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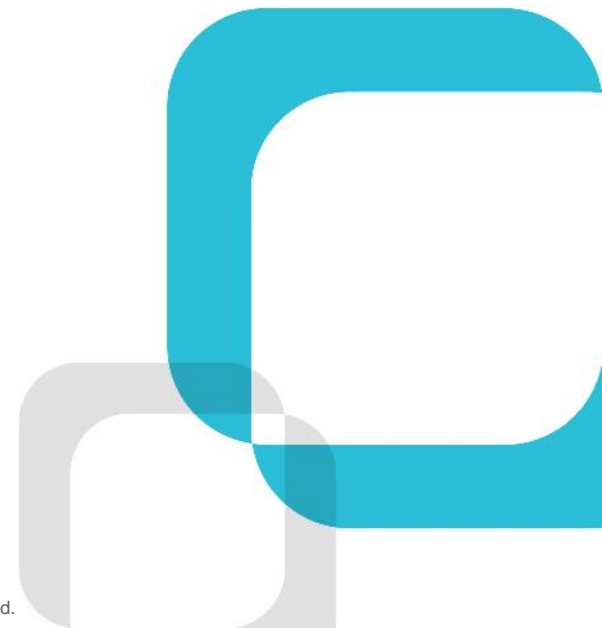
# RUNNING UP THAT HILL

## ScottMadden's Energy Industry Update: Running Up That Hill

Webinar



November 19, 2020





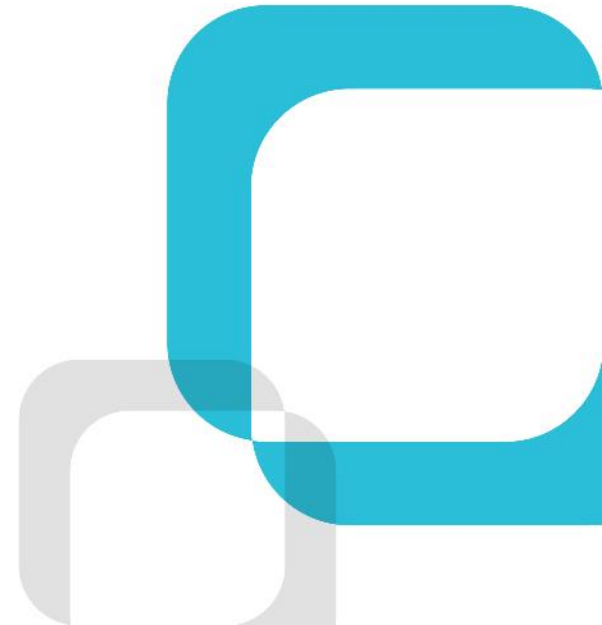
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## Cristin Lyons

Partner

Cristin Lyons is a partner with ScottMadden and leads the firm's energy practice. Since joining the firm in 1999, Cristin has consulted with myriad clients on issues ranging from process and organizational redesign to merger integration to project and program management. Cristin led the firm's grid transformation practice for three years before becoming the energy practice lead. She is a frequent speaker and panelist at conferences across the country. Cristin earned a B.A. in political science and Spanish from Gettysburg College and an M.B.A. from the Cox School of Business at Southern Methodist University. She is also a member of Phi Beta Kappa.



# Energy Is Who We Are

ScottMadden is a management consulting firm with more than 35 years of deep, hands-on experience. We deliver a broad array of consulting services—from strategic planning through implementation—across the energy utility ecosystem.

Our energy practice covers the following areas:



**GENERATION**



**ENERGY  
MARKETS**



**TRANSMISSION &  
DISTRIBUTION**



**RATES &  
REGULATION**



**GRID EDGE**



**ENTERPRISE  
SUSTAINABILITY**



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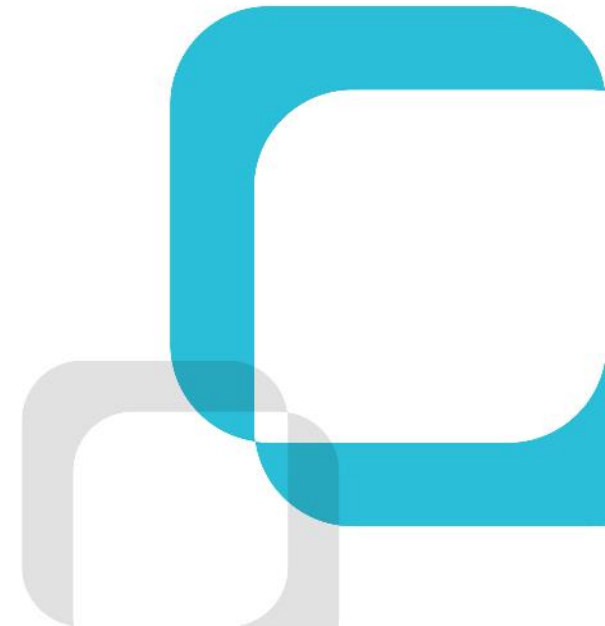
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## Tina Jeffress

Sr. Associate

Tina Jeffress joined ScottMadden as an associate in 2018 after receiving an M.B.A., with concentrations in energy and sustainable enterprise, from the University of North Carolina Kenan-Flagler Business School. In addition to her project work, she leads the firm's internal sustainability reporting and strategy. Tina interned with ScottMadden in the summer of 2017, working on the final stages of a multi-year operational excellence project within the nuclear division of a major utility. Prior to business school, Tina spent five years in the nonprofit sector, most recently leading research and corporate partnership initiatives at an international affairs think tank. Prior to this, she managed education and community development programs in the Dominican Republic. Tina earned a B.A. in international development studies and Spanish from the University of California, Los Angeles.

