



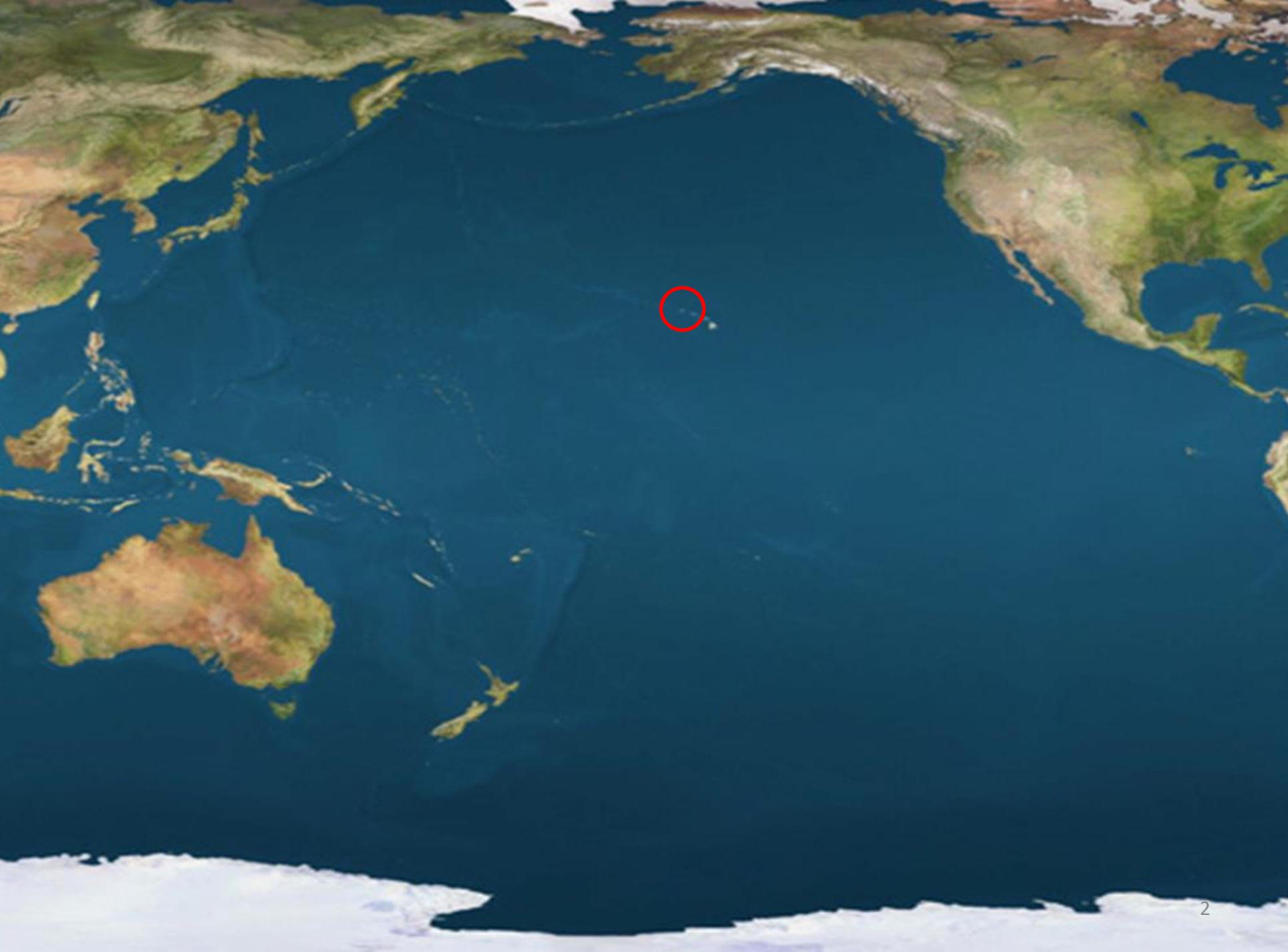
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Hawaii Energy Facts

- Hawaii was the first state to set a deadline for generating 100% of its electricity from renewable sources, which is required to be achieved by 2045
- In 2017, Hawaii's mild climate contributed to the state having the lowest residential sector energy consumption in the nation
- Solar power provided half of Hawaii's renewable generation in 2017, primarily because of the growth of distributed rooftop solar photovoltaic electricity generation, which has nearly doubled since 2014
- Hawaii is one of seven states with utility-scale generation from geothermal energy. In 2017, 3.2% of Hawaii's net electricity generation came from geothermal energy
- Hawaii's heavy dependence on imported petroleum for electricity generation and its isolated island grids contribute to the state having (among) the highest U.S. retail power prices

Kauai Statistics

- 70,475 resident population (5% of Hawaii)
- Consistent visitor load (+25,000)
- 550 sq mi (10% of Hawaii)
- Member-owned Electric Cooperative
- High rates due to oil-dominated power supply (31-37 cents/kWh last 3 years)
- Low residential energy use due to stable climate (501 kWh per month avg residential)

