



Battery Energy Storage Systems
Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures
Agricultural Liaison Advisory Board
June 27, 2022

Senate Bill 100

- 60% of CA electricity from renewable energy by 2030
- Goal of powering all retail and state agency electricity needs with renewable and zero-carbon resources by 2045
- Energy Commission, Public Utilities Commission and Air Resources Board joint agency report on SB100 every four years. Most recent 2021.

Senate Bill No. 100

CHAPTER 312

An act to amend Sections 399.11, 399.15, and 399.30 of, and to add Section 454.53 to, the Public Utilities Code, relating to energy.

[Approved by Governor September 10, 2018. Filed with Secretary of State September 10, 2018.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 100, De León. California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: emissions of greenhouse gases.

(1) Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities, as defined, are under the direction of their governing boards. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the PUC to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, so that the total kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieve 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 40% by December 31, 2024, 45% by December 31, 2027, and 50% by December 31, 2030. The program additionally requires each local publicly owned electric utility, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources to achieve the procurement requirements established by the program. The Legislature has found and declared that its intent in implementing the program is to attain, among other targets for sale of eligible renewable resources, the target of 50% of total retail sales of electricity by December 31, 2030.

This bill would revise the above-described legislative findings and declarations to state that the goal of the program is to achieve that 50% renewable resources target by December 31, 2026, and to achieve a 60% target by December 31, 2030. The bill would require that retail sellers and local publicly owned electric utilities procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources so that the total kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieve 44% of retail sales by December 31, 2024, 52% by December 31, 2027, and 60% by December 31, 2030.

Under existing law, a local publicly owned electric utility is not required to procure more than a specified minimum quantity of eligible renewable energy resources under the program if it receives more than 50% of its retail sales from hydroelectric generation, as specified.

This bill would revise those provisions, limit the applicability of this exception to large hydroelectric generation, and reduce that threshold to 40%.

(2) Existing law establishes the California Environmental Protection Agency, establishes the State Air Resources Board within the agency as the entity with responsibility for control of emissions from motor vehicles, and designates the state board as the air pollution control agency for all purposes set forth in federal law. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the state board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases that cause global warming.

The Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and requires it to conduct an ongoing assessment of the opportunities and constraints presented by all forms of energy, to encourage the balanced use of all sources of energy to meet the state's needs, and to seek to avoid possible undesirable consequences of reliance on a single source of energy.



Local Land Use Ordinance

Inland Area

- Chapter 22.32 Energy-Generating Facilities
 - Section 22.32.030.A(2) - Energy Storage Permit and Application Requirements
 - Allowable on Agriculture land (prime and non-prime soils)

Coastal Area

- Chapter 23.08 – Special Uses
 - Section 23.08.312 – Electric Generating Plants (S-20)
 - Allowable on Agriculture land (non-prime soils)



Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

- Store excess energy generated by the electric grid to later be made available during peak demands
- Batteries installed on racks enclosed in pre-fabricated or site-built structures placed on concrete pads
- On site substation to step up 34.5 kilovolts (kV) to 230 kV to deliver power to existing facilities (PG&E)
- Ideal location next to existing electric facilities
- Typically, unmanned facility set up with remote access