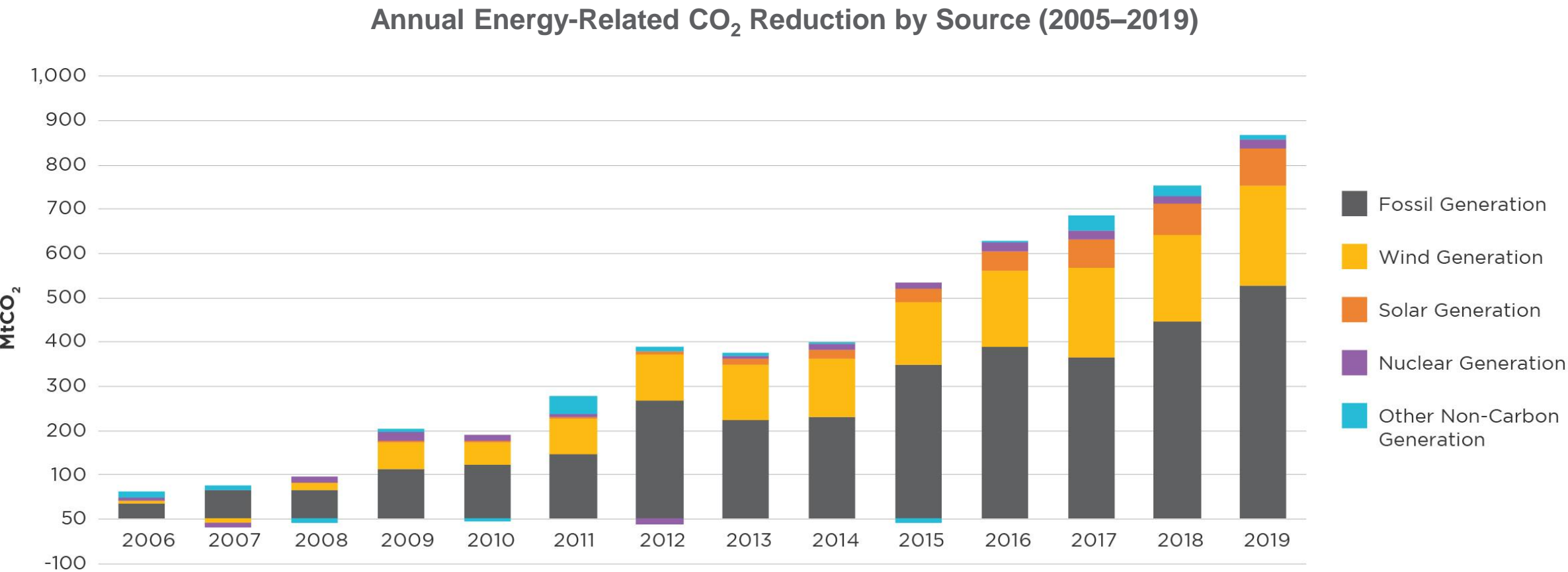




**100% Clean Energy**

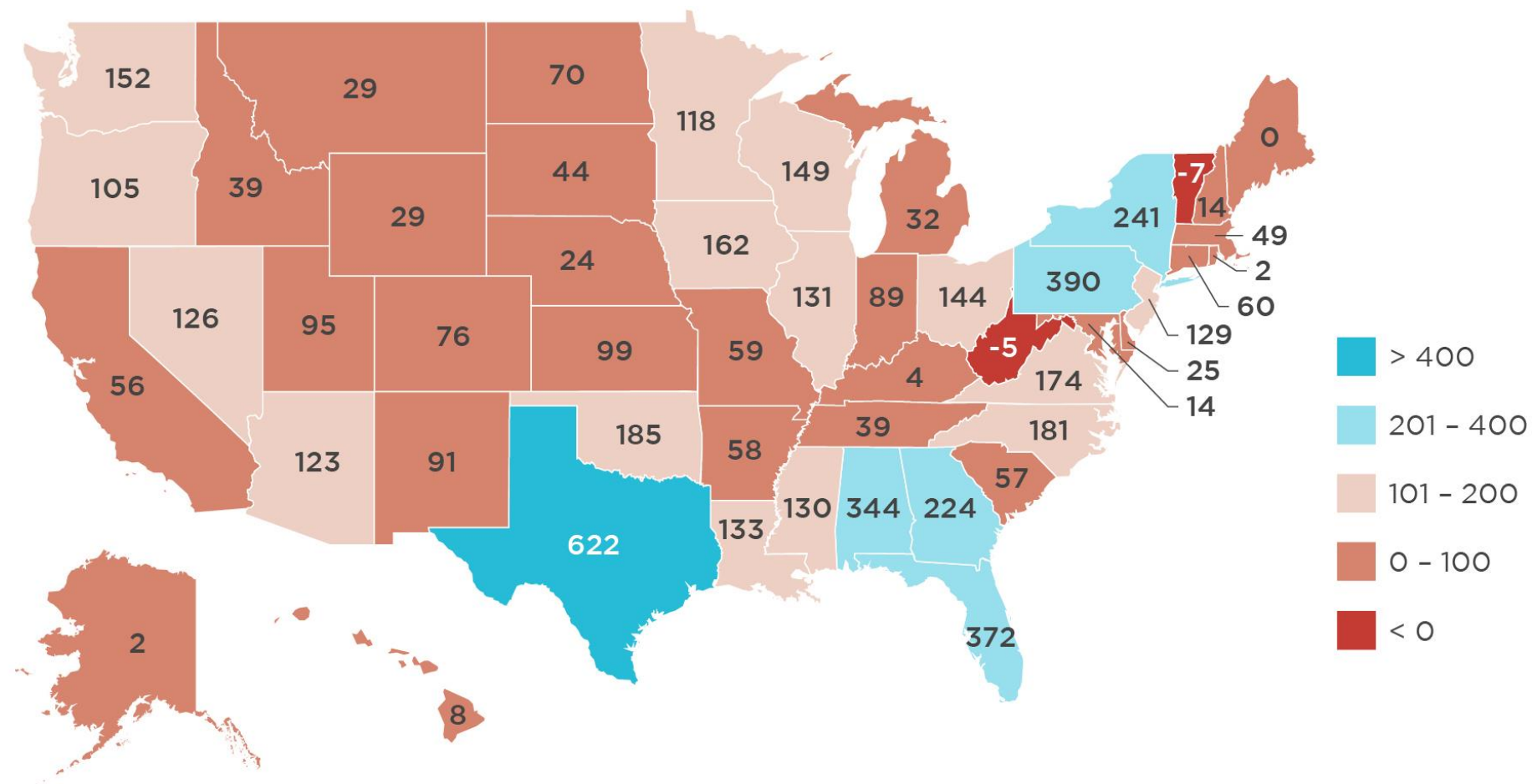


# Natural Gas: A Major Source of Carbon Reductions



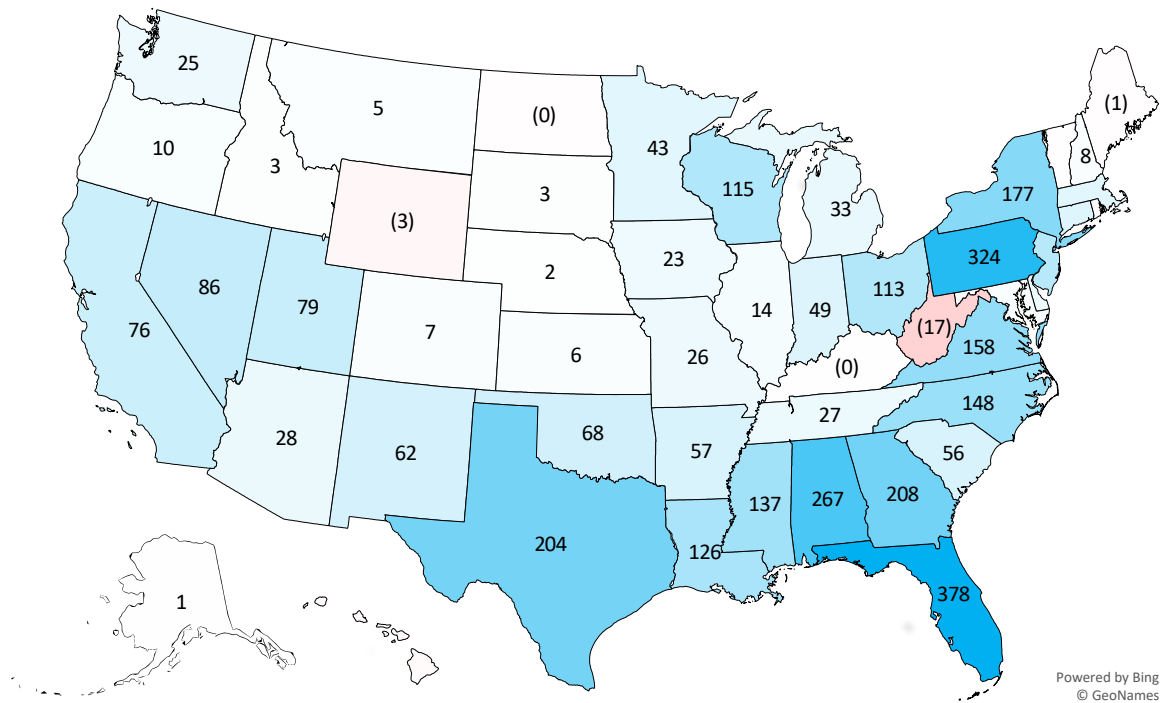
# States Leading the Charge: Not Who You Would Think

Cumulative Energy-Related CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Reductions by State (in MtCO<sub>2</sub>) (2005–2019)