KIUC Grid Statistics

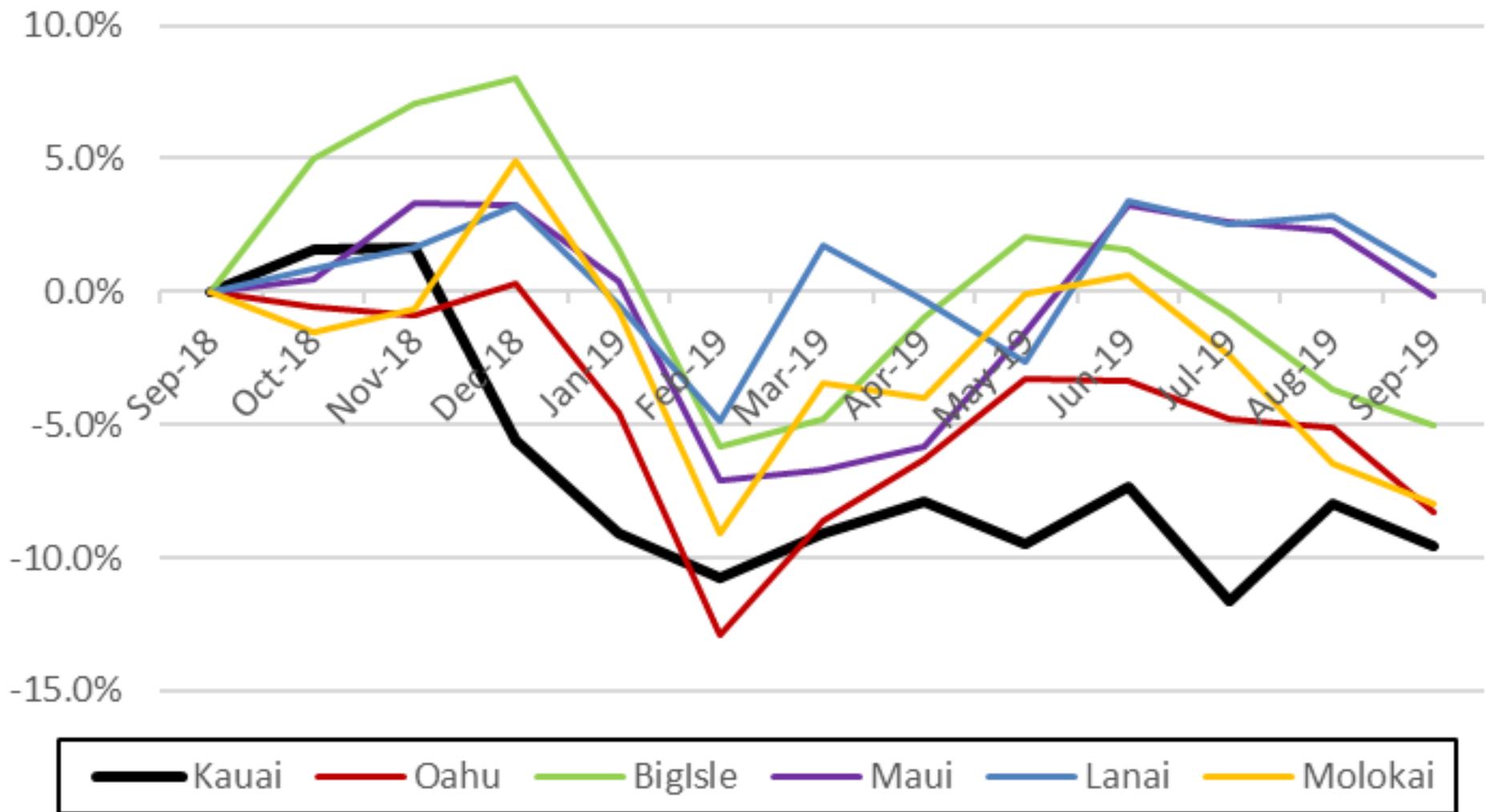
- Completely islanded, vertically integrated
- 171 miles 69 kV-rated transmission
- 1,311 miles 12.47 kV distribution
- 35-79 MW daily demand profile
- 80 MW all-time peak (Aug 2019)
- 117 MW oil-fired generation capacity
- 96 MW solar (31 MW customer-owned)
- 16 MW hydro
- 7 MW biomass
- 40 MW / 160 MWh Battery Energy Storage

KIUC Power Supply Goals

- Generate at least 70% of electricity by using cost effective renewable resources by 2030
- Manage technology/price risk by adding renewables at no more than 20% of Kauai's electric usage in any single project
- Hold controllable cost increases at or below inflation
- Maintain system reliability at 99.96% or better availability

