

Imperative of Energy Storage for Meeting California's Clean Energy Needs

Prepared for the Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications Committee

The California Energy Storage Alliance (CESA)

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June 22, 2010

Overview

- » CESA Overview – Why California?
- » The Market for Grid Connected Energy Storage
- » Benefits of Energy Storage
- » Overview of AB 2514 - Why a Mandate is Necessary
- » Other California Energy Storage Regulatory Activities
- » Summary

CESA was founded by energy storage leaders in January 2009

Our Goal: *Expand the role of storage technology to promote the growth of renewable energy and create a cleaner, more affordable and reliable electric system*

Steering Committee:



Other Members:



Why California? Energy storage is fundamental to many key California policy initiatives

- » 'Foundational' Legislation
 - Energy Storage Procurement Targets: ESPS (AB 2514, introduced)
 - RPS Legislation (SB 722, introduced)
 - Self-Generation Incentive Program: SGIP (SB 412)
 - Smart Grid Systems (SB 17)
 - Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32)
 - Solar Energy System Incentives: CSI (SB 1)

- » Active regulatory implementation of legislation at California Public Utility Commission & California Air Resources Board

- » Incentives available for customer sited applications via SGIP: \$300-450M

- » Non-Generator Participation in Ancillary Services Stakeholder Process—California Independent System Operator (CAISO)

- » Many CA storage projects currently underway (list in appendix)

CESA is driving results-oriented change in all of these areas

Examples of Advanced Energy Storage Projects:



12 kW Thermal Storage – Napa Community College (Ice Energy)



34 MW NAS battery @ 51 MW wind farm – Japan (NGK)



3 MW Mechanical Storage for A/S – NE ISO (Beacon Power)



1MW Lithium Titanate Battery for A/S –PJM (Altairnano)

Examples of Advanced Energy Storage Projects:



5 MW Thermal Storage – LA Community College (Calmac)



115 MW Compressed Air Energy Storage



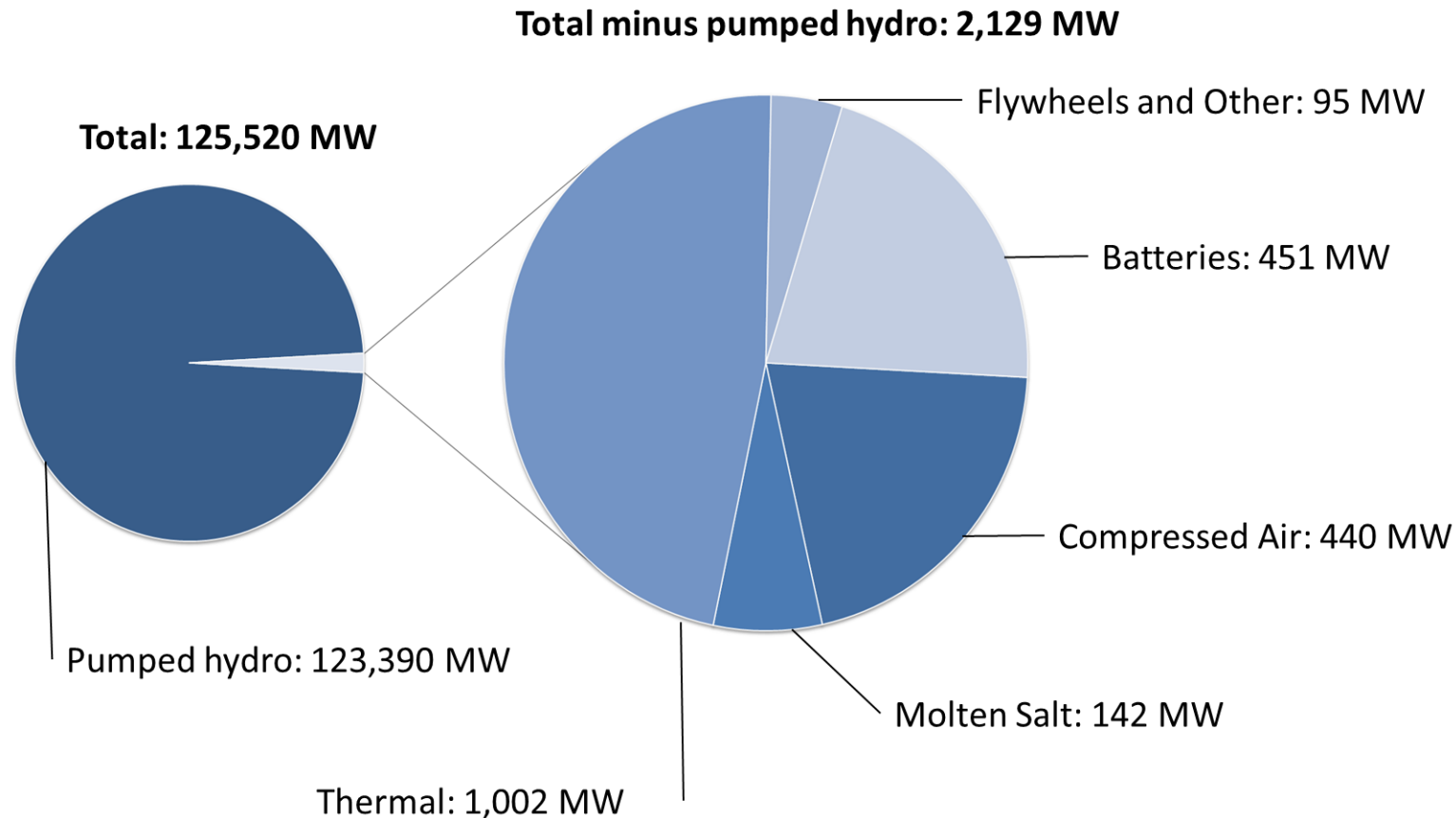
500 kW Mobile Zinc Flow Battery Storage



2 MW Li-Ion Battery for A/S – AES (A123)

The Grid Connected Energy Storage Market is Large ...

Estimated Global Installed Capacity of Energy Storage



Source: StrateGen Consulting, LLC research; thermal storage installed and announced capacity estimated by Ice Energy and Calmac.
Note: Estimates include thermal energy storage for cooling only. Figures current as of April, 2010.

... and Growing Fast

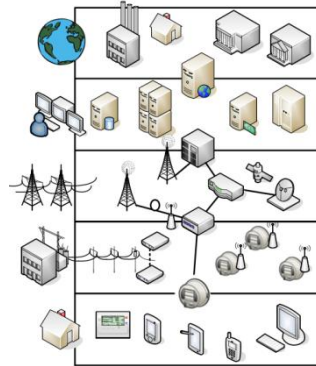
- » Top clean tech investment area in 2009: **\$320M invested**
- » Key focus of ARRA stimulus funding: **\$185M** awarded in 2009 – California received **\$74M**
- » Advanced energy storage (AES) capacity will increase by **>100%** (2,128 MW current, announced new capacity of 2,250 MW)
- » New proposals AES projects in California total over **550 MW**
- » GTM Research forecasts AES market to grow by **40%** per annum

Source: StrateGen Consulting, LLC research; thermal storage installed and announced capacity estimated by Ice Energy and Calmac, Estimates include thermal energy storage for cooling only.
Figures current as of March, 2010.

Key Drivers of Growth for Grid Storage

Smart Grid

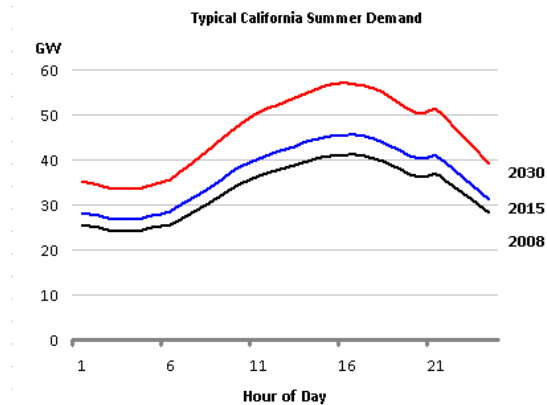
“Our expectation is that this [smart grid] network will be 100 or 1,000 times larger than the Internet”
- Cisco, May 2009



