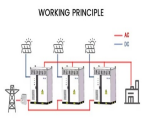
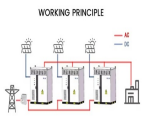


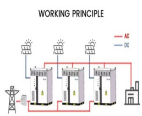
# THE STATE ENCOURAGES ENERGY STORAGE



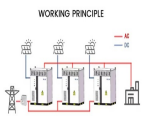
What are States doing about energy storage? States are also developing expert task forces and committees to evaluate storage technologies and opportunities for growth. Maine, for example, enacted HB 1166 (2019) creating a commission to study the benefits of energy storage in the state's electric industry.



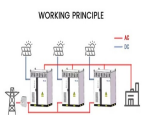
Does state energy storage policy matter? While decisions carried out by federal regulators and regional market operators have an impact on state energy storage policy, state policymakers and state legislators in particular are instrumental in enacting policies that remove barriers to adoption and encourage investment in storage technologies.



How can a state increase energy storage deployment? One major tool for increasing the deployment of energy storage technologies is setting a storage target that requires the state to procure a certain amount of energy storage, measured in megawatts (MW) or megawatt-hours (MWh), by a specific date.

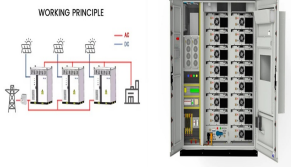


What are the different types of energy storage policy? Approximately 16 states have adopted some form of energy storage policy, which broadly fall into the following categories: procurement targets, regulatory adaptation, demonstration programs, financial incentives, and consumer protections. Below we give an overview of each of these energy storage policy categories.

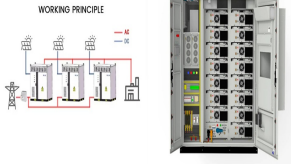


How can States accelerate energy storage adoption? Legislatures have taken varied approaches to accelerate adoption of energy storage, with some states enacting energy storage procurement targets and others focusing on creating programs that promote and fund developing technology.

# THE STATE ENCOURAGES ENERGY STORAGE



What is the Maryland energy storage program? The new law requires the Maryland Public Service Commission to establish the Maryland Energy Storage Program by July 1, 2025 and provides for incentives for the development of energy storage. Procurement targets are beneficial in that they provide supportive signals for investors and reduce regulatory uncertainty.



States and electric grid operators are still studying their tariff and interconnection rules to accommodate energy storage, which can slow developers' enthusiasm to install new a?|



This report comes to you at the turning of the tide for energy storage: after two years of rising prices and supply chain disruptions, the energy storage industry is starting to see price declines and much-anticipated supply growth, thanks in large part to tax credits available via the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (IRA) and a drop in the price of lithium-ion battery packs.



The transition to renewable energy sources is vital for meeting the problems posed by climate change and depleting fossil fuel stocks. A potential approach to improve the effectiveness, dependability, and sustainability of power production systems is renewable energy hybridization, which involves the combination of various renewable energy sources and a?|



To address these challenges, energy storage has emerged as a key solution that can provide flexibility and balance to the power system, allowing for higher penetration of renewable energy sources and more efficient use of existing infrastructure [9]. Energy storage technologies offer various services such as peak shaving, load shifting, frequency regulation, a?|

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The ESA highlights that market mechanisms and supportive policies are necessary to lower prices further and encourage the deployment of LDES [19]. LDES projects, including the largest PHS project in the world, and specified specific targets for the deployment of energy storage [90]. With significant state investment in R&D efforts, China's



Building 8.5 GW of 4-hour energy storage systems in Illinois could save the state's ratepayers \$3 billion from 2030 through 2049, mainly by lowering wholesale capacity prices, according to a



As of Wednesday, May 1, 2024, the Maryland Energy Storage Income Tax Credit Program has allocated all initially-budgeted residential tax credits for residential energy storage systems installed in 2024. Eligible applicants may continue and are encouraged to apply. The residential application waitlist will remain open until June 30, 2024.



Energy storage systems (ESSs) play a vital role in mitigating the fluctuation by storing the excess generated power and then making it accessible on demand. This paper presents a review of energy



Alliance (CESA), identifies and summarizes these existing trends in state energy storage policy in support of decarbonization, as reported in a survey the authors distributed to key state energy agencies and regulatory commissions in the spring of 2022. It also contrasts state energy storage policy trends with the preferences of energy storage

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Energy storage provides an important means to supply these services but there are many uncertainties in terms of technology, market readiness, economics, and regulatory requirements. The German electricity market encourages a combination of solar and storage and has a consistent annual growth in terms of storage. The authors state that



current state of energy storage in Massachusetts and provide recommendations for potential future growth. programs to encourage the use of innovative storage technologies. State of Charge is a comprehensive report prepared by Customized Energy Solutions, Sustainable Energy Advantage, Daymark, Alevo Analytics, and Strategen in conjunction



Purpose of review This paper reviews optimization models for integrating battery energy storage systems into the unit commitment problem in the day-ahead market. Recent Findings Recent papers have proposed to use battery energy storage systems to help with load balancing, increase system resilience, and support energy reserves. Although power system a?|



MITEI's three-year Future of Energy Storage study explored the role that energy storage can play in fighting climate change and in the global adoption of clean energy grids. Replacing fossil a?|