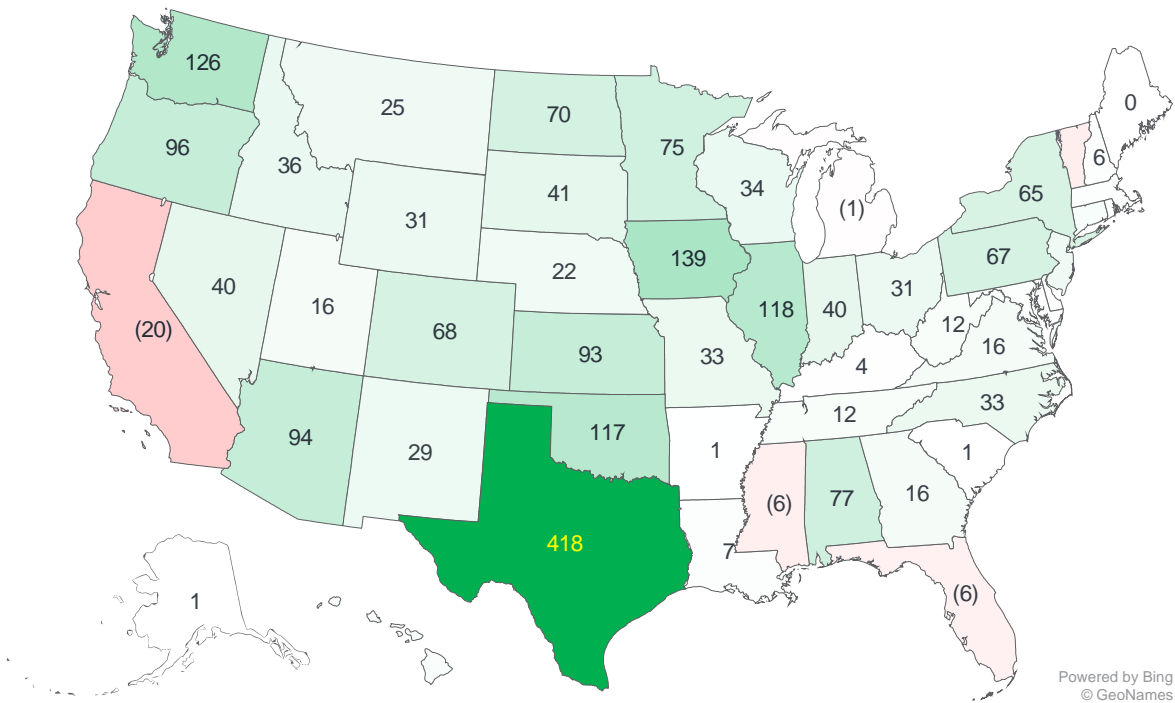


# But How? Southeast Replaces Coal and Texas Builds Wind

Fossil Generation CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Reductions, 2005–2019 (in million metric tons)



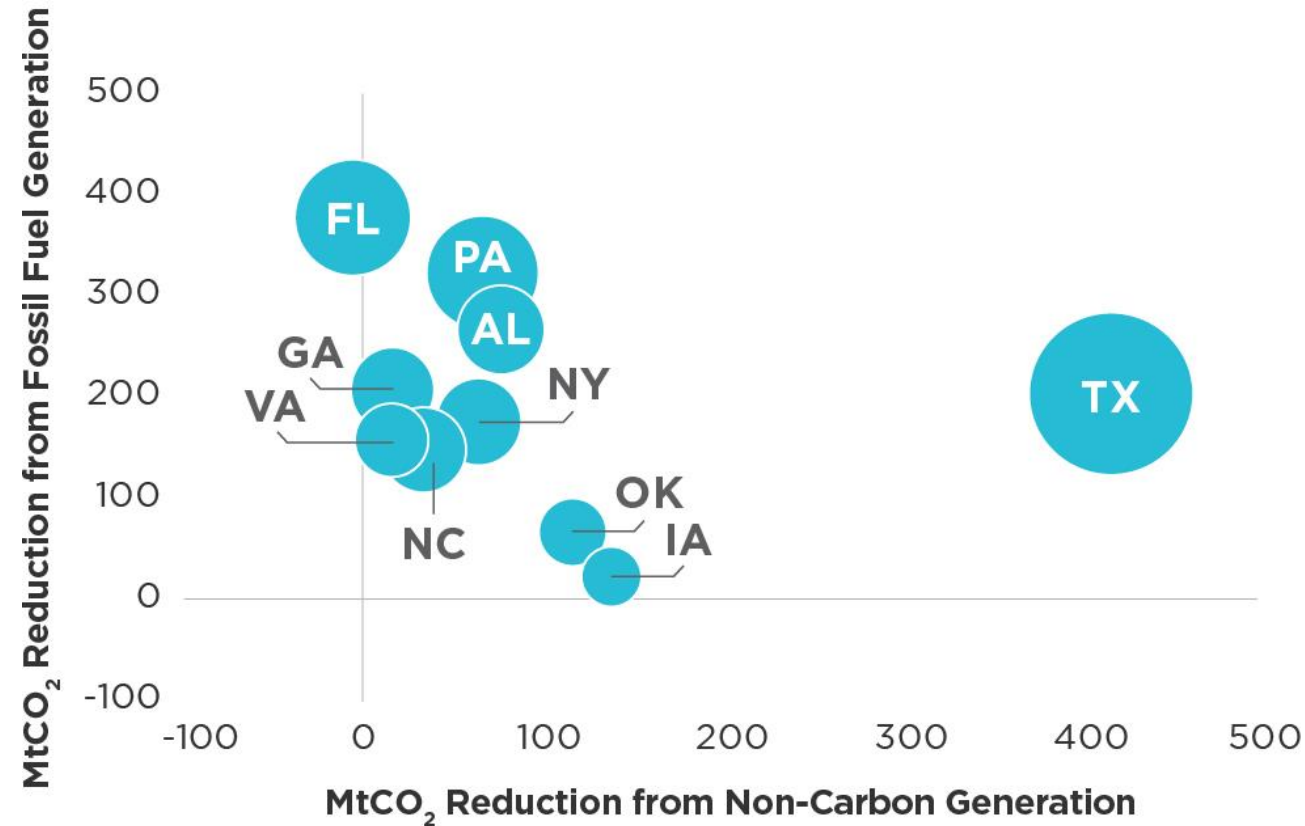
Non-Carbon Generation CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Reductions, 2005–2019 (in million metric tons)





## Large States Drive Reductions; Natural Gas More Impactful Than RPS Policies

Top 10 States for Energy-Related CO<sub>2</sub> Reductions by Source (2005–2019)



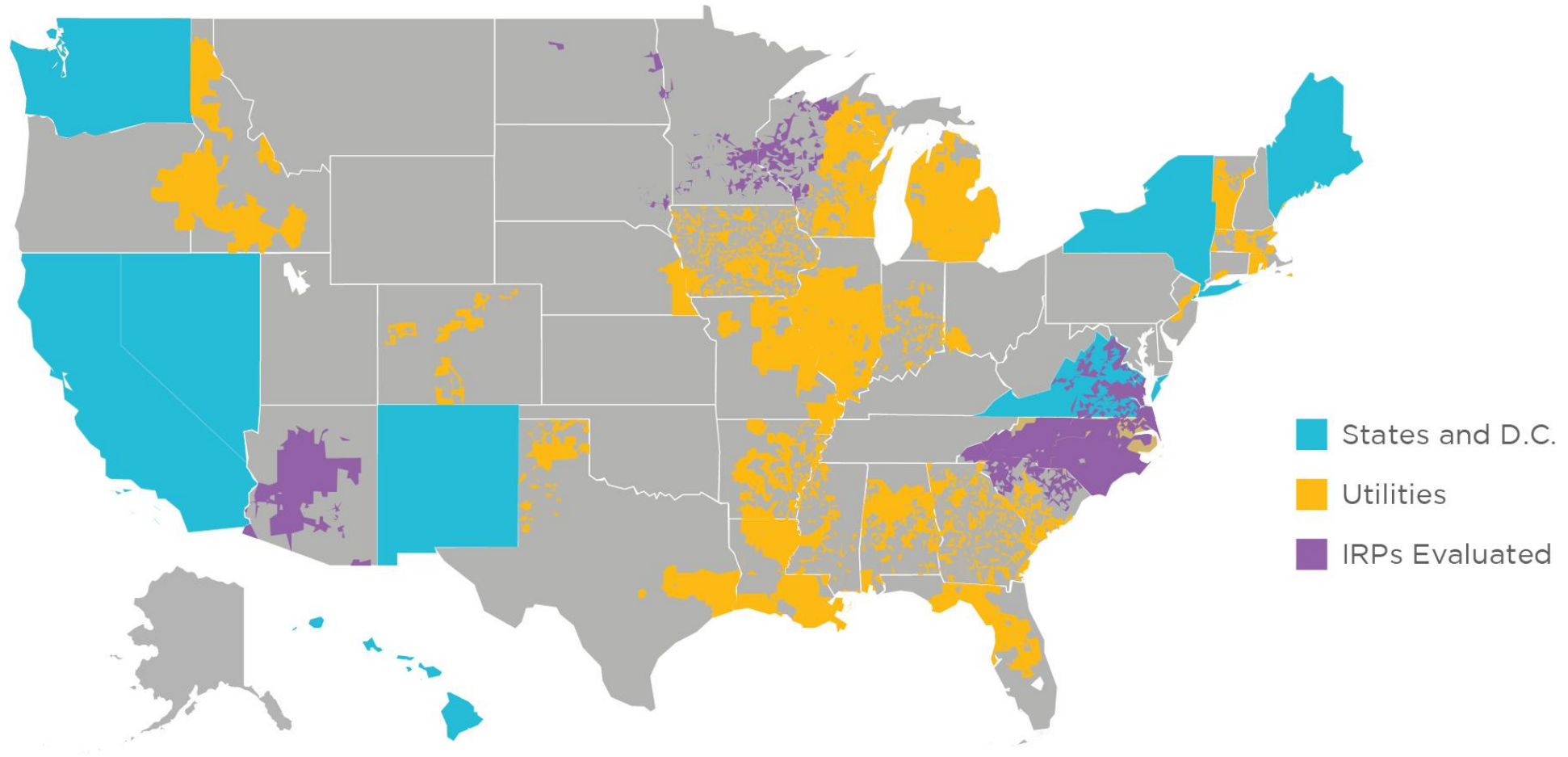
**Note:** Size of bubble reflects electric retail sales.