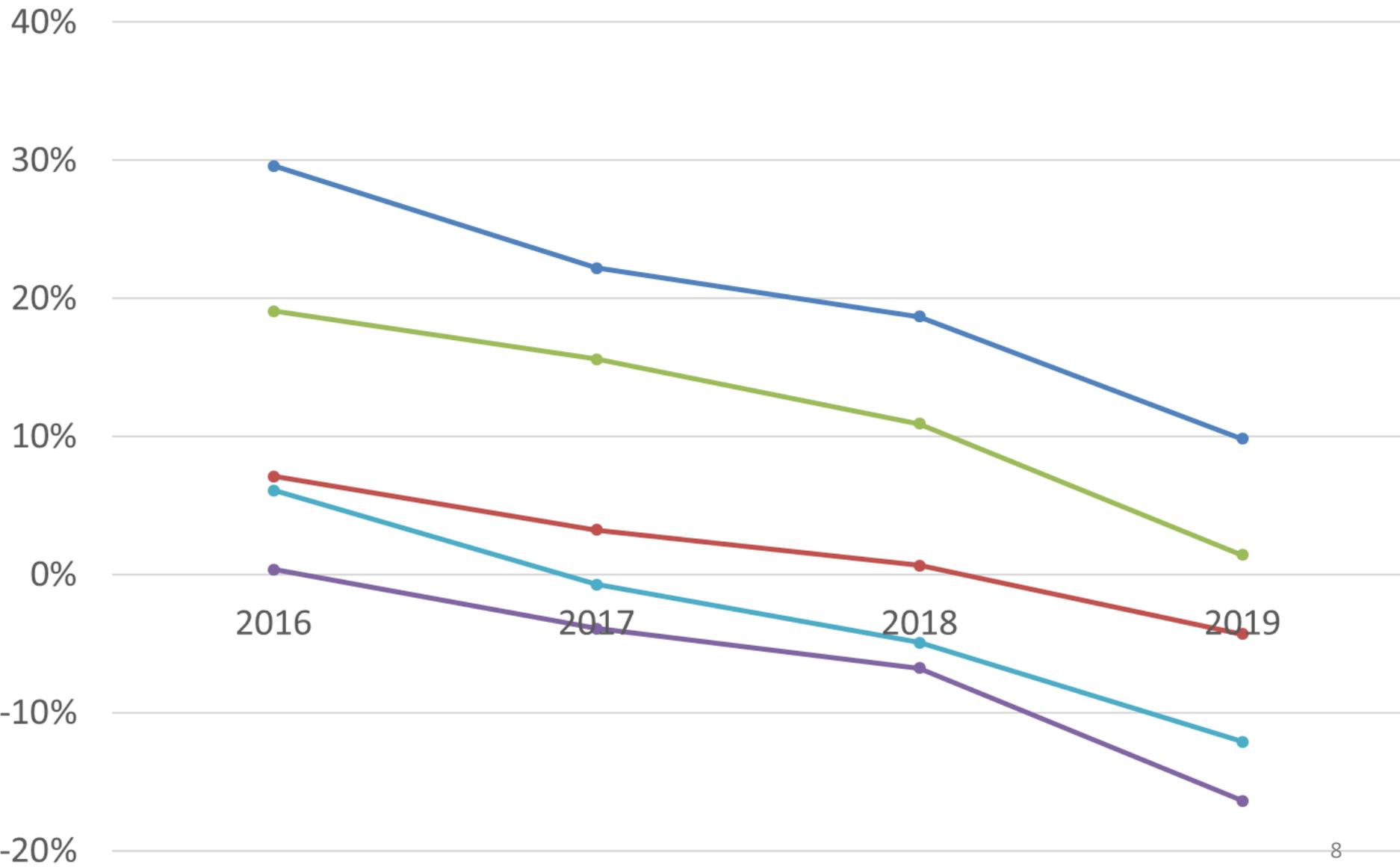


One Year 500 kWh Cost % Change



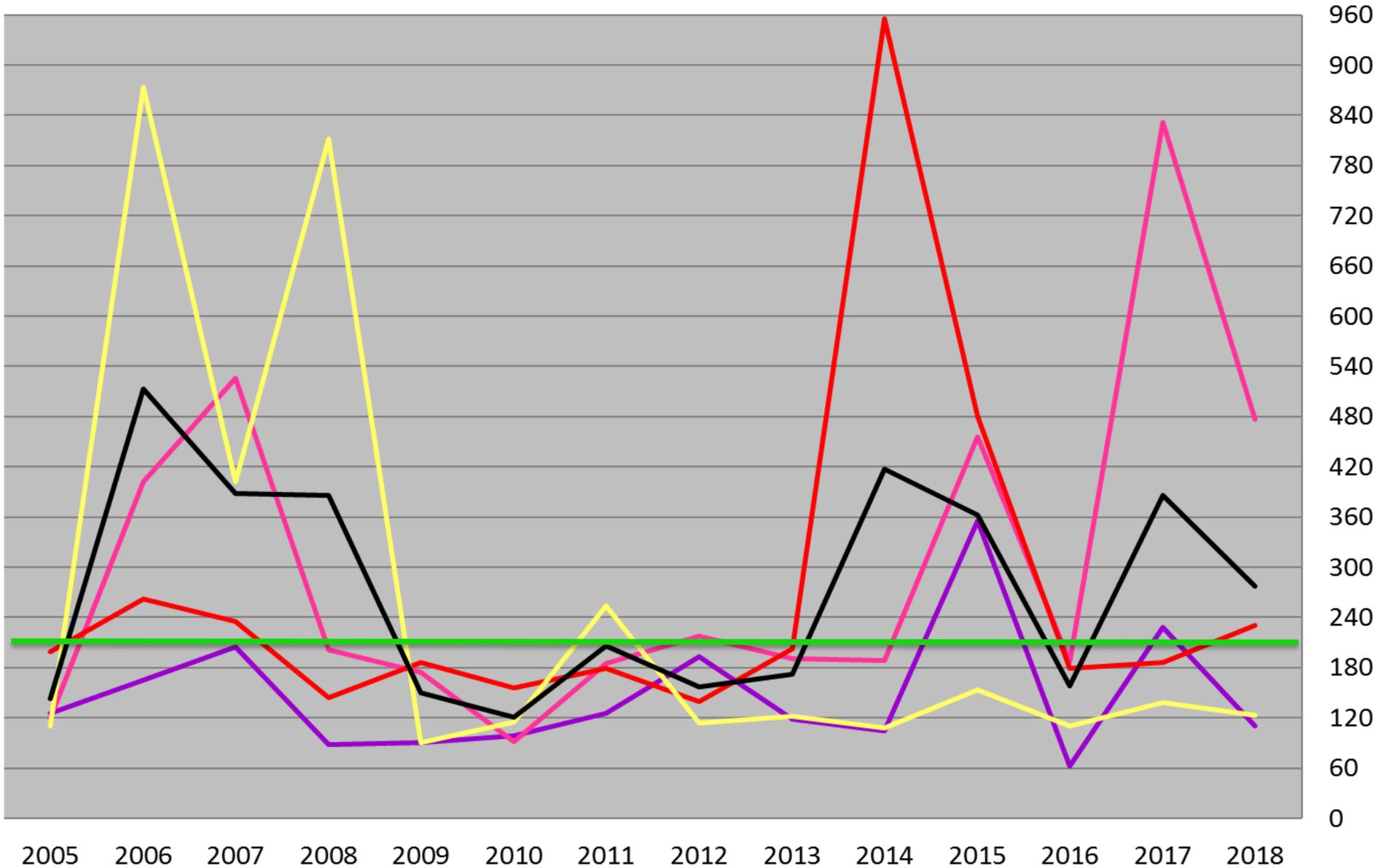
KIUC Rate Premium vs Rest of Hawaii

Oahu Hawaii Maui Lanai Molokai



Hawaii Reliability Comparison - SAIDI (minutes)

Kauai Maui BigIsle Oahu HEI Avg



What is Renewable Energy (RE)?

Energy from sources that are naturally replenishing but flow-limited; renewable resources are virtually inexhaustible in duration but limited in the amount of energy that is available per unit of time.