1. What state-level policies or regulations are in place to incentivize the deployment of energy storage technologies? State-level policies and regulations that are in place to incentivize the deployment of energy storage technologies include mandates for renewable energy targets, tax incentives or credits for investing in energy storage systems, and financial a?|

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In June 2021, Connecticut launched a new phase of its clean energy transition when Gov. Ned Lamont, D, signed a bill committing the state to a goal of deploying 1,000 MW of energy storage by 2030



Encourage energy storage paired with renewable and distributed generation resources; 3. Advance energy storage as an energy efficiency resource; and meet the state's energy storage goals in both an equitable and cost-effective manner. Each forum will seek out information, case studies, and best practices from neighboring jurisdictions



Policy support that encourages innovation in energy storage is crucial to realize energy transitions. However, as an important complement to intermittent renewable energy, the side effects of market-based environmental policies in spurring innovation in energy storage are less known. Carley S (2009) State renewable energy electricity



Today's largest battery storage projects Moss Landing Energy Storage Facility (300 MW) and Gateway Energy (230 MW), are installed in California (Energy Storage News, 2021b, 2021a). Besides Australia and the United States (California), IRENA ( 2019 ) defines Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom as key regions for large-scale batteries.



Battling climate change and the increasing integration of renewable energy sources. Energy storage emerges as the missing link a?? Learn more eases financial burdens but also encourages a culture of energy efficiency and conservation. enables us to be in the forefront of developing state-of-the-art sustainable energy storage and

# THE STATE ENCOURAGES ENERGY STORAGE



This paper provides a novel perspective on the state of energy storage technology by synthesizing data from reputable sources such as the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) with our own original analysis and insights. In this paper, we identify key challenges and limitations faced by existing



Energy storage systems act as virtual power plants by quickly adding/subtracting power so that the line frequency stays constant. FESS is a promising technology in frequency regulation for many reasons. In this paper, state-of-the-art and future opportunities for flywheel energy storage systems are reviewed. The FESS technology is an



exclusively focused on energy storage systems. a?cEXIST Transfer of Research program a??co-funded by the BMWi and the EU. a?cThe majority of the funding programs are federal state specific (Bundesland) and often in combination with renewables. a?cTax benefits by installing energy storage systems, e.g. the



A framework for state FiTs. States in the southeast and southwest have much higher potential for solar energy because the sun shines for brighter and longer in the south. The use of FiTs would be most practical as state policy. Beyond feed-in-tariffs, are there ways that the government can/should encourage energy storage research and



The King County Council wants to regulate battery energy storage systems. Councilmember Sarah Perry has been bringing together stakeholders to hammer out a bill that encourages the technology



# THE STATE ENCOURAGES ENERGY STORAGE



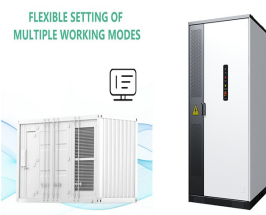
The European Investment Bank and Bill Gates's Breakthrough Energy Catalyst are backing Energy Dome with a \$60 million in financing. That's because energy storage solutions are critical if Europe is to reach its climate goals. Emission-free energy from the sun and the wind is fickle like the weather, and we'll need to store it somewhere for use at times when nature is quiet.



India's power generation planning studies estimate that the country will need an energy storage capacity of 73.93 gigawatt (GW) by 2031-32, with storage of 411.4 gigawatt hours (GWh), to integrate planned renewable energy capacities. This includes 26.69GW/175.18GWh of pumped hydro storage plants (PSPs) and 47.24GW/236.22GWh of other storage technologies.



Energy storage could provide. There is presently no RTO or ISO that serves the Pacific Northwest. In other regions (e.g., the Northeastern U.S.), wholesale markets have taken the lead in determining the multiple use applications for energy storage (e.g., energy arbitrage, resource adequacy, frequency regulation, voltage support, black starts).



House Bill 24-1313 will encourage the development of multifamily housing stakeholders found important common ground that will play a key role in meeting our climate goals and ensuring that the state's energy needs are met in the short- and long-term. solar, energy storage, and energy transmission projects (renewable energy projects).



In May 2023, Maryland became the 11th and latest state to enact an energy storage target, with a goal to deploy 3 GW of storage capacity by 2033. The new law requires the Maryland Public Service Commission to establish the Maryland Energy Storage Program by a certain date.

# THE STATE ENCOURAGES ENERGY STORAGE



**CSE FACT SHEET** The transportation sector is the nation's largest direct source of climate-altering greenhouse gas emissions, making it critically important to accelerate the adoption of electric vehicles (EVs). The Center for Sustainable Energy (CSE), a national nonprofit that designs and administers state, local and utility EV and EV charging incentive programs a?|



Certain policies can encourage sector investment in energy storage projects, and dynamic market design and pricing structures can reflect the true value of energy storage in a modern grid. Climate Group, How California is driving the energy a?|



The state's Public Utilities Commission (PUC) also plans to configure new electricity rate designs to encourage energy storage growth by the end of 2022. Such structures will include time-of-use rates and incentives to lower peak demand for power. Master Plan but it only mentioned that the BPU is "preparing to establish a process and