**Sources:** EIA; ScottMadden analysis

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## Our Approach

### States and Electric Utility Service Territories with 100% Clean Energy Commitments



## **Key Findings: Results From Least-Cost Decarbonization Scenarios**



**Planning for a  
Renewable Revolution**

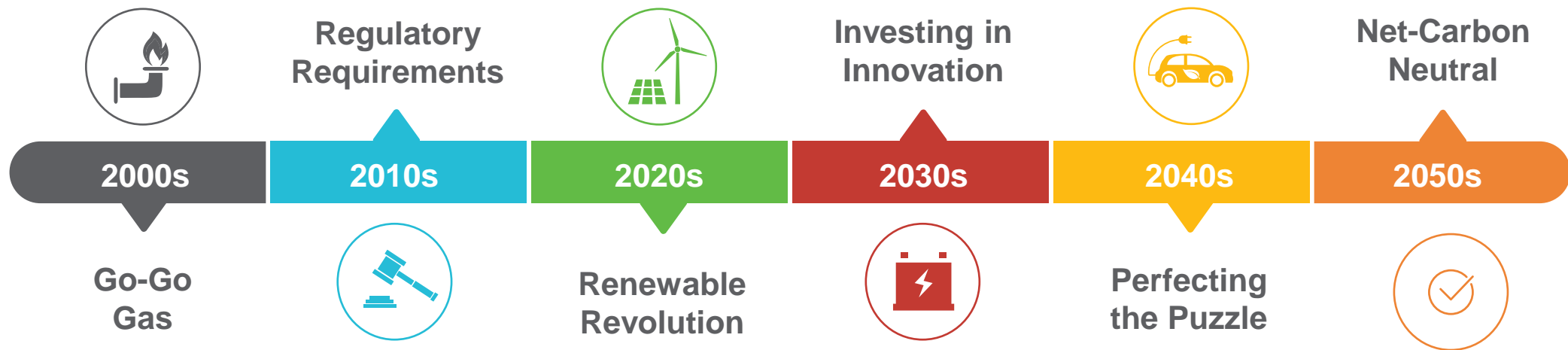


**Natural Gas Remains  
Critical to Reliability**

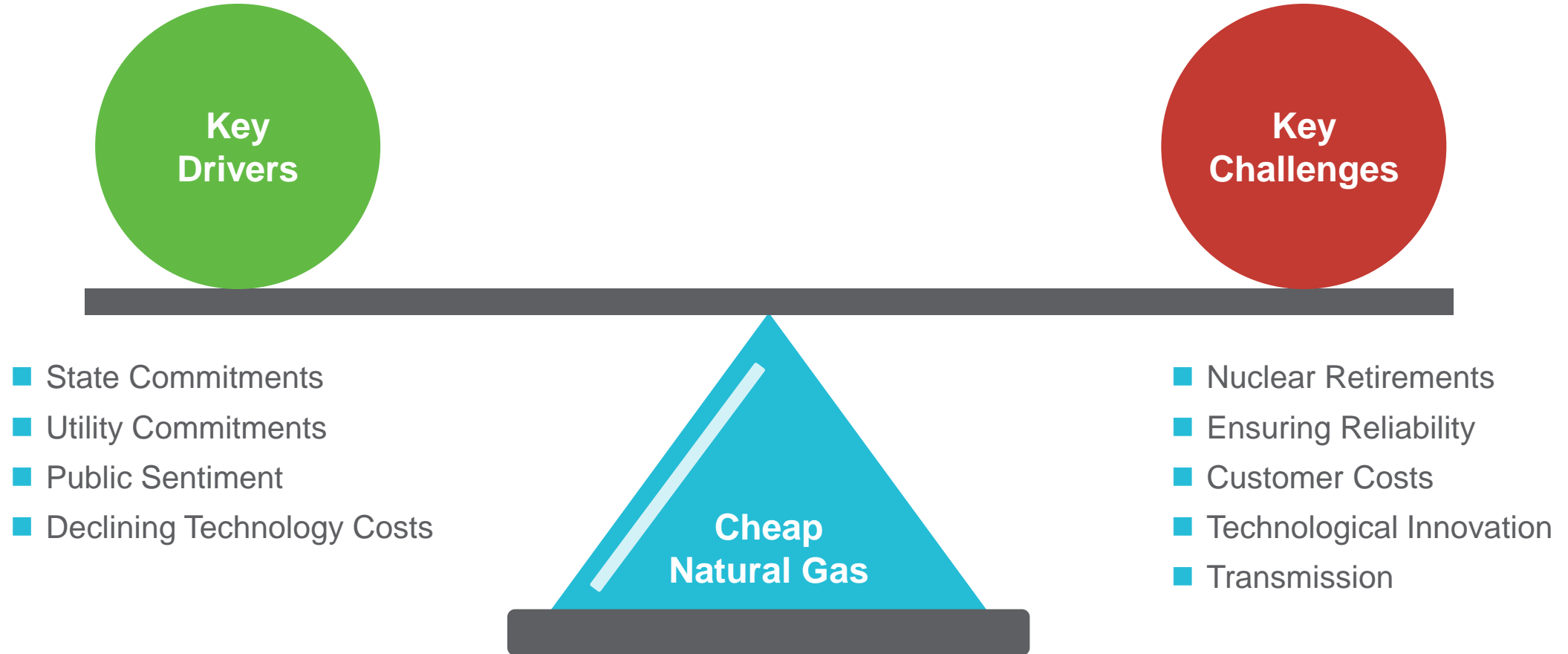


**Decarbonization Costs  
Are Generally Lower  
Than Inflation**

# Half a Century: The Long Journey to Net-Carbon Neutral



## Looking Forward: Key Drivers and Challenges



## Key Takeaways

### Carbon Emission: Where Have We Been and Where Are We Going?

#### Coal-to-Gas Shift

Since 2005, the shift from coal to natural gas drove the majority of energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reductions in the United States.

#### Scaling Up

Recent integrated resource plans from electric utilities pursuing 100% clean energy indicate the next step is to significantly scale up the deployment of renewable energy and battery storage capacity.

#### Technologies

Natural gas will remain an important resource ensuring reliability. This transition period will also require the development of new cost-effective technologies (e.g., long-duration storage, carbon capture, and sequestration) to ensure continued progress in the following decade.