Major Types of RE

- *Biomass*
 - Wood and wood waste
 - Municipal solid waste
 - Landfill gas and biogas
 - Ethanol
 - Biodiesel
- *Hydropower*
- *Geothermal*
- *Wind*
- *Solar*

Hawaii State RE Mandate

Became law in June 2015:

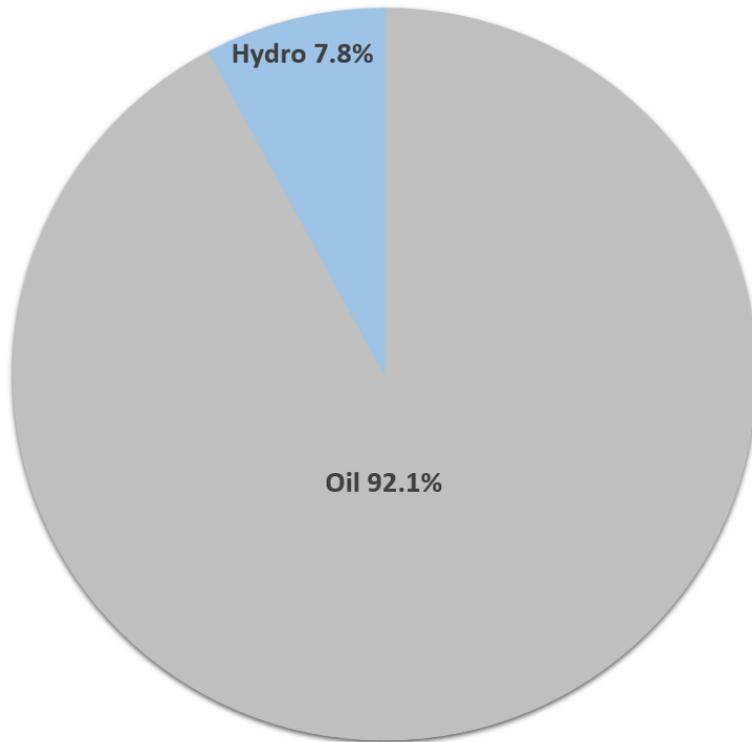
- 30% by 2020
- 40% by 2030
- 70% by 2040
- 100% by 2045



In Hawaii, a coalition of environmental advocates and the solar industry pushed the passage of a bill requiring 100% renewable energy by 2045