Renewables Integration



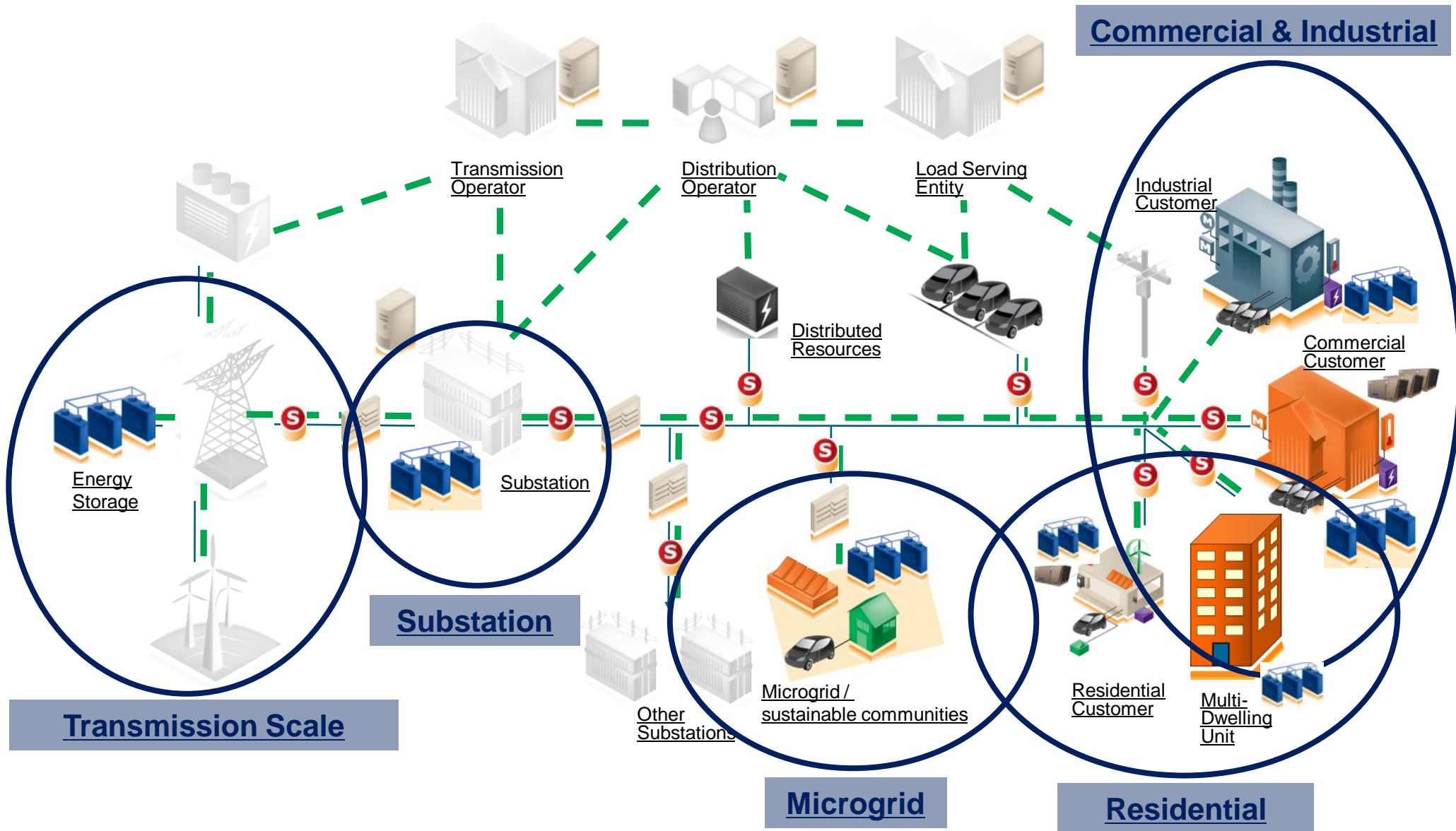
Peak Load Growth



Transmission Constraints



Storage is a Necessary Component of Smart Grid



Source: Diagram courtesy of PG&E

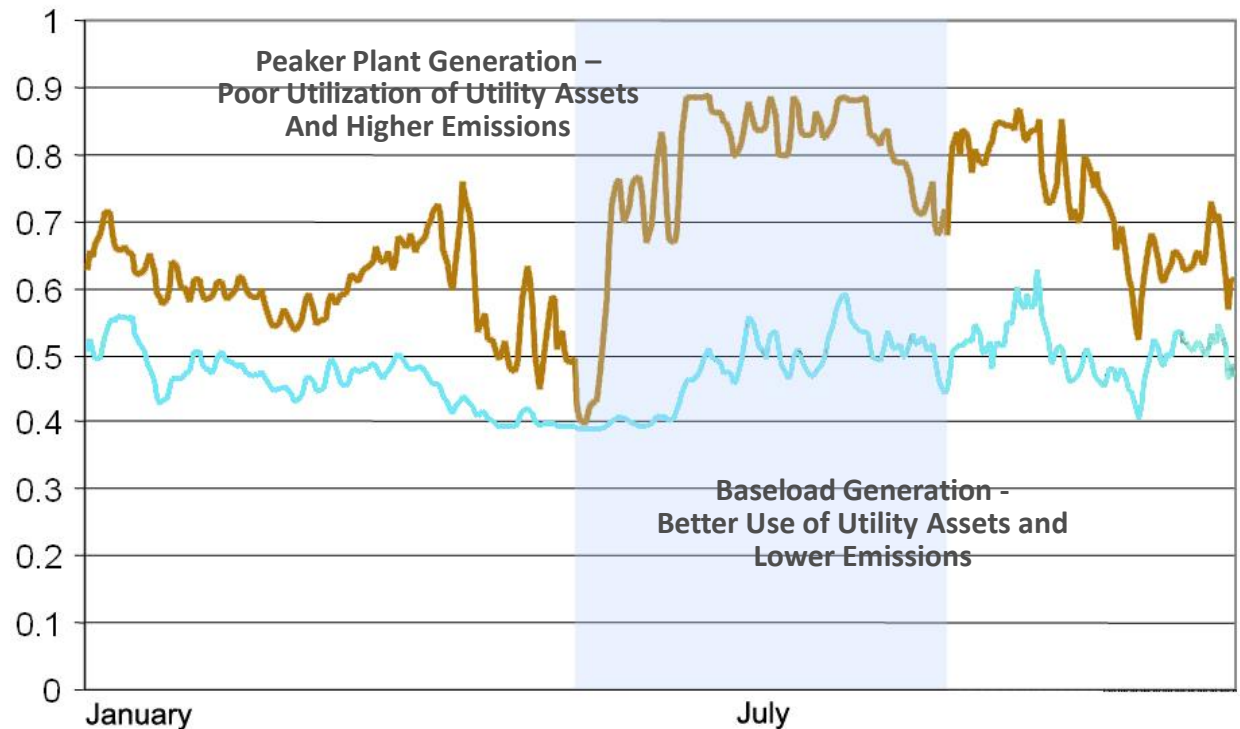
Another Key Driver: Storage Reduces GHG Emissions

» Percent CO₂ / MWh Reduction Shifting from Peak to Off-Peak:

- SCE: 33% reduction
- PG&E: 26% reduction
- SDG&E: 32% reduction

» Also ~56% lower NO_x emissions

Peak vs. Off-peak CO₂ Emission Rate (Tons/MWh)