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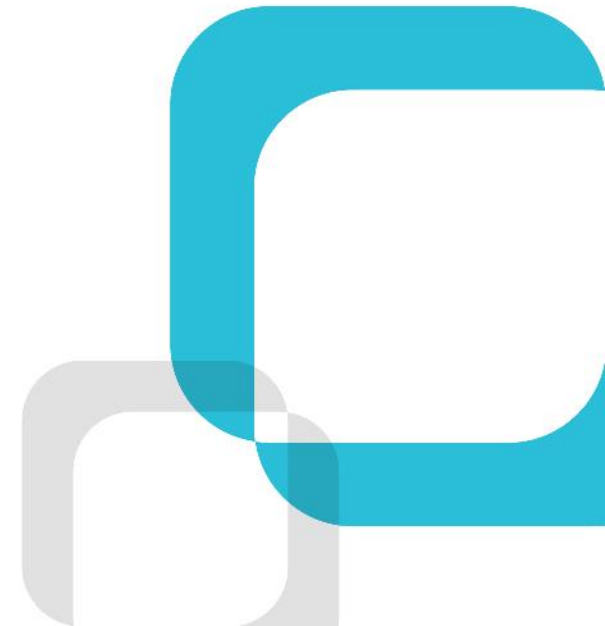


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## Steve Courtney

Manager

Steve Courtney joined ScottMadden in 2018. He has worked in the energy and utilities industry as a consultant and in corporate leadership roles for more than 25 years. His primary areas of expertise include competitive and regulated energy markets, electric transmission, power generation, and financial analysis and valuation. Steve earned an M.S. in management from Georgia Tech and a B.S. in mechanical engineering from North Carolina State University. He is a registered professional engineer and holds the chartered financial analyst designation.





# Electricity Markets



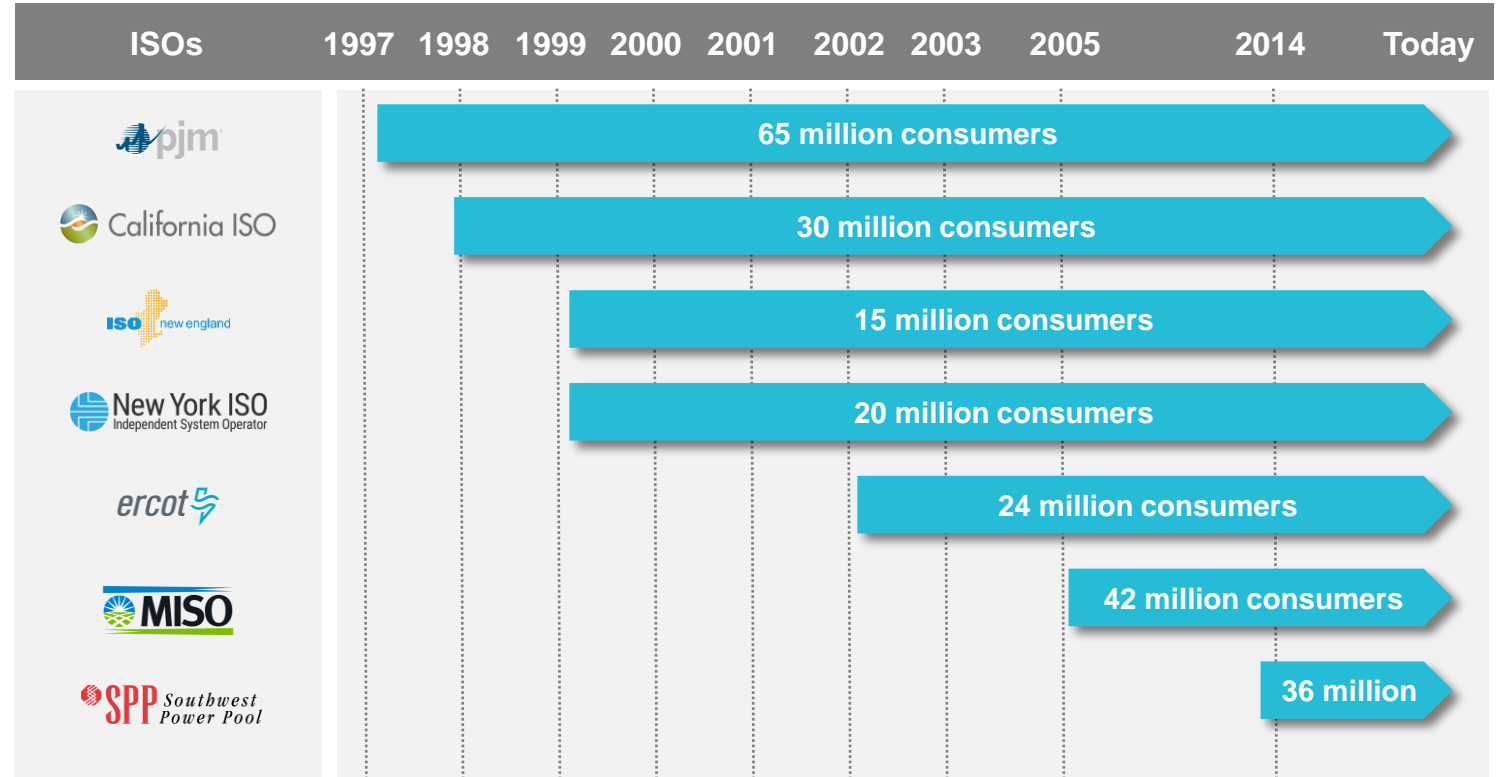


# A Lasting Transition

In a remarkable period of transition beginning in 1997, generation in regions throughout the United States was deregulated and moved into bid-based electricity markets.

## Legislative and Regulatory Developments

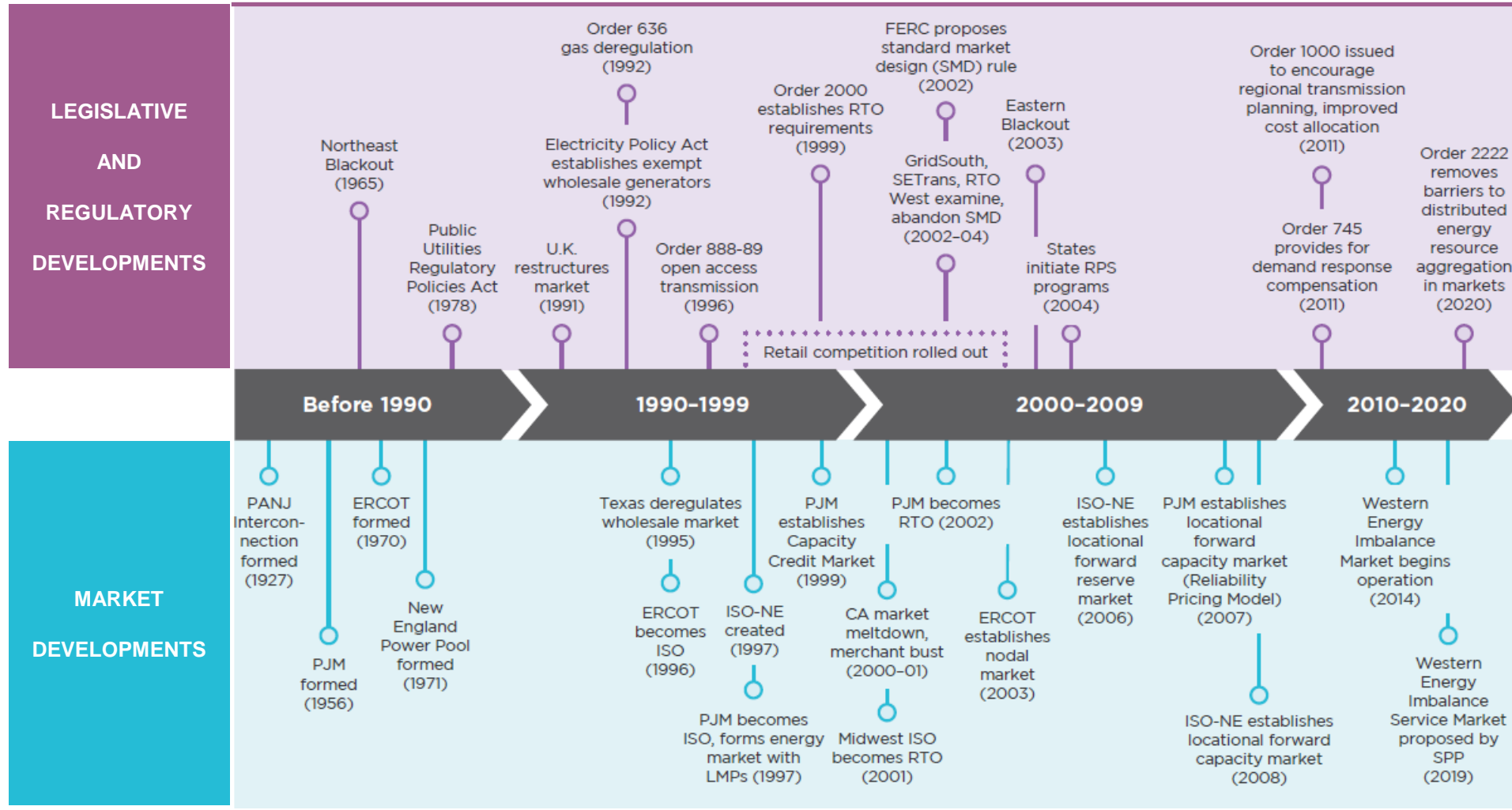
- Order 2000 – Establishing RTOs
- Order 888/889 – Open Access
- California – Electric Utility Restructuring Act
- Order 636 – Natural Gas Unbundling



Today, the ISO electricity markets serve 232 million consumers and are valued annually at nearly \$100B.

