

CGA Energy Storage Language

The below language has been included as part of the House Energy Omnibus bill, and sets the rules of the road for energy storage permitting. This is essential policy to put into place; energy storage must grow exponentially to accommodate renewables as we move toward 100% carbon-free electricity.

Therefore, we must codify permitting structures for energy storage.

Define Energy Storage Systems (ESS)

To effectively regulate ESS, we must first define what these systems are.

- "Energy storage system" means equipment and associated facilities designed with a nameplate capacity of 10,000 kilowatts* or more that is capable of storing generated electricity for a period of time and delivering the electricity for use after storage.
- Modifies existing statute in several places to include ESS.
- *The PUC has requested this number be changed to 10,000 kilowatts, or 10 MW.

Permitting Jurisdiction

Give PUC jurisdiction for projects over 5 MW

- The PUC shall be responsible for permitting all large energy storage projects.
- 5 MW threshold matches that of wind projects.

Add option to go through the local review process

- Regardless of project size, permit applicants may work with local governments to permit ESS.
- Provides flexibility and allows for continued coordination with communities without forcing local units of government to take on projects for which they do not possess the necessary expertise.

Rulemaking

Until the PUC writes rules, they shall site ESS using the same process for siting solar

• It is important that the PUC have guidance on what rules to use for ESS permitting.

Adds ESS to alternative review process

• ESS shall be included in the alternative review process, furthermore following the same practices as solar and other projects listed in the alternative review statute.

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