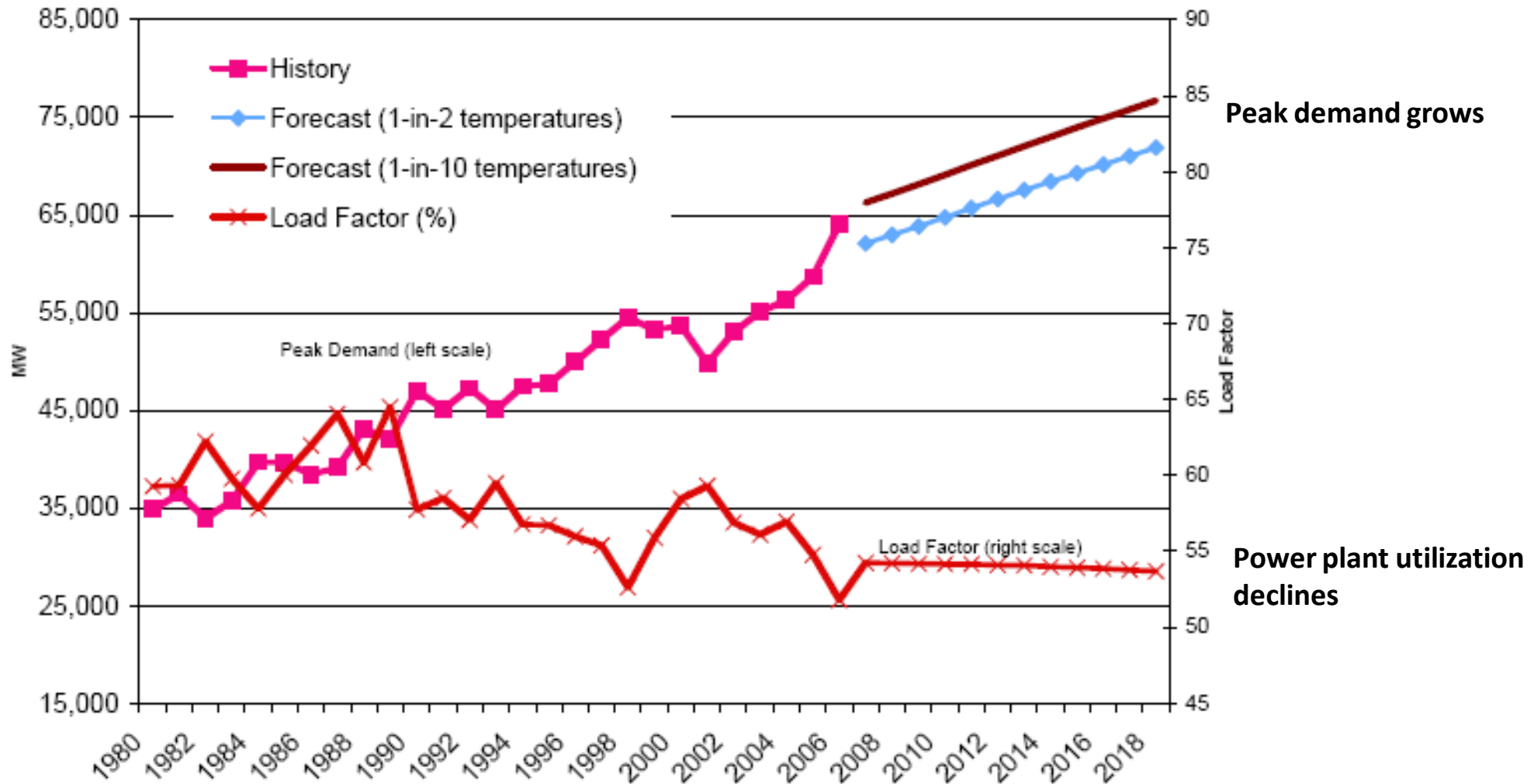


| E3 Calculator | Tons CO ₂ / MWh | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Summer On-Peak | Summer Mid-Peak | Summer Off-Peak |
| Utility | | | |
| PG&E | 0.67 | 0.61 | 0.49 |
| SCE | 0.72 | 0.63 | 0.49 |
| SDG&E | 0.69 | 0.58 | 0.47 |

1) Source: Southern California Edison

Peak Has Been Growing & Asset Utilization Decreasing

Statewide Coincident Peak



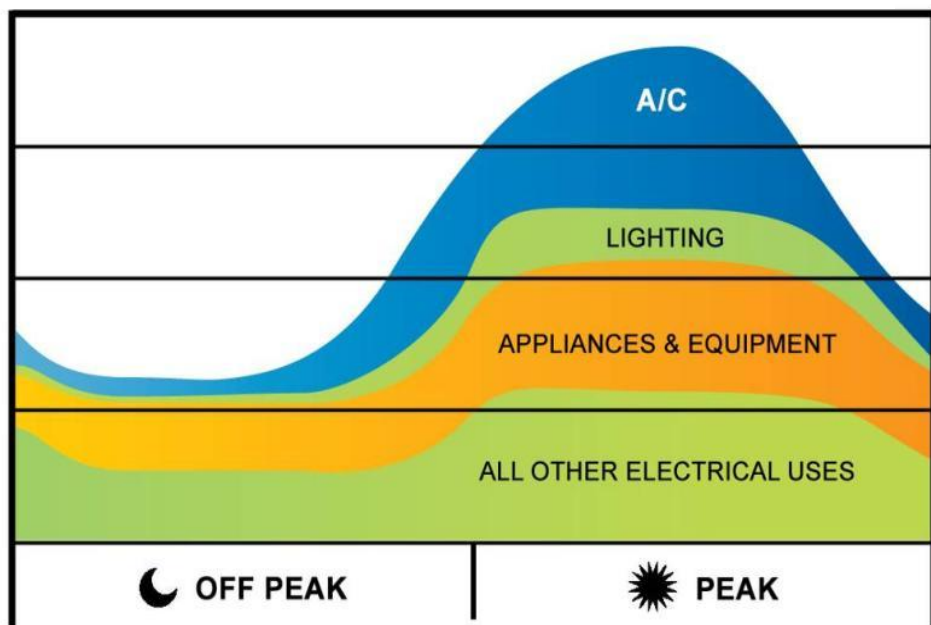
Source: California Energy Commission California Energy Demand 2008–2018, CEC-200-2007-015-SF

Note: near term demand may decrease due to recession

Storage can Permanently Shift Load Away From Peak Hours and Optimize our Existing T&D System

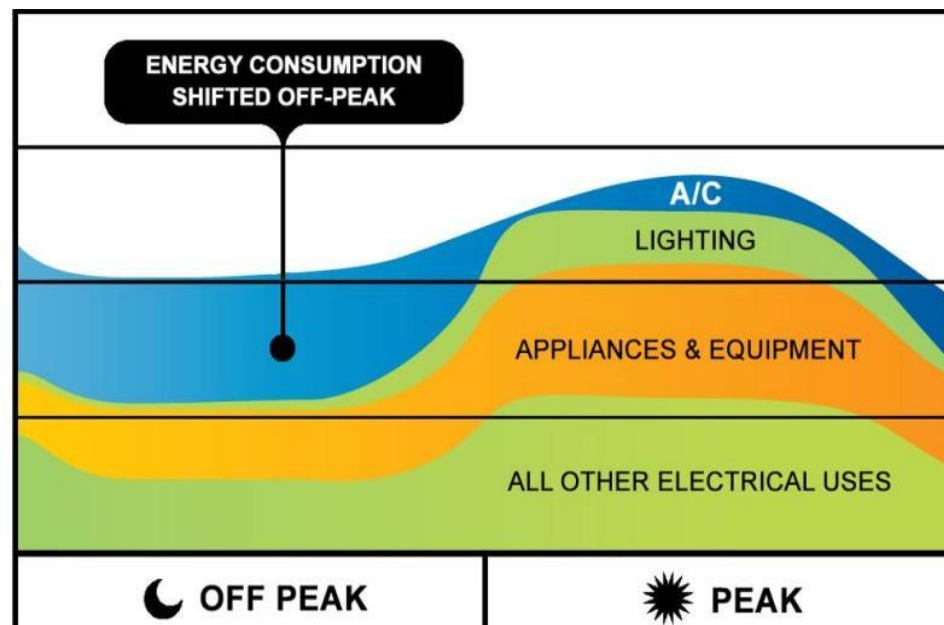
- » Energy storage can dampen the volatility of energy demand
 - Reduces T&D losses by as much as 50%
 - Reduces congestion and optimizes grid utilization
 - Reduces CO₂ and NO_x by utilizing better heat rate resources
 - Efficiently stores off-peak wind

Typical 24 hour load profile



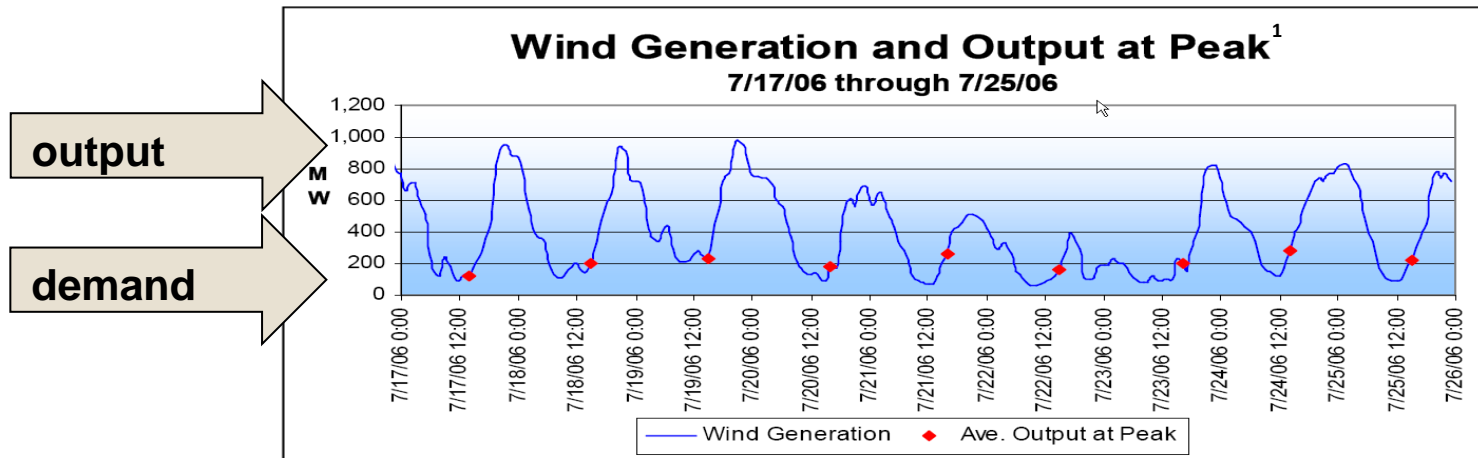
Low Capacity Factor

With energy storage (thermal example)