# Selected Electricity Market Developments

More recent developments—including capacity markets and energy imbalance markets—demonstrate the evolving nature of the ISOs.



# Today's Electricity Markets

Every day of the year, 24 hours a day, on day-ahead, hourly, and real-time intervals, electricity in these bid-based markets is bought and sold by thousands of participants.

ISO Operated Electricity Markets



### Energy Markets

- Delivery of electricity
- Daily and hourly markets
- Real-time balancing



### Ancillary Services Markets

- System balancing
- Standby resources
- Voltage support services
- Black start services



### Capacity Markets

- Resource adequacy
- Capacity compensation



### Capacity Market Approach

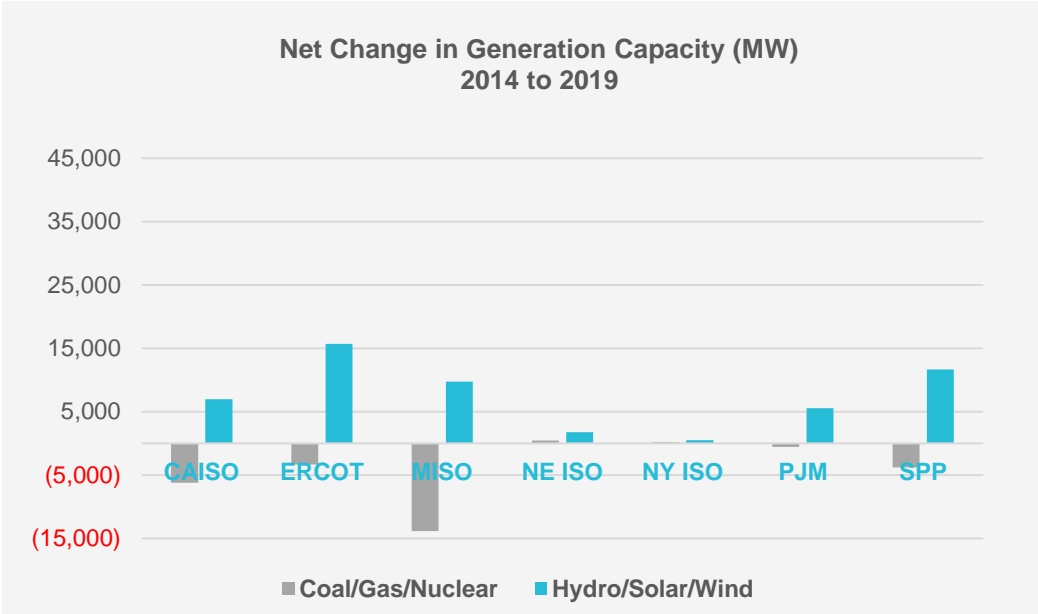
	Considerations	ISOs
Annual: 3 Years Ahead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Economic certainty for owners and developers</li><li>■ Volatility and adequacy of prices</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ PJM</li><li>■ NE-ISO</li></ul>
Annual: Intra Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Price signaling for owners</li><li>■ Better alignment to seasonal reliability needs</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ MISO</li><li>■ NYISO</li></ul>
Do Not Operate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Scarcity pricing principles</li><li>■ Increasingly relying on renewables</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ CAISO</li><li>■ ERCOT</li><li>■ SPP</li></ul>

ISO markets differ significantly in approach to ensuring sufficient generation to serve future load.

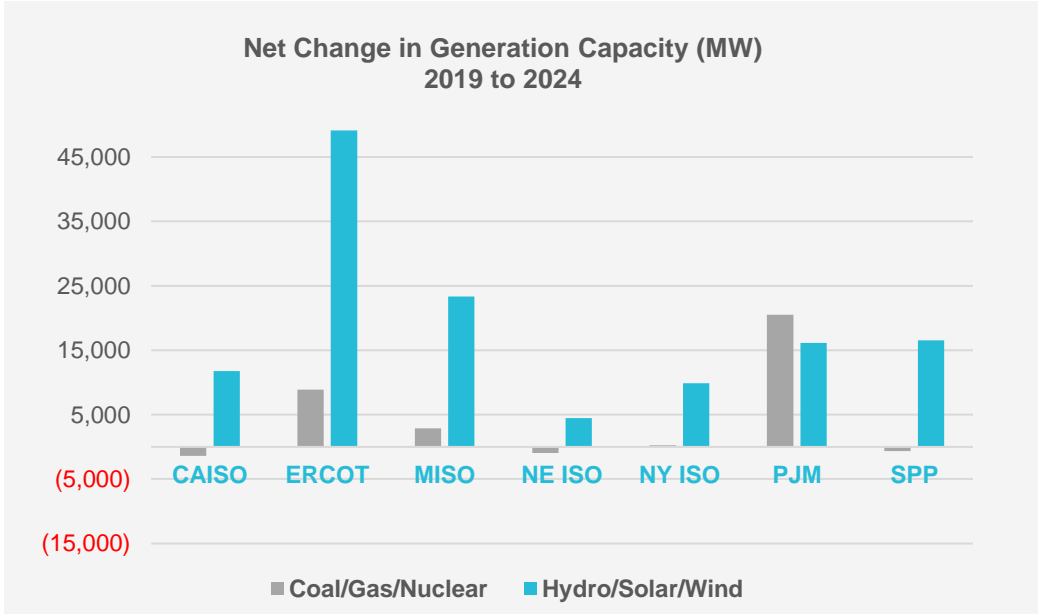
# The Changing Generation Fleet

The generation fleet is changing rapidly as vast amounts of wind and solar come online. These are displacing more traditional forms of generation, including coal, natural gas, and nuclear.

## The Transition from Traditional Generation to Solar and Wind ...



## Is Forecast to Accelerate Dramatically in Coming Years As Renewable Zero-Marginal Cost Economics Dominate



Net additions of solar and wind capacity over the next five years are forecast to exceed coal, natural gas, and nuclear generation by four times.

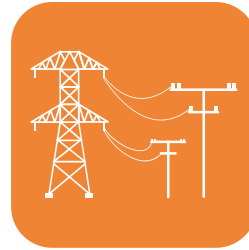
## Mounting Challenges

The original objective for electricity markets was relatively simple—apply principles of deregulation and competition to drive down prices while ensuring reliability. Today’s ISOs are facing a new set of challenges:



### Supporting State Clean Energy Goals

- ISOs face growing expectations that they support state clean energy goals.
- PJM has been at the forefront of this issue with FERC for more than three years.



### Attracting Capital Investment

- Proliferation of renewables and low-cost natural gas generation is challenging the economics of traditional generation resources.
- Transmission investments can also be impeded, especially by permitting delays.



### Managing a Decentralized Fleet

- The assets that make up a generation fleet are smaller and controlled by a broader range of owner types.
- Electric customers are similarly choosing among numerous options.

## Where Do We Go From Here?

As these challenges grow, we see ISOs responding with a new era of innovation. Solutions are being developed and implemented across multiple fronts:



### Facilitate Climate Solutions

- While there are barriers to ISO leadership, potential solutions are emerging.
- These include energy imbalance markets and carbon-pricing structures.



