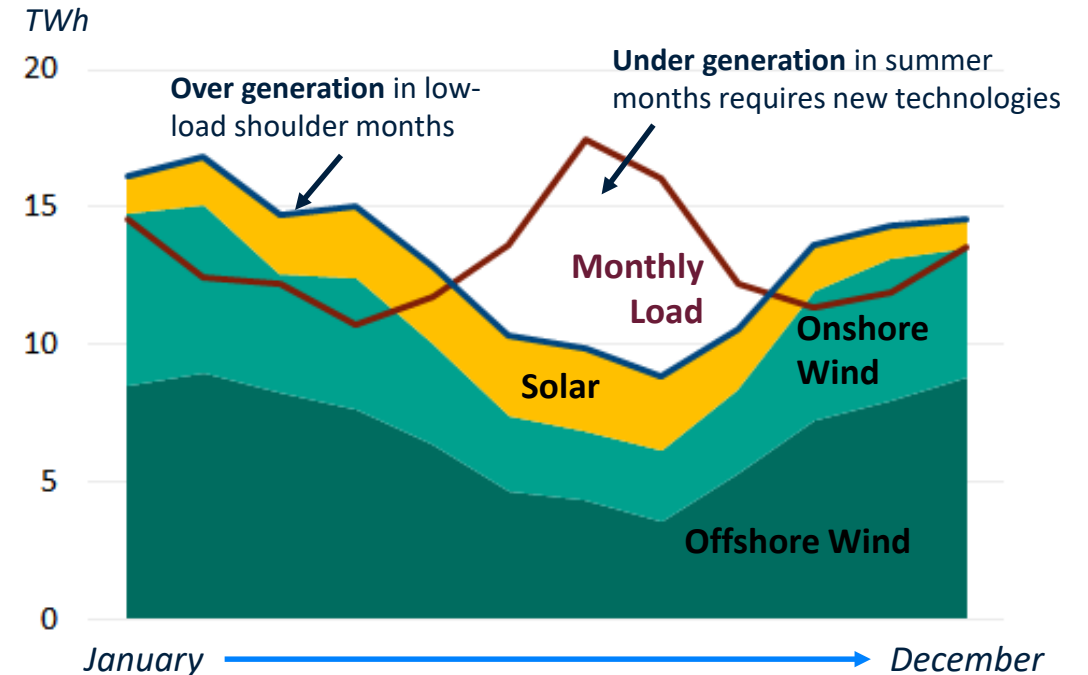
# Supply Adequacy During Extended Low-Wind/Solar Periods

## Hourly Balancing Challenge



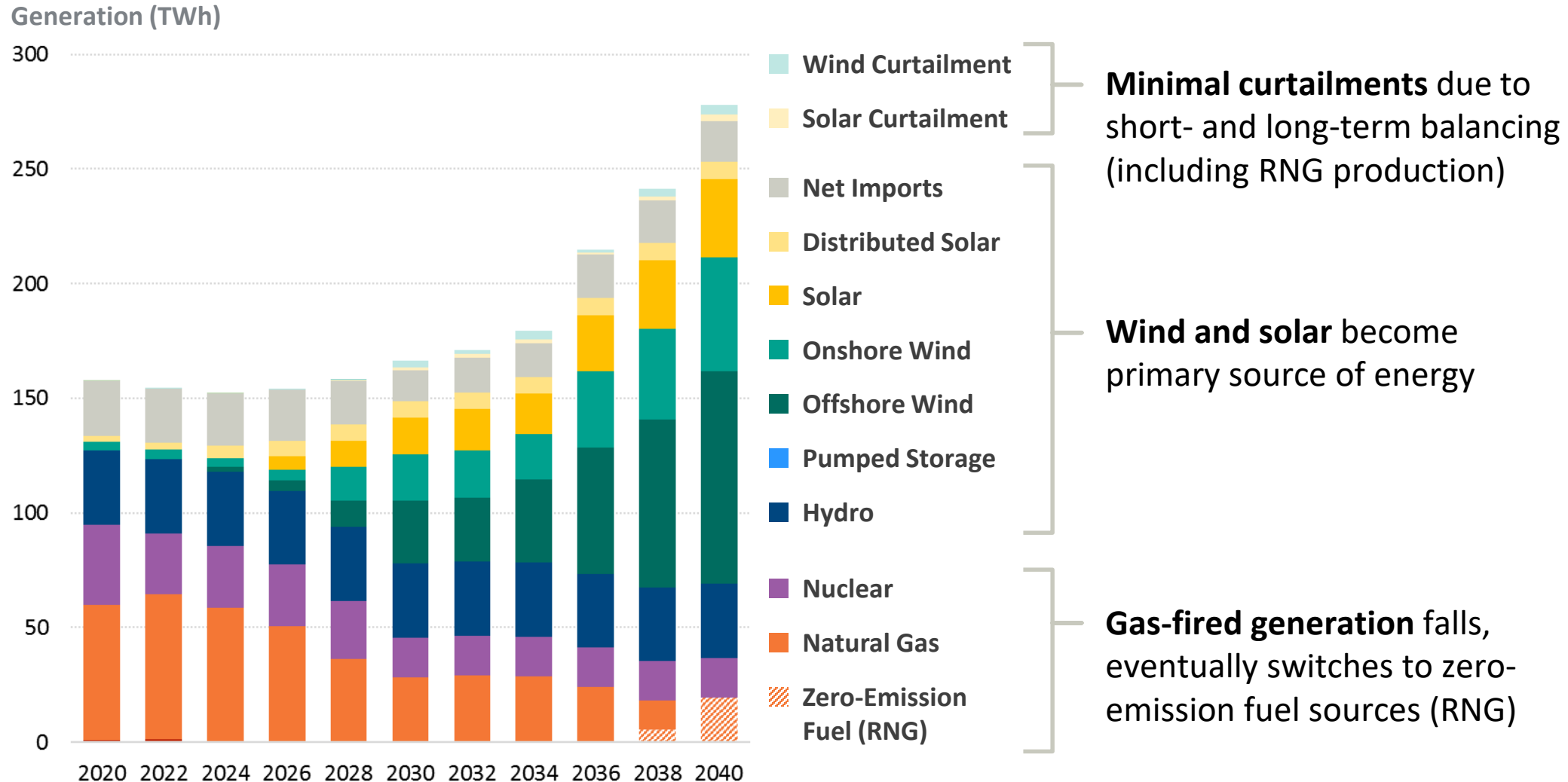
**Batteries and load flexibility** can provide short-term balancing.

## Seasonal Balancing Challenge



**Seasonal balancing is the more difficult challenge, requiring new technologies** such as seasonal storage or zero-emission dispatchable generation.

# New Technologies Needed for Long-Term Storage...by 2040



Source: The Brattle Group, [New York's Evolution to a Zero Emission Power System](#), prepared for NYISO, June 22, 2020.

See Disclaimer on Slide 2

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## Dr. Samuel Newell leads The Brattle Group's Electricity Practice.

He has 22 years of experience helping clients with wholesale market design, generation asset valuation, resource planning, and transmission planning. Much of his work addresses the industry's transition to clean energy. He frequently provides expert reports and testimony to ISOs, the FERC, state regulatory commissions,

and the American Arbitration Association.

Dr. Newell earned a Ph.D. in Technology Management & Policy from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an M.S. in Materials Science & Engineering from Stanford University, and a B.A. in Chemistry & Physics from Harvard College.

[Learn more about Sam](#)



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