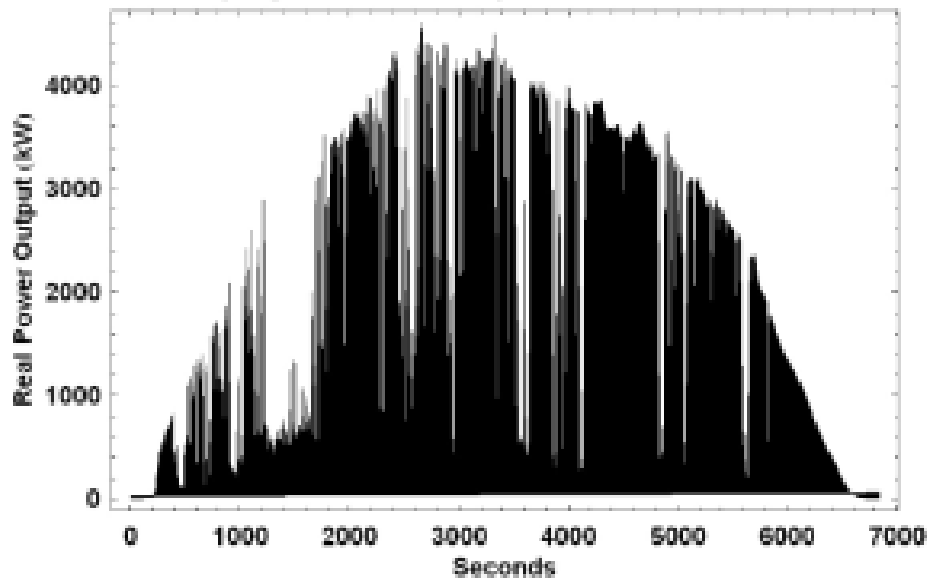


High Capacity Factor

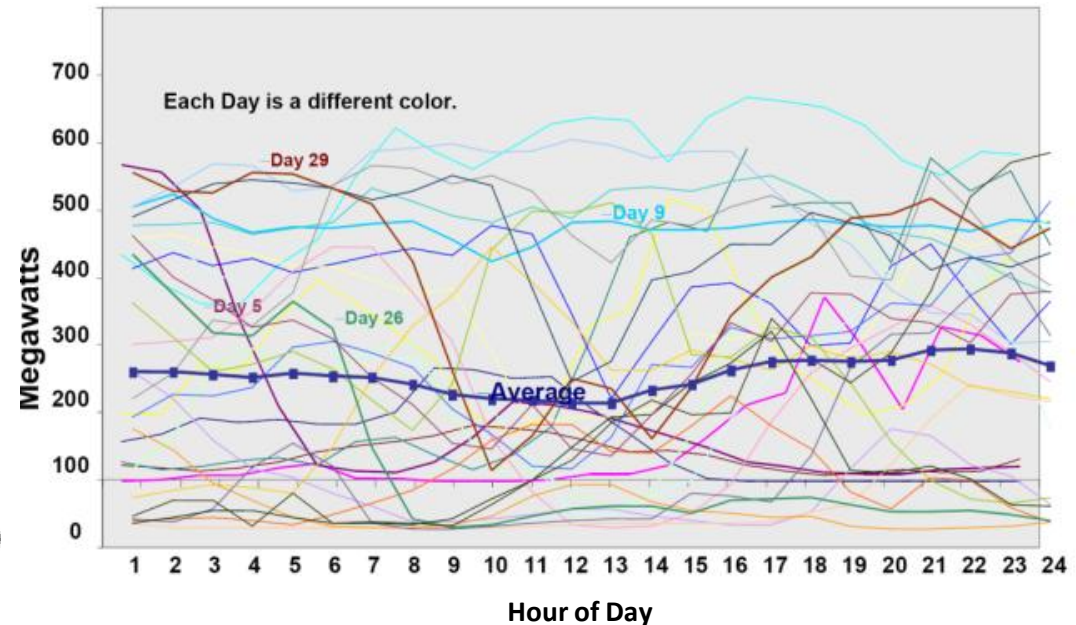
Storage will Bolster Variable Wind and Solar Resources



Springerville, AZ, One Day at 10 Second Resolution²



One Month's Power from a Wind Farm³



1) Source: CAISO 2007 Summer Loads and Resources Operations Assessment March 8, 2007

2) Source: Integration of Renewable Resources, CAISO Report, November 2007

3) Source: Jay Apt and Aimee Curtright, Carnegie Mellon Electricity Industry Center working Paper CEIC-08-04

Experts Agree: Storage Aids Renewable Integration

“Enabling technologies such as fuel switching in ‘smart’ appliances, dispatch-able load from plug-in hybrid or other electric vehicles, or stationary energy storage would be required to enable very high levels of PV contribution (>20%) to the electric power system”.

- NREL Denholm & Margolis, April 2006

“When PV penetration reaches sufficiently high levels (e.g., 5 to 20% of total generation), the intermittent nature of PV can begin to have noticeable, negative effects on the entire grid” [requiring storage]

- US DOE, SEGIS-ES, July 2008

“Storage will need to be part of our portfolio if going to 15 to 20 percent wind at a national level, otherwise it won’t be efficient at a lower level and it won’t get us where we want to go environmentally”

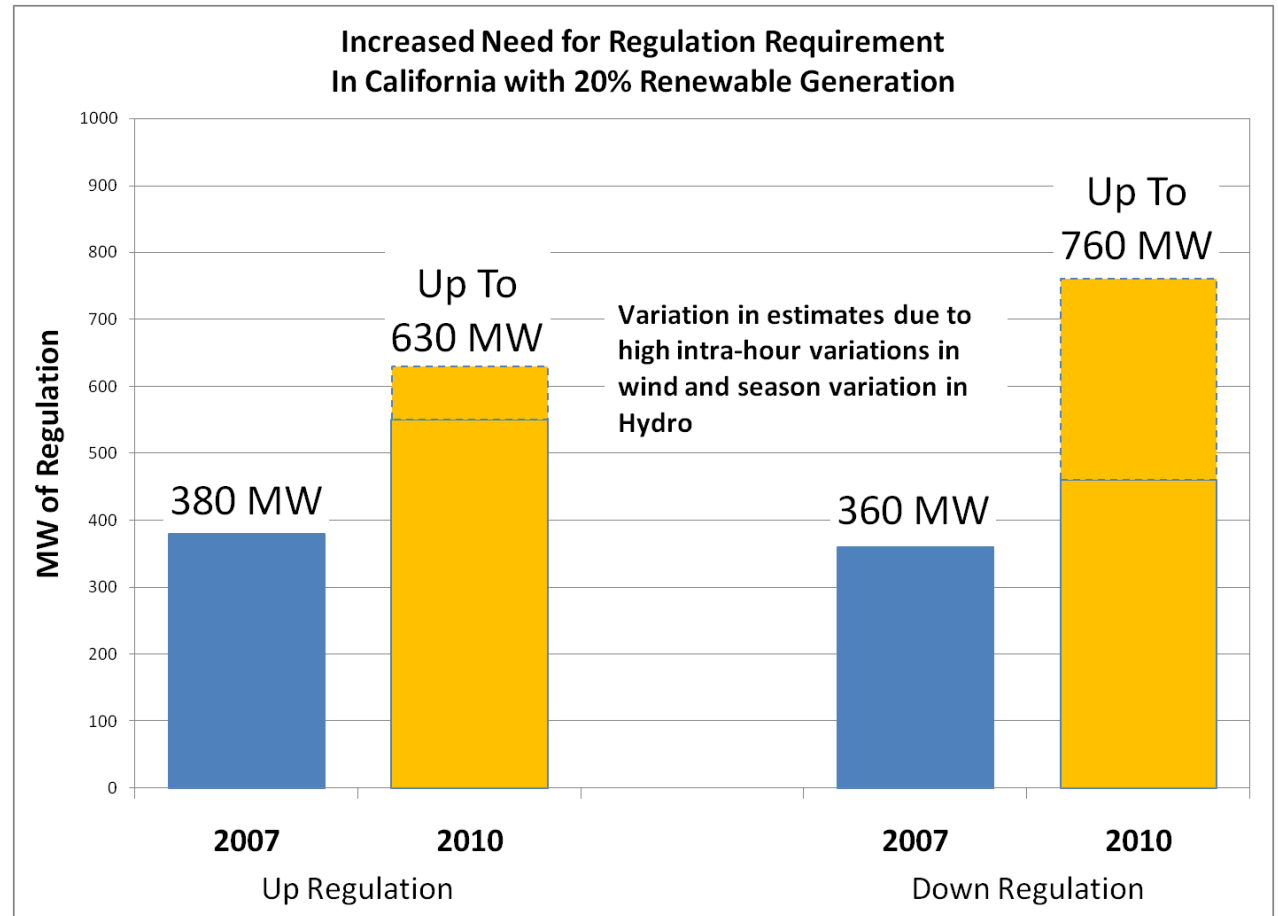
- Electric Power Research Institute, March 2009