### Enhance Market Policy

- Changing technologies and customer dynamics require continual reassessment of market policy.
- As the generation fleet evolves, ensuring markets properly compensate system reliability is key.



### Expand the Digital Platform

- ISOs may start with foundational improvements like communications infrastructure and operator visualization.
- Advanced enhancements include integrated system modeling and data analytics.

## Key Takeaways

### Electricity Markets: Looking Back—and Ahead

#### Industry Advancement

Recognize the critical gateway ISOs have provided for electric industry advancements in price efficiency, operating reliability, and customer choice.

#### Next Evolution

Changing dynamics of the industry—many a result of the ISOs themselves—are demanding a next evolution of policy and technological advancement.

#### ISOs Prepare to Lead

Based on the record of the ISOs, perhaps no area of the electric industry is more prepared to lead such change.



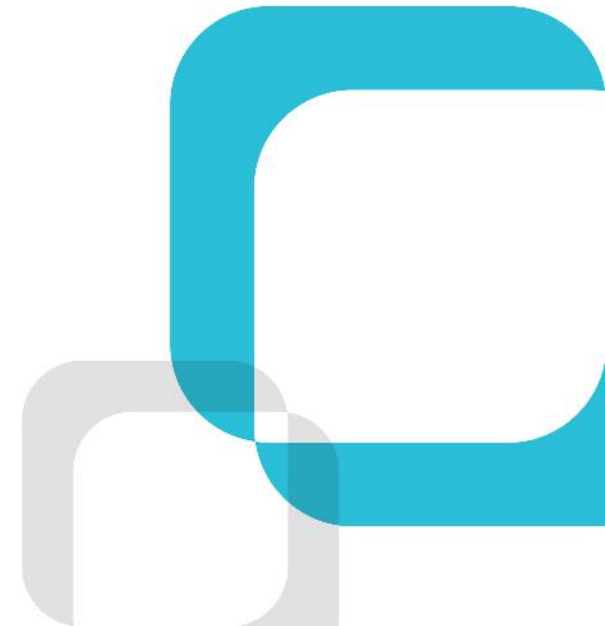
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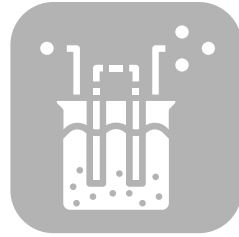
## Steve Sanders

Director

Steve Sanders has more than 15 years of management consulting and financial planning experience in the global business environment. His areas of industry expertise include energy utilities, energy trading and marketing, and industrial gases. Prior to joining ScottMadden, he held a variety of marketing and financial analysis roles, including leading the investment analysis group for a \$1 billion industrial gas distribution business. Steve holds an M.B.A. from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, a B.S. in business administration from the University of Missouri, summa cum laude, and a B.A. in psychology from the University of Missouri, Phi Beta Kappa.







# Hydrogen Economy



## Some Recent H<sub>2</sub> Project Announcements

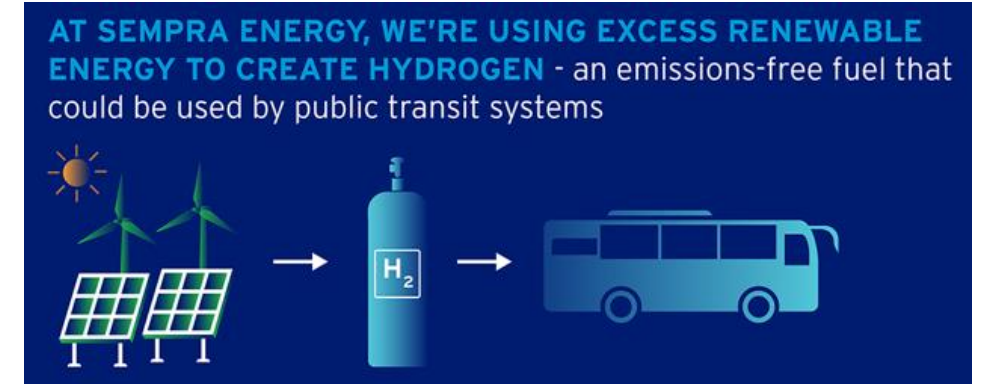
Just a sample of some recent H<sub>2</sub> projects in the news:

- **LADWP** | Intermountain project in Utah to replace natural gas with H<sub>2</sub>
- **Sempra** | Green H<sub>2</sub> powered by excess renewable generation to supplement natural gas and use in transportation sector
- **NextEra** | Florida CCGT to be partially fueled by green H<sub>2</sub> from electrolyzers powered by excess solar
- **EmberClear** | CCGT in Ohio planned with H<sub>2</sub> production and geological storage
- **Balico** | CCGT in Virginia planned with future conversion to H<sub>2</sub>
- **Danskammer** | NY Peaker plant conversion to 30% green H<sub>2</sub> by 2030

Why the sudden interest?

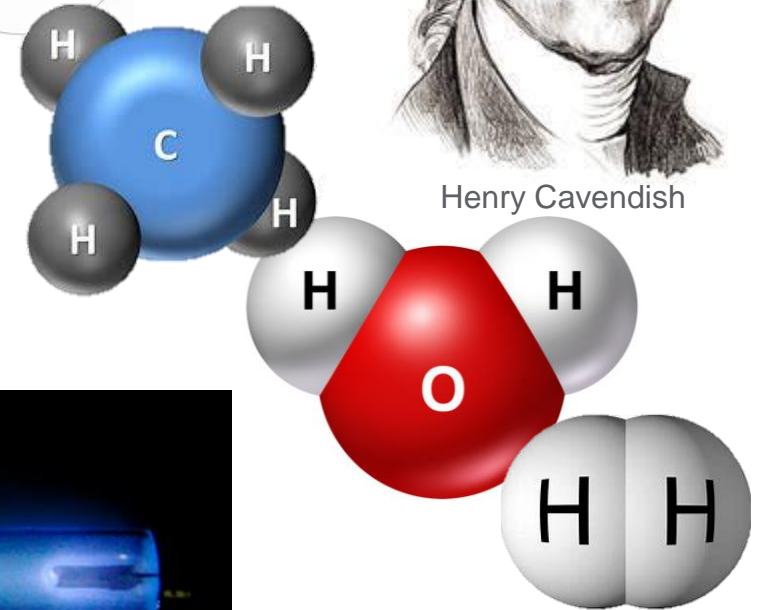
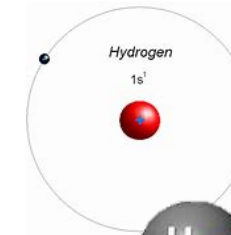
DOE has been publishing papers about the H<sub>2</sub> economy since 2002.

Will it happen this time?



## Hydrogen – Some Key Physical Properties

- First isolated in late 1700s by Henry Cavendish
- Comprises about 75% of the known mass of the universe
- Burns without a visible flame in daylight
  - One kg of  $H_2$  has about the same energy as 3.2 kg of gasoline (~120,000 Btus)
- Boils into a gas at -423 degrees Fahrenheit
- Commonly used as a coolant in generation turbines
- Combusts in air concentrations of 4%–74% (much wider range than gasoline)
- Odorless, colorless, and normally only found combined in other molecules (e.g., water, methane)



As a plasma, hydrogen glows purple.