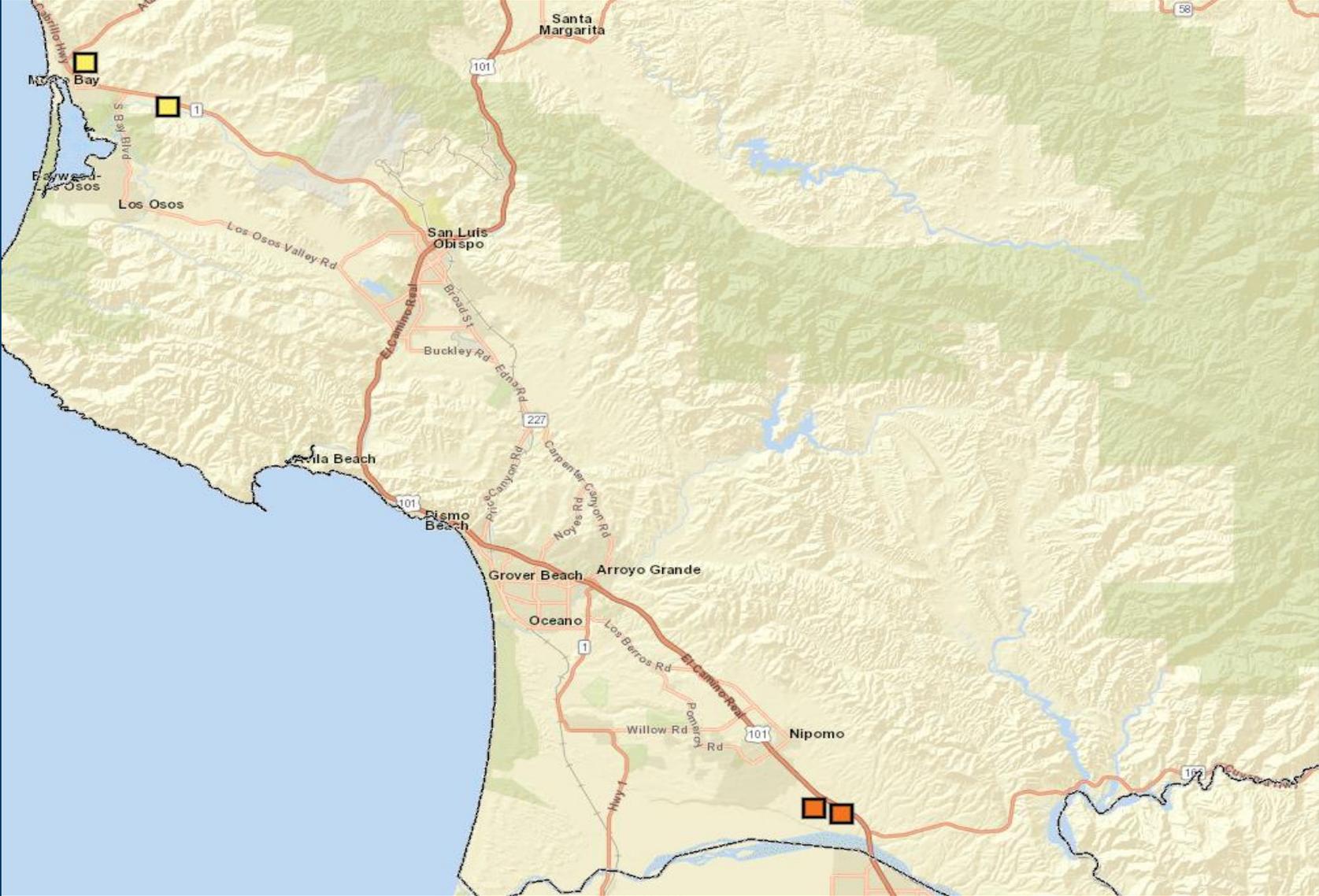


BESS Projects in San Luis Obispo County

- Two (2) BESS project applications in process at various stages of permitting
- Four (4) pre-application meetings held
- Approximately 46-acres of important agricultural soils potentially impacted
- Renewable energy rush



Vicinity Map of BESS Projects



What do they look like?



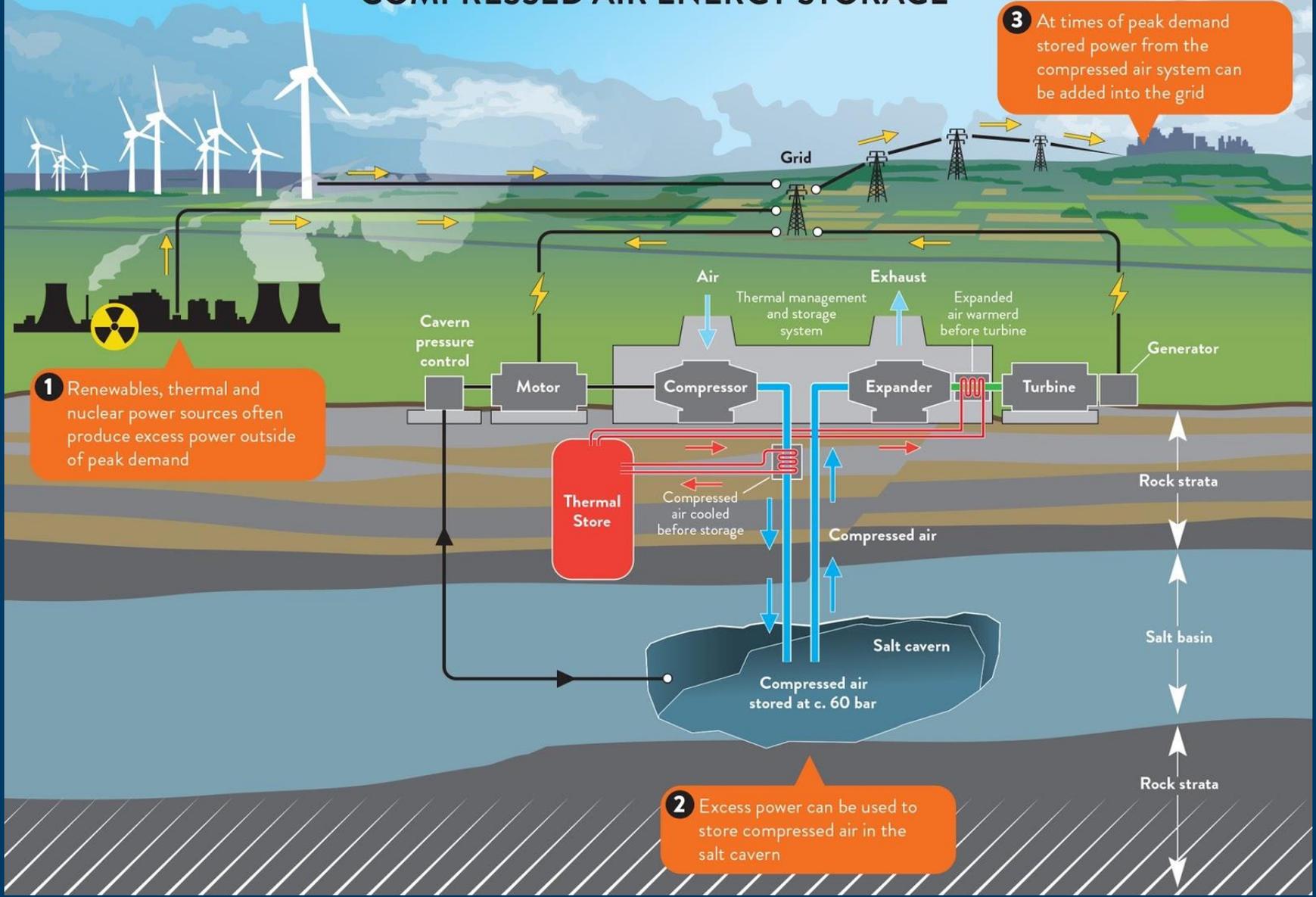




COUNTY
OF SAN LUIS
OBISPO

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COMPRESSED AIR ENERGY STORAGE



Questions?

