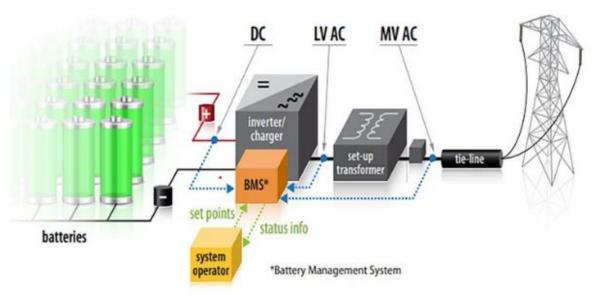


# Optimizing Value from Incentives



# **Battery Basics**

#### Sizing:

- Wattage Rating: Max capacity system can deliver instantaneously (kW or MW)
- Energy Rating: The amount of energy the battery can store (kWh or hours)
- Example: 1 MW x 4 MWH battery can deliver a maximum output of 1 MW continuously for 4 hours (or lesser amounts for longer periods)





# The battery value stack

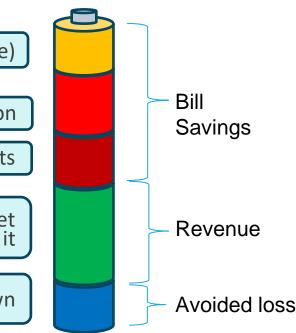
Energy – solar production and time shift (aka energy arbitrage)

Capacity – provide generation capacity through PLC reduction

Transmission – displace peak transmission requirements

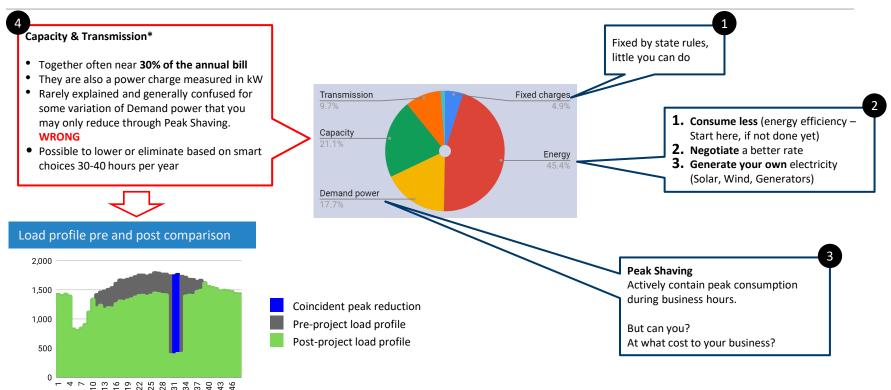
Grid balancing – provide ancillary services to the grid and get paid for it

Resiliency – provides back-up when the grid goes down



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### Strategies for bill reduction – Capacity and Transmission



\* Transmission savings may not be available in Ohio under current tariffs.



# Storage has a Direct Reduction on CO2 Emissions

#### Ancillary Services:

- BESS: Faster response to grid signals for ancillaries
- 1 MW of battery storage can replace 3 MW of fossil for ancillary services

#### Generation Capacity:

 Displaces the most polluting generators used during times of peak grid load

#### The Future:

- Increasing deployment of renewables will require more ancillary balancing services and more dispatchable capacity
- More batteries will be required



1 MW of BESS Displaces 3 MW of Fossil





#### **Current Federal Tax Incentives**

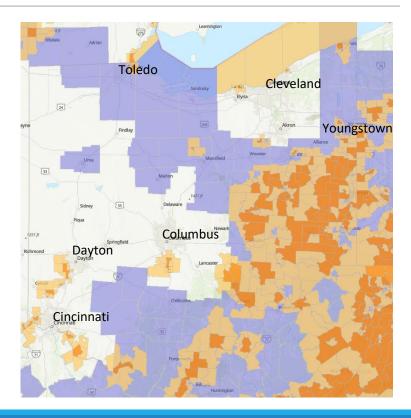
#### Inflation Reduction Act

- Investment Tax Credit (ITC)
  - Enhanced and extended by Inflation Reduction Act
  - 30% for solar, battery, and wind and certain emerging technologies
  - Batteries now qualify stand-alone
  - Additional 10% for Domestic Content of Equipment
  - Additional 10% for location in certain "energy communities" and low-income areas
  - Direct pay for non-taxable entities (non-profit, government, education)
- Accelerated MACRS depreciation
  - 80% bonus depreciation in 2023; decreases 20% per year