“Fast response technologies can reduce the amount of regulation procurement required – Up to 40% in CAISO”

-Pacific Northwest National Lab, June 2008

Storage can address increased need for power regulation and ramping due to CA's RPS

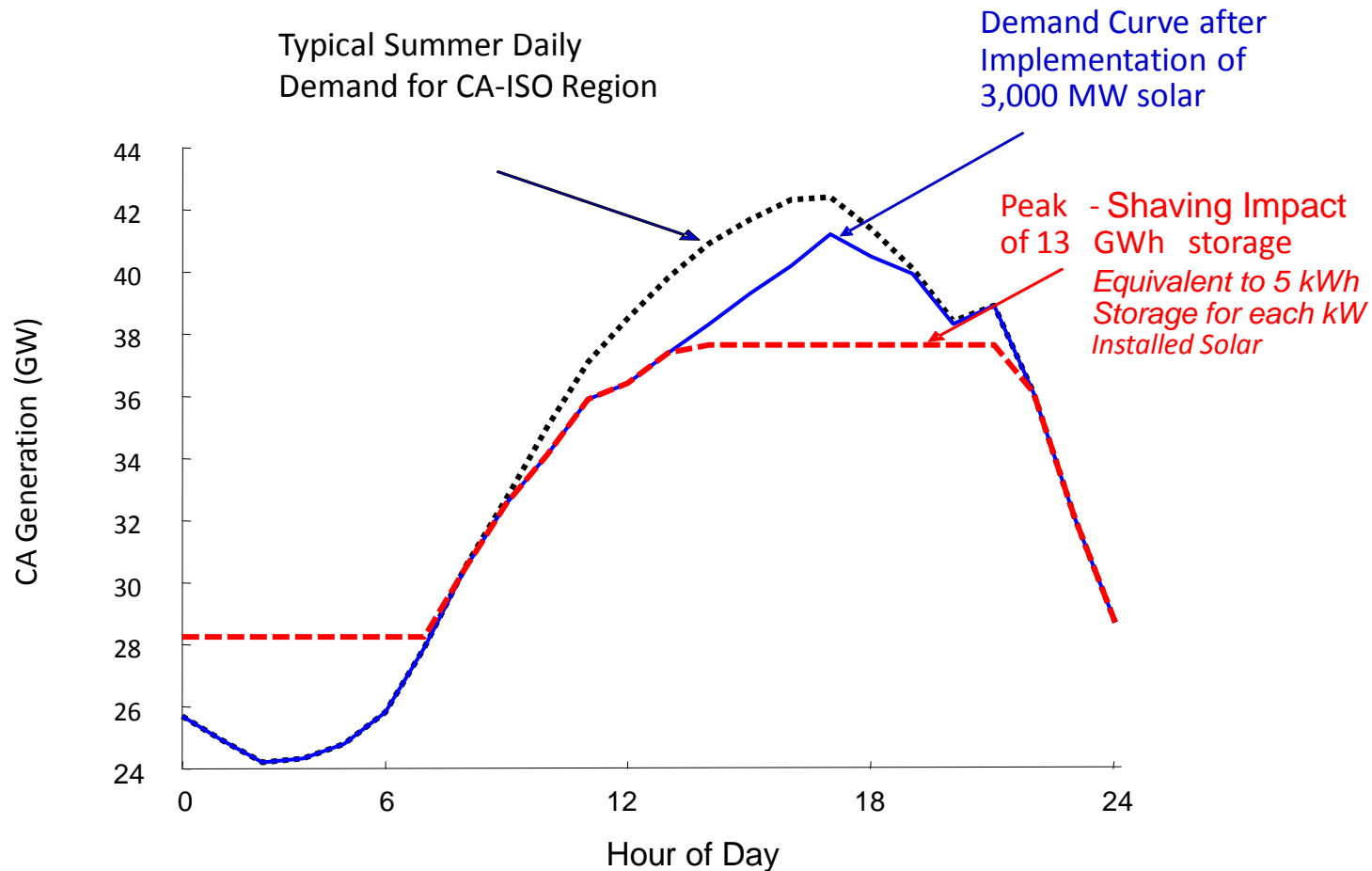
- » Increased wind penetration creates need for greater regulation capacity and faster regulation ramping capability
- » Nov '07 CAISO report identifies significant additional regulation requirements with 20% renewables (about 10% wind penetration)



Ancillary services can be provided today at 20 MW scale, and from systems as small as 1 MW on the customer side of the meter

Storage can shave peak demand synergistically with renewables ... solar example

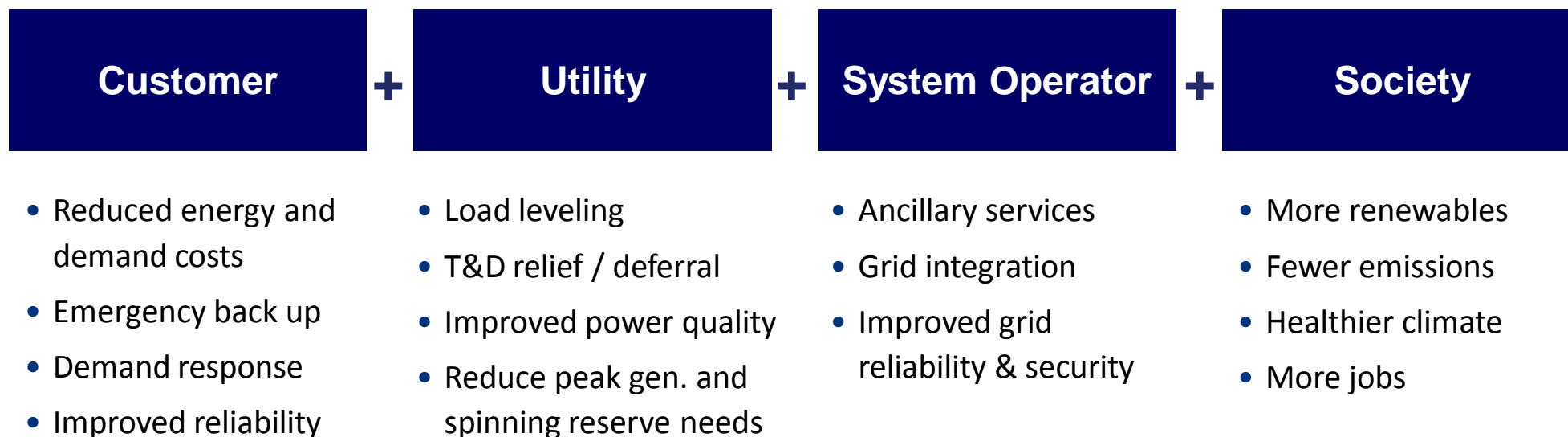
The chart below demonstrates how distributed energy storage – particularly when paired with renewables – can have a significant load shaving impact



Source: EPRI

Energy Storage Enables Multiple Value Streams

Energy storage is a cost effective approach providing numerous benefits to many stakeholders



Government intervention is needed to align multiple benefits with the cost!

Policy Intervention is Needed – AB 2514 is the Answer

1. Current California policy has not kept pace with advances in energy storage
2. California faces many complex and inter-related energy policy challenges that can be addressed by energy storage
 - GHG reduction
 - Integrating renewable energy
 - Grappling with transmission and distribution constraints
 - Growing peak demand
 - Accommodating electric vehicles
 - Incorporating real time pricing
3. Policy intervention will help capture storage's many benefits for ratepayers
4. AB 2514 provides the necessary leadership and focus to realize storage's many benefitsNow!
5. AB 2514 will ensure that California capitalizes on the tremendous global economic development opportunity provided by grid connected storage

California can seize this opportunity or watch it go by

AB 2514 – Landmark New Storage Legislation

AB 2514 requires procurement of new storage capacity

- » Would establish **Energy Storage Procurement Targets for 2015 and 2020**
- » Sponsored by Jerry Brown, California Attorney General
- » Authored by Assembly member Nancy Skinner, Chair, Assembly Rules Committee
- » Mandate for California utilities to procure new energy storage representing:
 - CPUC to set MW procurement targets by 10/1/13 for 2015 and 2020
 - All cost-effective forms of energy storage are eligible
 - All applications are eligible – especially to facilitate renewables
 - Utility owned, customer owned, and third party owned are eligible
 - Penalties for non compliance
- » Status – last amended 4/28/10
 - Passed Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee hearing 4/22/10
 - Passed Assembly Natural Resources Committee hearing 4/22/10
 - Passed Assembly Appropriations Committee 5/28/10