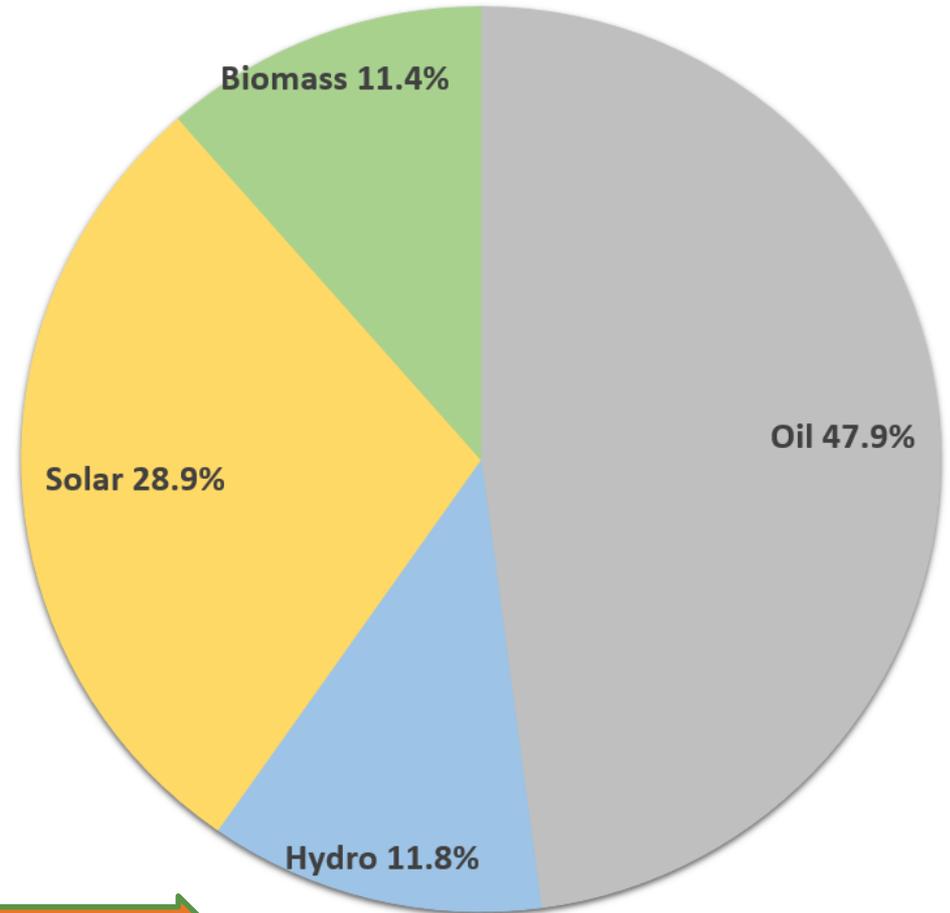
KIUC RE Progress and Impacts

2010 Power Supply



0% fixed cost
\$69 million oil
\$4 million renewable

2019 Power Supply



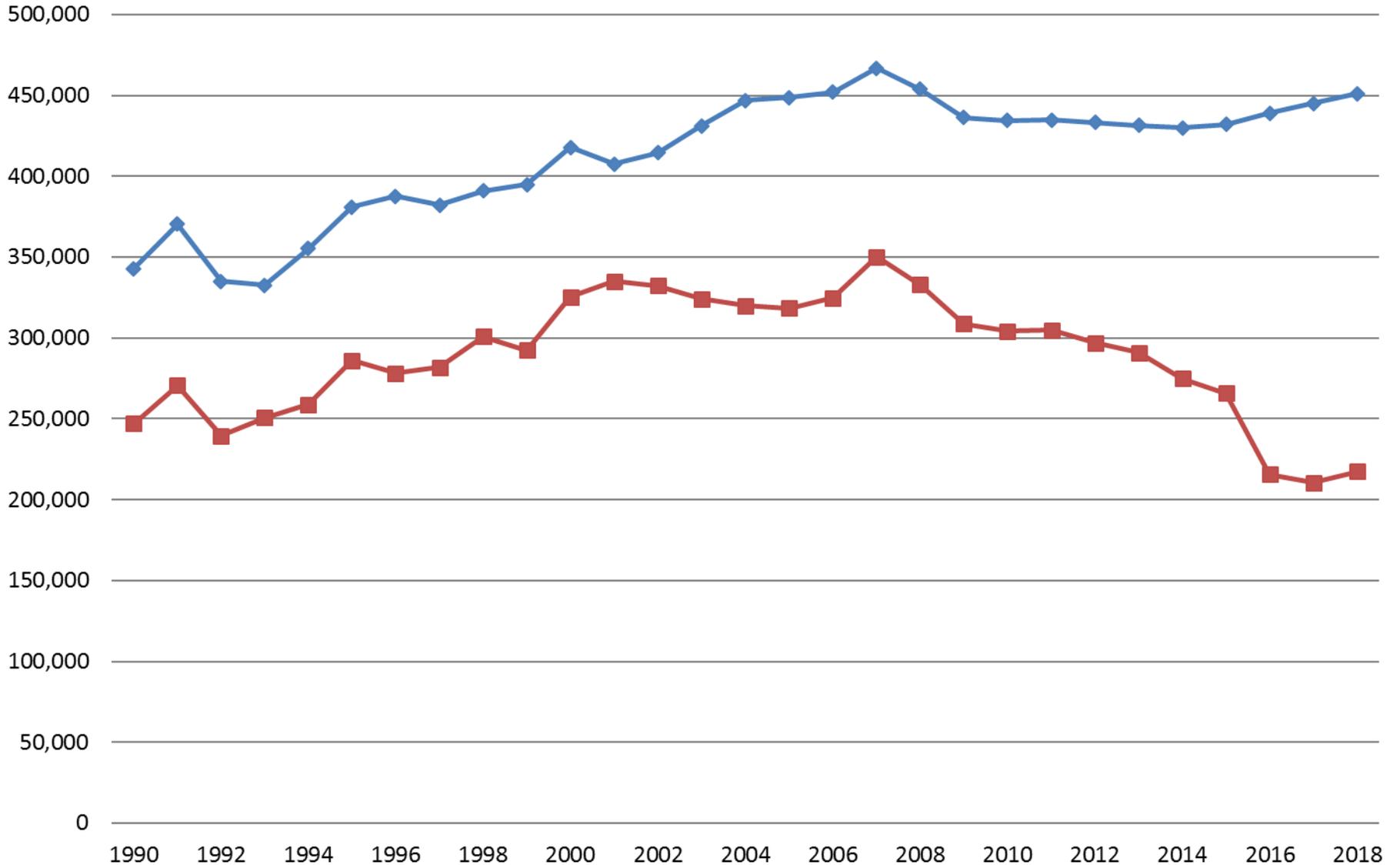