#### ITC Details Have Now Been Defined

- Prevailing wage labor and apprenticeship requirements
  - Without these, the ITC drops to only 6%
- Additional 10% ITC for equipment meeting domestic content requirements:
  - 45% of manufactured components (cells, controls, cabling, etc) have to be produced domestically to qualify
  - 100% of steel used in containers and racking
- Additional 10% for locating in low-income communities
- Additional 10% ITC for projects in "energy communities"
  - Brownfield sites
  - Metropolitan Statistical Areas with 0.17% employment or 25% local tax revenue from coal, oil, or natural gas and unemployment above the national average
  - Census tract or adjoining tract where coal mine closed since 2000 or coal-fired power plant closed since 2010
  - Blue, orange and tan areas on the adjacent map are qualifying areas
- Specific qualifications and requirements have not yet been clarified by the Treasury Dept.
- Coverage: Solar, wind, hydrogen, microgrids, controllers, interconnection costs
- https://arcgis.netl.doe.gov/portal/apps/experiencebuilder/experience/?id=a2ce47d4721a477a870 1bd0e08495e1d







# Empowering Businesses to Engage the Clean Energy Grid



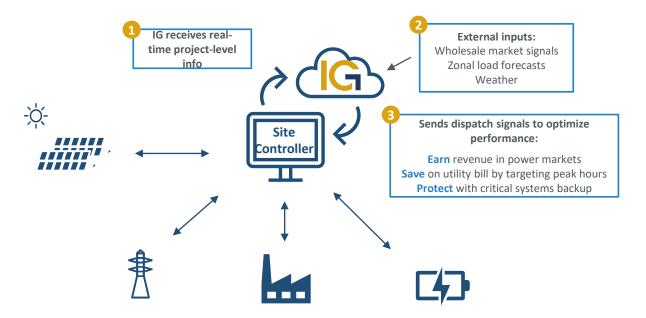
# Making economic sense of distributed energy assets



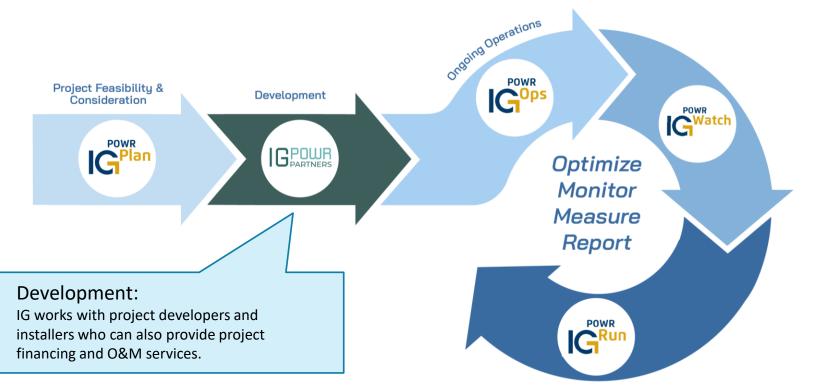
- First to implement and operate behind-the-meter batteries in PJM and MISO
- Delivering the total battery storage value stack since 2014

# IG's cloud-based POWR Suite is the economic engine that delivers maximum economic benefit for a customer.

Cloud-based dispatch engine optimizes renewables project economics by deploying solar, battery storage based on site conditions and market opportunities



## Solar + Storage Project Lifecycle



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#### Industrial Project Examples