CESA is working closely with all stakeholders

50 Companies and Organizations Support AB 2514*

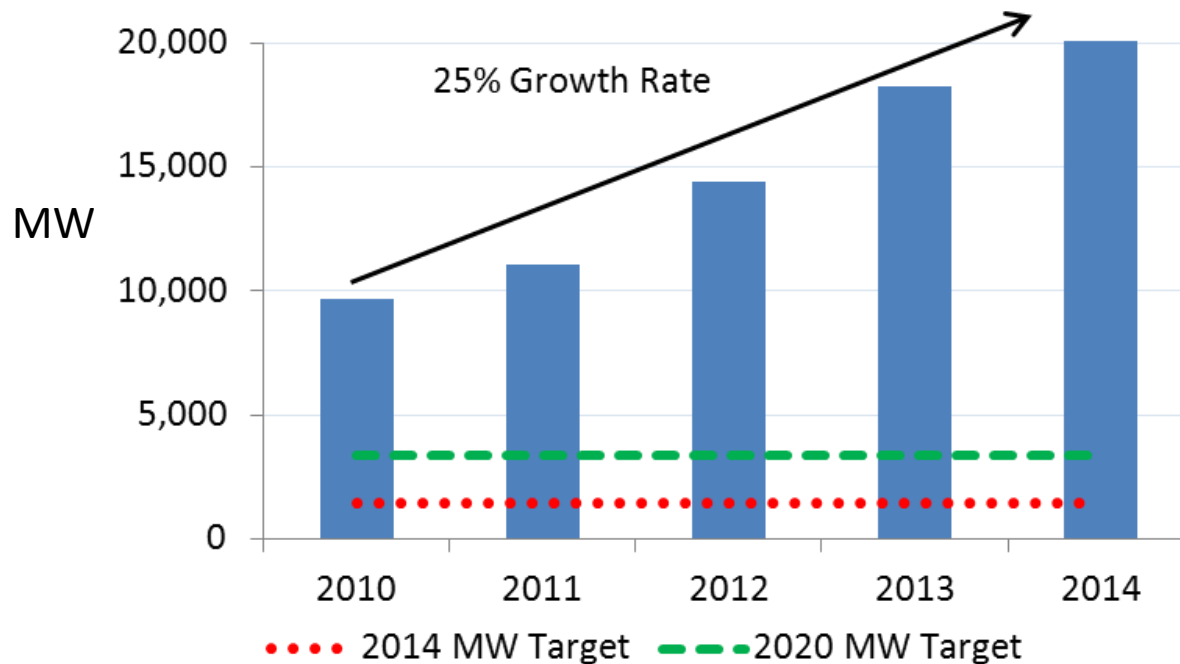
1. California Attorney General's Office
2. A123 Systems
3. Applied Intellectual Capital
4. Altairnano
5. Beacon Power
6. **Breathe California**
7. CALMAC
8. **CA Wind Energy Association (CalWEA)**
9. CA Energy Storage Alliance (CESA)
10. CAREBS
11. **Clean Power Campaign (CEERT)**
12. Debenham Energy
13. Deeya Energy
14. Dow Kokam
15. Electricity Storage Association (ESA)
16. ElectronVault
17. EnerSys
18. EnerVault
19. **Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)**
20. FAFCO
21. Fluidic Energy
22. HDR|DTA
23. Ice Energy
24. Independent Energy Producers
25. **Large-Scale Solar Alliance**
26. LightSail Energy
27. Megawatt Storage Farms
28. **MEMC**
29. Mohr Davidow Ventures
30. Natgun
31. NGK-Locke
32. **Pacific Environment**
33. Panasonic
34. Pearl Street Liquidity Advisors
35. Polaris Venture Partners
36. PowerGenix
37. Prudent Energy
38. PVT Solar
39. Rockport Capital Partners
40. SAIL Venture Partners
41. Samsung SDI
42. SANYO
43. SEEO
44. **Sierra Club**
45. **The Solar Alliance**
46. **Suntech**
47. SustainX
48. **Union of Concerned Scientists**
49. **The Vote Solar Initiative**
50. Xtreme Power

* As of June 22, 2010. Organizations highlighted in green are primarily environmental or renewable energy organizations

AB 2514 targets are achievable ... Based on manufacturing capacity survey of 22 Companies

The energy storage industry can easily meet the goals of AB 2514, and in so doing, create thousands of new permanent jobs in California

Energy Storage Manufacturing Capacity



Conclusions

- » **85%** of companies surveyed will consider establishing manufacturing capacity in California if AB 2514 becomes law
- » This would create **+5,500** new permanent jobs
- » **6.7x** of the 2014 MW goal is available from manufacturers today
- » Planned 2014 capacity is **7.0x** of the 2020 goal
- » Multiple individual firms could meet the AB 2514 goals on their own.

Source: StrateGen Consulting, LLC Industry Survey, Rev. 1, 3/23/2010. Survey respondents: A123 Systems, Altairnano, Beacon Power, CALMAC, Deeya, ElectronVault, EnerVault, Evapco, FAFCO, Fluidic Energy, Ice Energy, NGK-Locke, Panasonic, Powergetics, Prudent Energy, PVT Solar, Samsung, Sanyo, Seeo, SustainX, Velkess, Xtreme Power

AB 2514 is achievable... Based on existing grid storage projects being commercialized today

- » Over 2GW of advanced energy storage are already installed worldwide
- » Sodium sulfur battery projects are being built overseas in +100 MW increments
 - 300 MW NAS installation in Abu Dhabi
 - 150 MW NAS installation in France (EDF)
- » Beacon Power has three 20 MW flywheel storage projects for frequency regulation in various stages of development
 - 20 MW Flywheel plant in Stephentown NY – under construction
 - 20 MW Flywheel plant in Chicago IL – planned
 - 20 MW Flywheel planned in Glenville NY – interconnection application filed
- » Ice Energy and Southern California Public Power Authority contracted for 53 MW of distributed thermal storage in January 2010
 - Largest aggregated distributed storage project ever
 - 53 MW of distributed storage is ~ 1%-3% of participating utilities' peak demand
 - To be installed within two years
- » Altairnano currently operating in the PJM Control area in a frequency regulation mode

Storage is Cost Effective Today!

- » Beacon Power's flywheel plants are developed on merchant basis
 - Plants participate in existing frequency regulation markets
 - Plants do not use fossil fuels and are able to achieve high gross margins on operations
 - Plants will meet minimum internal rate of return required of such investments
 - Plants emit zero emissions
- » Thermal storage is widely deployed today worldwide
 - 142 MW of molten salt thermal storage deployed outside the US
 - SCPPA member utilities found thermal storage to be cost effective
 - Calmac's thermal ice storage products are installed in thousands of customers in more than 30 countries around the world
- » Many new storage technologies are being commercialized with dramatically lower cost, addressing new applications of storage, examples include:
 - Advanced lead acid batteries
 - Metal air batteries
 - Modular compressed air

Energy storage is a cheaper and cleaner alternative to natural gas peakers

Gas-Fired Turbine Peaker Plant



Energy Storage Peaker Substitution



| Costs | Assumptions | LCOG (\$/MWh) | LCOG (\$/kW-yr) |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Installed Cost | \$1,394/kW | \$265 | \$109 |
| Grand Total | | \$492 | \$203 |

| Costs | Assumptions | LCOG (\$/MWh) | LCOG (\$/kW-yr) |
|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Installed Cost | \$1,351/kW (\$338/kWh) | \$256 | \$105 |
| Grand Total | | \$377 | \$155 |

Levelized Cost of Generation for Energy Storage is Less Than a Simple Cycle Gas-Fired Peaker

Energy storage is a cheaper and cleaner alternative to natural gas peakers – analysis assumptions

Gas-Fired Peaker Plant¹

| General Assumptions | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Technology: | Simple Cycle Combustion Turbine |
| Plant Size | 49.9MW |
| Efficiency | 37% (9,266 Btu/kWh Heat Rate) |
| Ownership | POU Owned/Financed |
| Project Life | 20 years |
| Capacity Factor | 5% |
| Plant, T&D Losses | 6% (Centralized Plant) |

| Costs | Assumptions | LCOG (\$/MWh) | LCOG (\$/kW-yr) |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Fixed O&M | \$24/kW/yr | \$69 | \$29 |
| Corp. Taxes | 0% | \$0 | \$0 |
| Insurance | 0.6% of CAPEX | \$23 | \$10 |
| Property Tax | 1.1% of CAPEX | \$29 | \$12 |
| Natural Gas Fuel | \$61/MWh | \$100 | \$41 |
| Variable O&M | \$0.04/kWh | \$5 | \$2 |
| Subtotal | | \$227 | \$93 |