+4% kWh sales growth
Same total cost

52% fixed cost
\$31 million oil
\$42 million renewable

Reducing Kauai's Greenhouse Gas Emissions

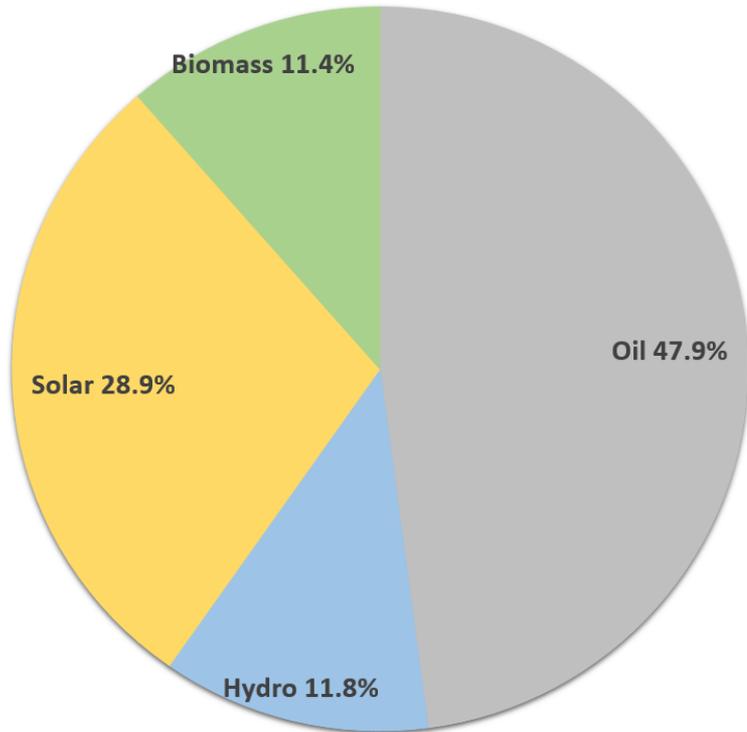
KIUC Greenhouse Gas Emissions vs. Electric Sales