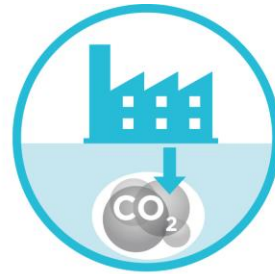
## Sources of H<sub>2</sub>

### H<sub>2</sub> Lingo: Types of Hydrogen Production



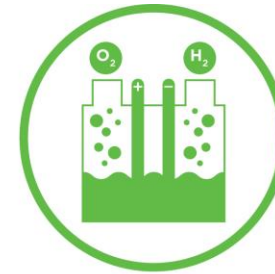
#### GREY HYDROGEN

- Production from **natural gas** or **coal** in a reformer
- **Emits CO<sub>2</sub>**



#### BLUE HYDROGEN

- Production from **natural gas (typically)** in a reformer
- **CO<sub>2</sub> emissions captured** (typically 90%) and stored or used

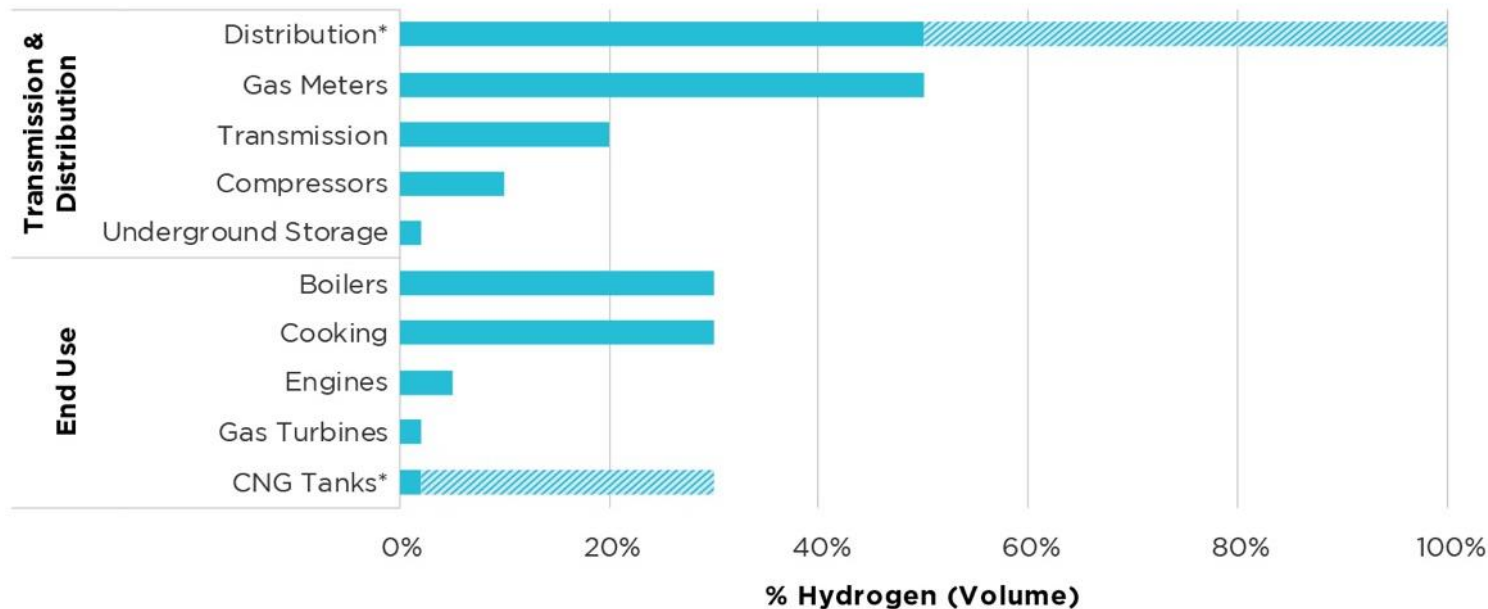


#### GREEN HYDROGEN

- Production from **water** and **green electricity** in an electrolyzer
- **Carbon neutral**

## Storing and Moving H<sub>2</sub>

Tolerance of Selected Existing Elements of the Natural Gas Network to Hydrogen Blend Shares by Volume

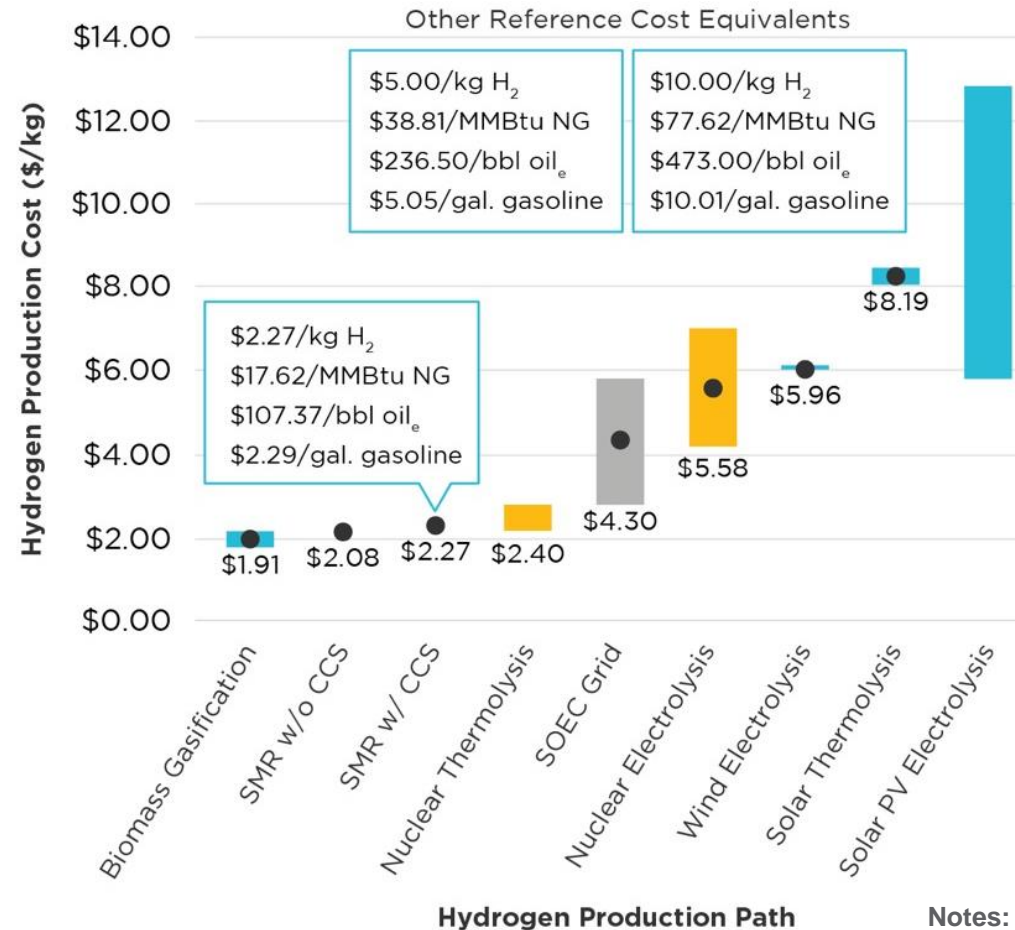


**“ CNG tanks, turbines and engines have the lowest hydrogen tolerance. Minor adaptations could increase the grid’s tolerance and exploit its transport capacity. ”**  
–IEA

Notes: \*The higher tolerance for distribution would require specific safety assessments; the higher tolerance of CNG tanks is for Type IV tanks (although the tolerance for CNG tanks may be as low as 0.1% depending on the humidity of the natural gas (United Nations, 2014). \*\*Higher limit for Germany applies if there are no CNG filling stations connected to the network; higher limit for Lithuania applies when pipeline pressure is greater than 16 bar pressure; higher limit for the Netherlands applies to high-calorific gas.

# At What Cost?

## Current Hydrogen Production Cost Ranges and Averages by Technology and Equivalent Prices for Fossil Sources with CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Storage



Notes: NG means natural gas; oil means oil equivalent; SOEC means solid oxide electrolyzer cell.

Source: DOE Hydrogen Strategy

# What Would It Take for Hydrogen to “Go Big” This Time?

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**Ultimately, it will need to be green:**

- Blue and grey hydrogen while addressing storage and transportation challenges
- Competitive with natural gas prices
- Sustained excess renewable generation
- Substantial tax incentives and grants (similar to wind and solar)



## Key Takeaways

### Hydrogen Economy

#### Role for Hydrogen

Because the energy industry must continue to consider low- to no-carbon emissions generation, hydrogen will likely have a part to play.

#### Key Dependencies

Size of role for hydrogen depends upon three key factors:

- Its cost relative to natural gas
- Technical advancements in its production, storage, and distribution
- Safety



# YOUR WEBINAR PRESENTERS



**Cristin Lyons**

Partner and  
Energy Practice Leader



**Tina Jeffress**

Sr. Associate



**Steve Courtney**

Manager



**Steve Sanders**

Director

See the link below for the latest Energy Industry Update  
<https://www.scottmadden.com/energy-industry-update/>

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