Energy Storage Peaker Substitution²

| General Assumptions | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Technology: | Lead-Acid Battery |
| Plant Size | 49.9MW (4h duration) |
| Efficiency | 84% (AC to AC Roundtrip) |
| Ownership | POU Owned/Financed |
| Project Life | 20 years |
| Capacity Factor | 5% |
| Plant, T&D Losses | 6% (Centralized Plant) |

| Costs | Assumptions | LCOG (\$/MWh) | LCOG (\$/kW-yr) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Fixed O&M | \$6/kW/yr | \$17 | \$7 |
| Corp. Taxes | 0% | \$0 | \$0 |
| Insurance | 0.6% of CAPEX | \$22 | \$9 |
| Property Tax | 1.1% of CAPEX | \$28 | \$12 |
| Off-Peak Grid Charging | \$24/MWh ³ | \$48 | \$20 |
| Variable O&M | \$0.04/kWh | \$5 | \$2 |
| Subtotal | | \$121 | \$50 |

| Costs | Assumptions | LCOG (\$/MWh) | LCOG (\$/kW-yr) |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Installed Cost | \$1,394/kW | \$265 | \$109 |
| Grand Total | | \$492 | \$203 |

| Costs | Assumptions | LCOG (\$/MWh) | LCOG (\$/kW-yr) |
|-----------------------|--|---------------|-----------------|
| Installed Cost | \$1,351/kW ⁴ (\$338/kWh) | \$256 | \$105 |
| Grand Total | | \$377 | \$155 |

1) Source: CEC 2009 Comparative Cost of California Central Station Electricity Generation Technologies (CEC_COG_Model_Version_2.02-4-5-10)

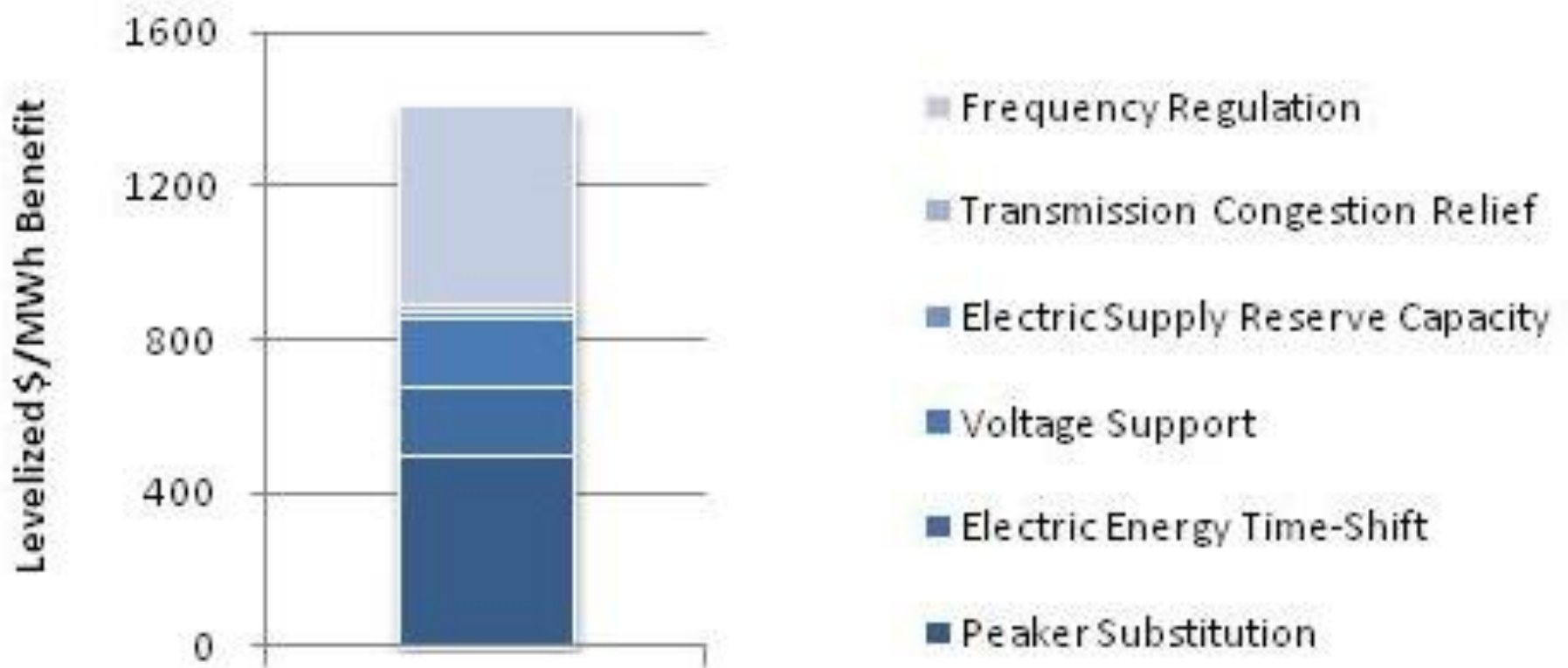
2) Source: StrateGen Consulting, Levelized Cost of Generation Model

3) Assumes most recent sample of average summer off-peak wholesale price from CAISO OASIS database

4) EPRI Chino Study TR-101787, Chino Battery Energy Storage Power Plant: Engineer-of-Record Report (December 1992)

Additional System Benefits of Energy Storage

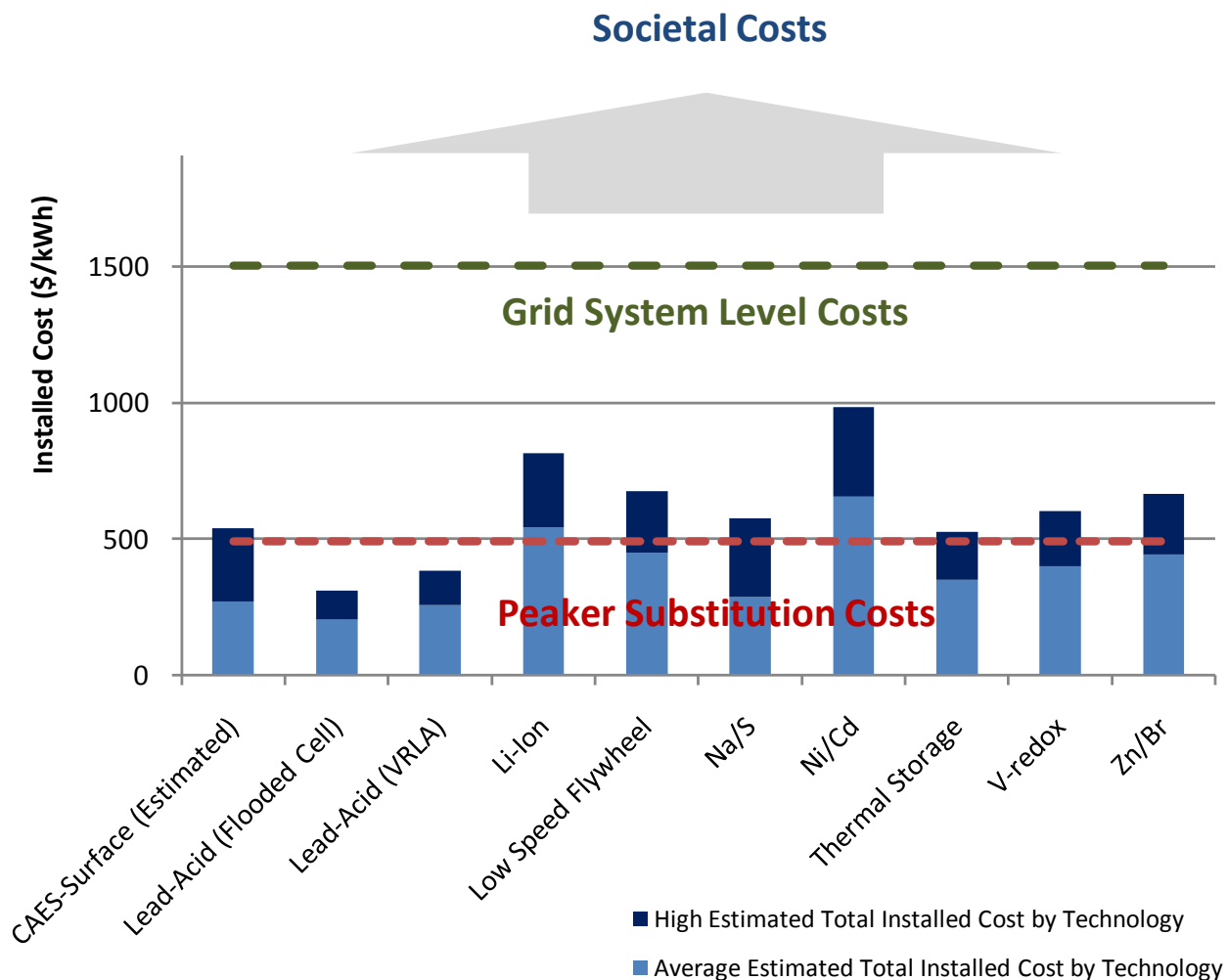
Energy storage provides multiple value streams above and beyond peaker substitution, making the economic case for energy storage even stronger