**Abt Electronics (2017)** Glenview, IL

Solar 508+1800 kW Backup gen 1600 kW Storage 500 kW



**MAGID Glove (2020)** Romeoville, IL

Solar 3800 kW Storage 2000 kW



**Libman Co. (2020)** Arcola, IL

Solar 1850 kW Storage 2000 kW



**G&W Electric (2022)** Bolingbrook, IL

Solar 2000 kW Flywheel 1300 kVA Flow Storage 2000 kW Backup gen 2000 kW Full Microgrid setup



## Case Study: ABT Electronics / TESLA LiOn Battery

- World's largest single store appliance company. Near Chicago O'Hare. Family owned, trusted since 1936. Growth 100% organic.
- 1.5 million sq ft warehouse + office and retail
- \$400M annual revenue, 2500 appliance deliveries per day, 20% of sales online
- Despite cheap grid power (7 cents), they had a clear power strategy:
  - ✓ Go green with Solar
  - ✓ Protect operations from outages
  - $\checkmark$  Guarantee power quality to back-office operations
- The Project: double island micro-grid integrating an existing generator, 1800 kW solar PV and a 500 kW TESLA battery. Installed in 2017.
- Total Payback: under 5 years.





### Case Study: G&W Electric Microgrid/Vanadium Flow Battery

- Major manufacturer of medium voltage utility power equipment, including smart grid.
- 24x7 manufacturing including plastics injection molding, ceramics, assembly, office, warehouse, and engineering/R&D.
- Power outages, sometimes only momentary, causing millions in lost production time and materials.
- The Project: Islanding micro-grid integrating an existing generator, 2000 kW solar PV, 1300 kVA flywheel, 2000 kW nat gas generation, and a 2000 kW/8000 kWh CellCube Vanadium flow battery.
- Total Payback: under 4 years.
- Already saved millions in avoided losses in first year



PILLER





# **Customer financial reporting**

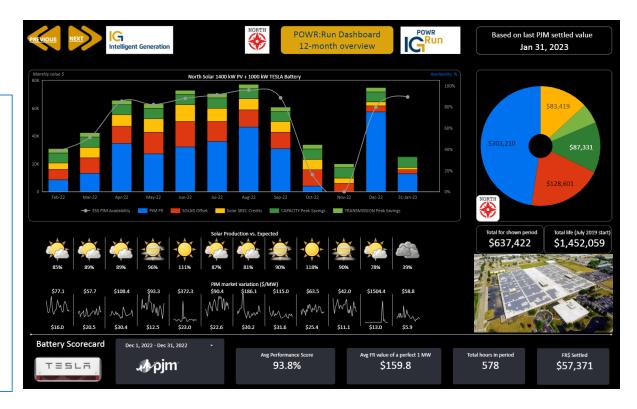


#### PURPOSE

 Let customers easily see financial performance of projects

#### **KEY FEATURES**

- Financial dashboard with daily performance update
- Covers entire project and all value streams
- Granular drill down by asset by hour
- Full reconciliation to monthly RTO settlements
- Monthly Customer invoicing



#### **Contact Information**

To obtain further information, please contact:

David Braun dbraun@intelgen.com

Visit IG's website at <u>www.intelgen.com</u>









#### **Biographical Information**



David J. Braun Vice President - Sales and Marketing Intelligent Generation 585 N. Bank St. c/o Ste. 3000, Lake Forest, IL 60045 630-818-7297 dbraun@intelgen.com

David currently heads business development for Intelligent Generation, a virtual power plant provider that optimizes the economics of energy storage, usually paired with solar, located at commercial and industrial properties. David has spent his 30-year career working across a broad spectrum of the energy and utilities space, particularly with large commercial and industrial customers as well as in renewables. His experiences provide him with a unique skill set to lead through the on-going energy transition. Prior to joining IG, David was president of GlidePower Power Solutions, where he was responsible for its 450 MW of wind, solar, and battery energy storage operating projects. Earlier in his career, he held executive roles in origination, marketing, and operations for Engie Resources, Direct Energy, Exelon Energy and ComEd, and also worked as a consultant focused on procurement of renewable and traditional energy for large energy users.

David holds a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Chicago's Booth School of Management and a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from Northwestern University.