Energy storage california

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LDES technologies play an important role in achieving California"s zero carbon goals. As the deployment of intermittent renewable energy sources accelerates and the frequency of extreme weather events increases due to climate change, there is a growing need for storage technologies with extended energy-duration capabilities to maintain grid reliability. The LDES program prioritizes projects that will benefit Justice Communities and maintains a strong focus on projects that benefit Native American tribes in California.

The RICU has been recognized as a valuable testing facility capable of evaluating the performance and safety of energy storage technologies and aiding in the establishment of safety guidelines addressing potential safety incidents involving LDES technologies for emergency first responders. The insights gained from the RICU project have the potential to play a key role in California"s energy future by facilitating the large-scale adoption of LDES for grid reliability and renewable energy integration.

The first phase of the project, which will deploy a total of 37 MWh of storage, is expected to be operational in late 2024. The full system is expected to be operational by summer 2025.

In 2023, the CEC awarded Form Energy Inc. a $30 million grant to install a 5 MW/500 MWh iron-air energy storage system on Pacific Gas & Electric Company"s substation at Redwood Valley, Mendocino County, California.

Form Energy"s storage system supports grid reliability and resilience by supplying up to an unprecedented 100 hours of continuous power during extreme weather conditions and grid outages.

In 2023, the CEC awarded Charge Bliss Inc. a $32.7 million grant to demonstrate a 5 MW solar photovoltaic and 15 MWh LDES system to support the Paskenta Band of the Nomlaki Indians located in Corning, California.

The project will deploy non-lithium-ion battery technology capable of supplying power for approximately 18 hours. The system will consist of a microgrid that will support local grid resiliency and meet the tribe"s energy needs, ultimately enhancing their energy sovereignty.

In 2024, the CEC awarded Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) a $10 million grant todeploy a 3.6 MW 8-hour iron flow battery LDES technology system. This project will allow SMUD to evaluate the performance of iron flow battery technology and support grid needs. The first and second half of the system is expected to be commissioned in summer 2026 and early 2027, respectively. Successful completion of the project will enable SMUD to scale the deployment of iron flow LDES up to 200 MW.

The LDES program has no available funding opportunities at this time. For other energy storage related

funding opportunities at CEC, refer to the Electric Program Investment Charge Program.

WHAT TO KNOW: California has increased battery storage by 757% in only four years, and now has enough to power 6.6 million homes for up to four hours - essential progress in cutting pollution, fighting climate change, and creating a more reliable grid.

SACRAMENTO -- New data show California has built out more than 6,600 megawatts (MW) of battery storage, enough electricity to power 6.6 million homes for up to four hours. The total resource is up from 770 MW four years ago and double the amount installed just two years ago, significant progress towards California"s goal of a 100% clean electric grid by 2045.

As greenhouse gas emissions accelerate climate change, energy storage is a critical part of California"s strategy to cut pollution and create a cleaner, more reliable grid - storing excess power from solar, wind, and other renewable sources generated during the day to meet demand in the evening when the sun sets.

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