Source: SANDIA Report SAND2010-0815, Energy Storage for the Electricity Grid: Benefits and Market Potential Assessment Guide, Jim Eyer & Garth Corey (February 2010)

Energy storage is a cheaper and cleaner alternative to natural gas peakers – additional benefits of storage

Fossil Fuel Societal, Grid, and Peaking Costs vs. Energy Storage Costs^{1,2}



Avoided Costs Realized

Societal Level:

- GHG & Air Quality
- Renewables Integration
- Smart Grid Implementation
- Streamlined Permitting

Grid System Level:

- Electric Energy Time-Shift
- Voltage Support
- Electric Supply Reserve Capacity
- Transmission Congestion Relief
- Frequency Regulation

Peaker Level:

- Peaker Plant Substitution

1) Assumptions: All energy storage technology costs shown are normalized for a four-hour duration; Technology comparison is for modern energy storage systems only, but does not include pumped hydro or high-speed flywheels which are not designed for long-duration peaking applications

2) Source: Average estimated total installed cost estimate from: Sandia Report SAND2008-0978, Susan M. Schoenung and Jim Eyer, Benefit/Cost Framework for Evaluating (February 2008)

Other California Energy Storage Regulatory Activities

California's regulatory framework is rapidly evolving to accelerate deployment of grid storage

- » CA ISO Stakeholder process for Ancillary Services
- » CPUC Self Generation Incentive Program (SGIP)
- » CPUC Standard Offer for Permanent Load Shifting (PLS)
- » CPUC Smart Grid Deployment
- » CPUC Mandatory Default Critical Peak Pricing Tariffs (CPP)
- » CPUC Feed in Tariffs with differential rates for renewables coupled with storage
- » CARB Renewable Electricity Standard (RES) Implementation
- » CEC Integrated Energy Policy Report 2010 update includes storage

Successful passage of the Federal ITC will accelerate deployment significantly

Summary

Grid storage will be a key enabler of California's many energy policy goals

- » Energy storage is fundamental to many key California energy policy initiatives
- » Grid storage market is large and growing fast
- » Energy storage enables many value streams, but requires government intervention to align benefits with costs
- » Energy storage is already considered an eligible subset of demand response, onsite generation, ancillary services and the smart grid
- » However, as an 'eligible subset', energy storage suffers as it is not a priority of any of these areas – resulting in incorrect market structure and underinvestment
- » Energy storage enables compelling economic and environmental benefits and is deserving of greater focus to realize these benefits

AB 2514 provides the necessary leadership to realize the benefits of energy storage now!

For additional questions, please contact:

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The California Energy Storage Alliance (CESA)

Janice Lin | CESA Co-Founder and Managing Partner of StrateGen Consulting



Appendix

Examples of Projects Eligible Under AB 2514

Batteries

- Electrical energy is stored for later use in chemical form. Existing battery technologies are being improved, and new battery technologies are becoming available.
- Example: 34 MW Sodium Sulfur Battery — 51 MW wind farm, Japan (NGK)



Thermal Storage

- Air conditioners create ice at night, when power rates are low. This stored ice then runs a cooling system during the afternoon, when power costs are highest and the power grid is most stressed.
- Example: 12 kW Thermal Storage — Napa Community College (Ice Energy)



Flywheels

- Flywheels convert electrical energy to kinetic energy, then back again very rapidly. Flywheels are ideal for power conditioning and short-term storage.
- Example: 3 MW Mechanical Storage for Ancillary Services — NE ISO (Beacon Power)



Compressed Air

- Electricity is used to compress air into storage tanks or a large underground cavern. The compressed air is used to spin turbines when electricity is needed.
- Example: 115 MW Compressed Air Energy Storage — McIntosh, Alabama



Pumped Hydro

- Excess electricity is used to pump water uphill into a reservoir. When power is needed, the water can run down through turbines, much like a traditional hydroelectric dam.
- Example: 1,532 MW Pumped Hydro — TVA's Raccoon Mountain



Storage Provides Four Timely Benefits to California

1. Energy storage deployed in CA will create jobs for CA
 - Direct installation of projects in California
 - New manufacturing capacity
 - Spur enabling communications and controls technologies
2. Energy storage supports CA's landmark legislation (AB 32) to reduce GHG emissions and conventional pollutants
3. Energy storage will enable CA to achieve a RPS of 33% by 2020
4. Energy Storage is a key component of CA's smart grid goals

Global Installed & Announced Energy Storage

| Energy Storage Installed Capacity (MW) | | | | | Energy Storage Announced Capacity (MW) | | | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Technology | CA | Rest of USA | Rest of World | Totals | Technology | CA | Rest of USA | Rest of World | Totals |
| Batteries | 19 | 44 | 388 | 451 | Batteries | 45 | 89 | 450 | 584 |
| Compressed Air | - | 110 | 330 | 440 | Compressed Air | 300 | 421 | - | 721 |
| Molten Salt | - | - | 142 | 142 | Molten Salt | 143 | 361 | 479 | 982 |
| Other | 2 | 75 | 18 | 95 | Other | - | 80 | - | 80 |
| Pumped Hydro | 3,850 | 19,862 | 99,678 | 123,390 | Pumped Hydro | 3,410 | - | 42,908 | 46,318 |
| Thermal | 2 | 668 | 332 | 1,002 | Thermal | 56 | - | - | 56 |
| Total | 3,872 | 20,760 | 100,888 | 125,520 | Total | 3,953 | 951 | 43,837 | 48,741 |
| Total minus Hydro | 22 | 898 | 1,210 | 2,129 | Total minus Hydro | 543 | 951 | 929 | 2,423 |

Source: StrateGen Consulting, LLC research; thermal storage installed and announced capacity estimated by Ice Energy and Calmac.

Note: Estimates include thermal energy storage for cooling only. Figures current as of April, 2010.

Projects Announced in CA

| Technology | Location | Date Announced | Utility | Vendor | Power (MW) | References |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|--|--------------------|------------|--|
| Li Ion | Irvine, California | 2009 | Southern California Edison | A123 | | DOE FOA 36 Award |
| Pumped Hydro | Riverside, California | 2008 | Eagle Mountain | Eagle Crest Energy | 1,300 | HydroReview magazine, July 2009 edition, Eagle Mountain Energy |
| Pumped Hydro | Tuolumne, California | 2009 | Modesto & Turlock Irrigation Districts | | 880 | HydroReview magazine, July 2009 edition |
| Pumped Hydro | Riverside, California | 2009 | Several | | 500 | HydroReview magazine, July 2009 edition |
| Pumped Hydro | Iowa Hill, California | 2009 | Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) | | 400 | Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) |
| CAES | Kern County, California | 2009 | PG&E | | 300 | Next 100 Article |
| Pumped Hydro | Alameda, California | 2009 | Brookfield Renewable Power | | 280 | HydroReview magazine, July 2009 edition |
| Thermal | California | 2010 | Southern California Public Power | Ice Energy | 53 | Ice Energy Press Release |
| Pumped Hydro | San Diego, California | 2009 | San Diego County Water Authority | | 50 | HydroReview magazine, July 2009 edition |
| Li Ion | Tehachapi, California | 2009 | Southern California Edison | A123 | 8 | DOE FOA 36 Award, Tehachapi Wind Integration, 2011 deployment |
| NAS | San Jose, California | 2009 | PG&E | | 4 | CEC press release |
| Flow | Sacramento, California | 2009 | SMUD | Premium Power | 4 | |
| Molten Salt | Rice, California | 2009 | PG&E | Solar Reserve | 143 | New York Times article |
| Flow | California | 2010 | PG&E | ZBB | 2 | Blog w/ access to good data (Platts) |
| Flow | Alameda, California | 2009 | Modesto Irrigation District | Primus Power | 25 | Sandia Press Release |
| Li Ion | Berkeley, California | 2009 | | Seeo | | Sandia Press Release |
| Flywheels | Fremont, California | 2009 | | Amber Kinetics | | Sandia Press Release |
| Thermal | Glendale, California | 2009 | Glendale Water & Power | Ice Energy | 1500 | Ice Energy Press Release |
| Total | | | | | 5,448 | |

Source: StrateGen Consulting, LLC. Confidential projects excluded. Figures current as of April, 2010.