◆ MWh Sales ■ Tons CO₂e

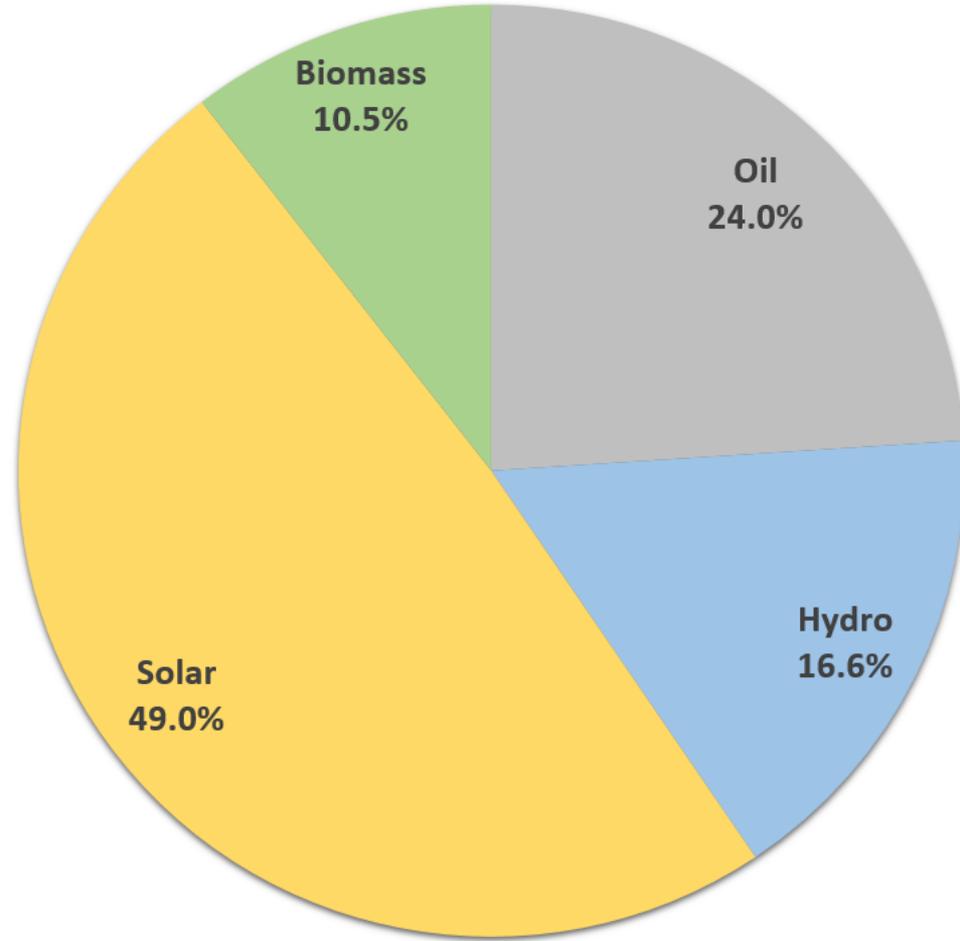


KIUC RE Projection

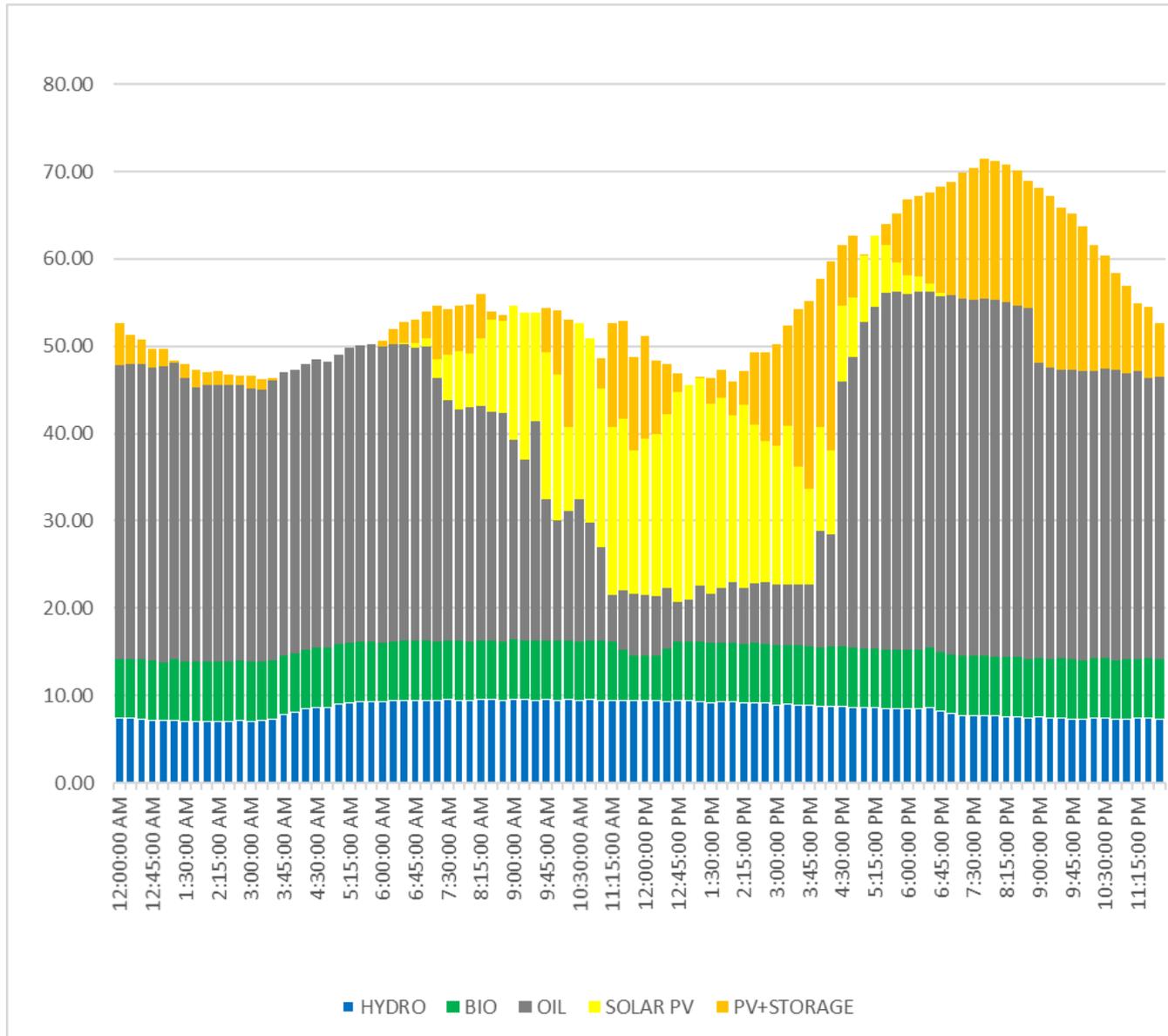
2019 Power Supply



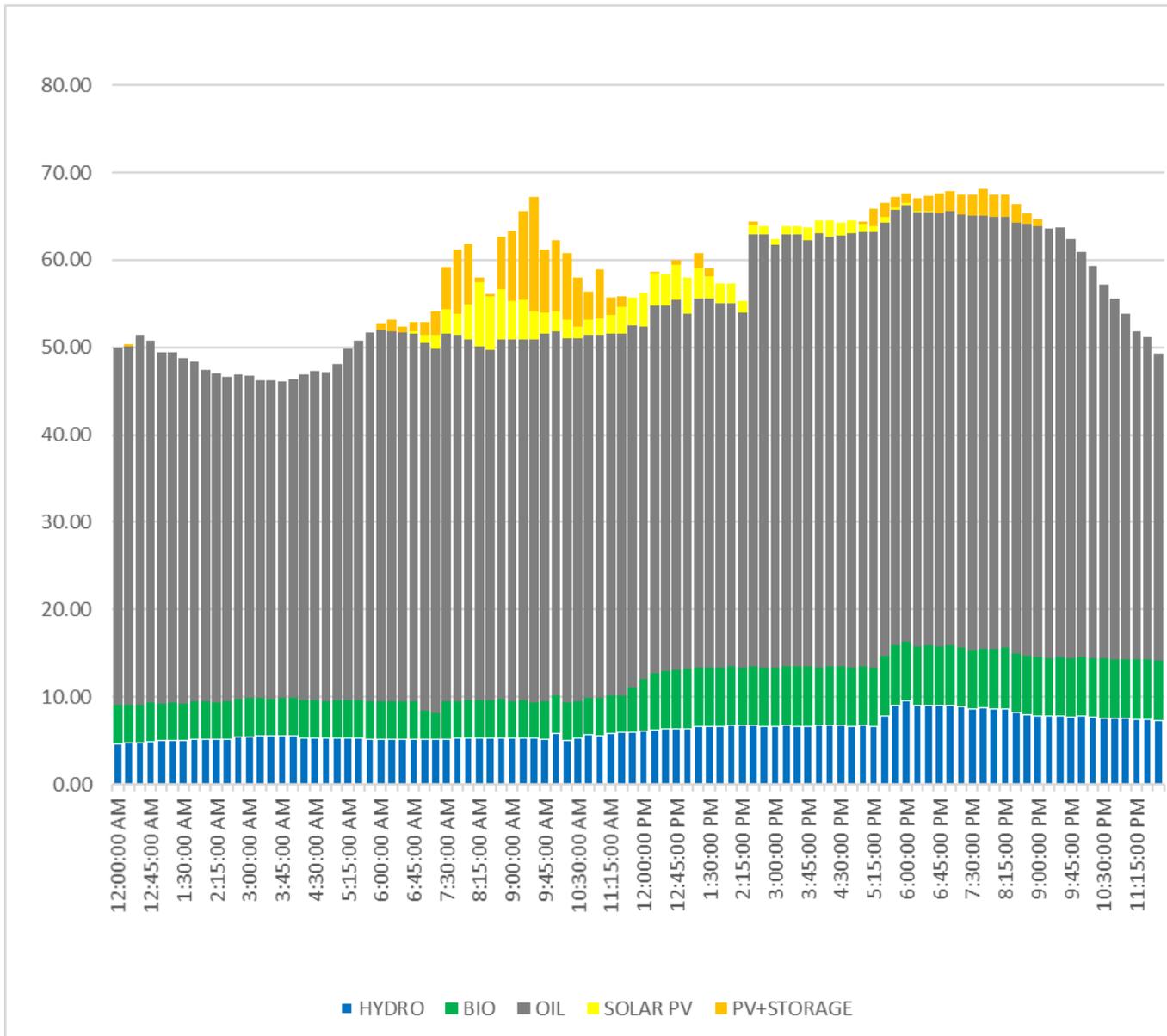
2025 Power Supply



July 20, 2019



July 22, 2019



Hawaii State RE Mandate

KIUC's Progress:

- ✓ 30% by 2020 (*achieved 2016*)
- ✓ 40% by 2030 (*achieved 2016*)
- 70% by 2040 (*expected 2025 – dependent on West Kauai Energy Project*)
- 100% by 2045 (*???*)

What about the rest of the State?

Fuel Sources	Hawaiian Electric (Island of Oahu)	Hawaii Electric Light (Island of Hawaii)	Mau Electric (Islands of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai)
Oil	63.15%	63.72%	68.19%
Coal	17.51%	0	0
Biofuel	0.82%	0	0.07%
Biomass	0	0	0
Geothermal	0	8.61%	0
Hydro	0	4.88%	0.27%
Solar	10.61%	11.33%	12.00%
Solid Waste	5.22%	0	0
Wind	2.69%	11.46%	19.47%
TOTAL:	100%	100%	100%
Total from Renewable Resources	19.34%	36.28%	31.81%

Considerations on 100% RE

- *Hawaii is unique; solutions must recognize this*
 - We have no transmission inter-ties, resulting in limited ability to balance supply and demand
 - We have no ability to develop cheap energy sources that make the bulk of the world's electricity market (coal, gas, nuclear, large hydro)
 - We have economy of scale challenges that the continental grid does not have
 - Land is limited and expensive, and most renewables require lots of land

Considerations on 100%

- *Within Hawaii, each island is unique, and there is no one Hawaii-wide solution*
 - Kauai's grid is 1/3 the size of Maui or Hawaii, and 1/12 the size of Oahu, eliminating many options that require larger scale (biomass, MSW, OTEC)
 - Biomass on Kauai is expensive
 - Geothermal not possible on Kauai (nor Oahu)
 - Less desirable wind regimes and more threatened or endangered bird species prevent wind on Kauai
 - This leaves us with two options: **solar and hydro**

It takes the whole island

Kaua'i's Renewable Generation Sources

