



Renewable Energy: The State and Federal Landscape

September 2012



- Only national non-profit organization whose membership includes the 56 governor-designated energy officials from each state and territory
- Improve the effectiveness of state energy programs and policies
- Seven Regional Coordinators across the nation to aid in sharing lessons learned for successful policy and program replication
- Act as a repository of information on issues of particular concern to the states and their citizens (e.g., financing, buildings)
- Committee structure includes, Renewables, Electricity, Buildings, Industry, Energy Assurance, Financing, Government Affairs
- Serve as the voice of SEOs in Washington, DC

The Nation's 56 State and Territory Energy Offices

- Vital Resource
- Connect with utilities
- Support the private sector
- Advise State Legislators and Governor on policy development (e.g., policy, RPS, public benefit funds)
- Advance retrofits and energy management in buildings
- Deliver public energy education
- Conduct statewide energy planning
- Demonstrate and pilot innovative energy projects

Presentation Outline

- Renewable Portfolio Standards
- Direct Incentives
- Economic Development
- Infrastructure
- Barriers to Implementation
- Federal Outlook
- NASEO/ASERTTI Renewable Energy Committee

State Renewable Portfolio Standards



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State Renewable Portfolio Standards

RPS States (Goal)	RPS Obligations by Year (MWh) RPS Achievement by Year (% of RPS Obligations)							
	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	
lowa (105 MW)	295,800 (100%)	295,800 (100%)	295,800 (100%)	295,800 (100%)	295,800 (100%)	295,800 (100%)	295,800 (100%)	
Arizona (15% x 2025)		54,261 (85%)	217,024 (30%)	407,842 (25%)	631,122 (30%)	824,430 (90%)	1,181,860 (100%)	
Maine (40% x 2017)		3,532,009 (100%)	3,360,998 (100%)	3,598,072 (100%)	3,510,587 (100%)	3,514,043 (100%)	no data (no data)	
Minn. (30% x 2020*)			2,025,750 (72%)	3,297,996 (81%)	3,910,100 (99%)	3,860,255 (100%)	no data (no data)	
Nevada (25% x 2025)			1,289,903 (30%)	1,714,769 (95%)	2775882 (50%)	3,551,815 (100%)	4,468,124 (100%)	
Texas (10,000 MW x 2025)			1,322,161 (96%)	1,505,855 (99%)	3,421,626 (99%)	6,799,347 (100%)	no data (no data)	
Calif. (33% x 2020)				21,748,036 (100%)	25,643,076 (100%)	29,537,501 (89%)	35,651,409 (98%)	
Colorado (30% x 2020)					898,043 (100%)	1,646,899 (100%)	3,682,075 (100%)	
New York (29% x 2015)					2,376,659 (25%)	4,868,849 (61%)	4,572,910 (67%)	

* Applies to Xcel Energy. 25% x 2025 for other utilities.





Note: Numbers indicate individual system capacity limit in kW. Some limits vary by customer type, technology and/or application. Other limits might also apply. This map generally does not address statutory changes until administrative rules have been adopted to implement such changes.

+ Kansas Renewable Portfolio Standard



Renewable Portfolio Standard

- 20% peak demand capacity by 2020
- House Bill 2369, enacted in May 2009
- Applies to IOUs and co-ops
- Target is set on generation capacity

Compliance Schedule

- **2011 2015: 10%**
- 2016 2019: 15%
- 2020 onward: 20%

+ Iowa Alternative Energy Law



Alternative Energy Law

Passed in 1983 (amended in 2003)

105 MW of Renewable Energy Statewide

- Combined total for the two IOUs in the state
- MidAmerican Energy: 55.2 MW (52.57% of demand)
- Alliant Energy Interstate Power and Light (IPL): 49.8 MW (47.43% of demand)





Oregon Renewable Energy Act of 2007

- Large Utilities (serving more than 3% of state's load)
 - 25% by 2025
- Mid-size utilities (serving 1.5 3%)
 - 10% by 2025
- Small Utilities (serving < 1.5%)</p>
 - **5% by 2025**
- Renewable Energy Credits purchased to demonstrate compliance

2009 Legislation

- IOUs to develop 20 MW-AC of solar PV by Jan 1, 2010
- Multiplier for systems operational prior to January 1, 2016



North Carolina



- Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard (REPS)
 - Passed in 2007
 - 12.5% of 2020 retail electric sales in NC by 2021 (applies to IOUs)
 - 0.20% from solar
 - 0.20% from swine waste
 - 900,000 MWh from poultry waste
 - Up to 25% of the REPS requirement may be met through energy efficiency

Compliance demonstrated through RECs acquisitions

 Utilities may meet up to 25% of REPS requirement from out of state facilities

Cost cap per customer account:

Sector	2008	2012	2015
Residential	\$10	\$12	\$34
Commercial	\$50	\$150	\$150
Industrial	\$500	\$1000	\$1000

State Renewable Energy Financial Incentives

Financial Incentive	Number of States
Personal or Corporate Tax Credit	24
Sales Tax Deduction /Exemption	20*
	25
Rebates	21**
Public Benefits Funds	20**
State Property Tax Incentives	33*
Loan Programs	37
Grant Program	16*

* includes Puerto Rico

** includes Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia

* New Jersey: <u>Renewable Energy Incentives</u>

Industry Recruitment/Support

- Edison Innovation Clean Energy Manufacturing Fund - Grants and Loans
- Edison Innovation Green Growth Fund LoansWind Manufacturing Tax Credit

Utility Incentive

- PSE&G Solar Loan Program
- Utility Solar Financing Programs (ACE, JCP&L, RECO)

Performance-Based Incentive

- Grid-Connected Renewables Program
- New Jersey Board of Public Utilities Solar Renewable Energy Certificates (SRECs)

Property Tax Incentive

- Assessment of Farmland Hosting Renewable Energy Systems
- Property Tax Exemption for Renewable Energy Systems

Sales Tax Incentive

Solar Energy Sales Tax Exemption

State Loan Program

 Clean Energy Solutions Energy Efficiency Revolving Loan Fund

State Rebate Program

- New Jersey Renewable Energy Incentive Program
- Renewable Energy Manufacturing Incentives (for End-Use PV Installations)

+ Hawaii:

Renewable Energy Incentives

Corporate Tax Credit

Solar and Wind Energy Credit (Corporate)

Green Building Incentive

 Priority Permit Processing for Green Buildings

Local Loan Program

- Honolulu Solar Roofs Initiative Loan Program
- Maui County Solar Roofs Initiative Loan Program

PACE Financing

 Local Option - Special Improvement Districts

Performance-Based Incentive

Hawaii Feed-in Tariff

Personal Tax Credit

Solar and Wind Energy Credit (Personal)

State Loan Program

 Farm and Aquaculture Alternative Energy Loan

State Rebate Program

- Hawaii Energy Energy Efficiency Rebate Program
- Hawaii Energy Energy Solutions Business Appliance Rebates and Customized Incentives Program
- Hawaii Energy Solar Water Heater Rebate

Utility Loan Program

KIUC - Solar Water Heating Loan Program

Utility Rebate Program

KIUC - Solar Water Heating Rebate Program

Property Tax Incentive

 City and County of Honolulu - Real Property Tax Exemption for Alternative Energy Improvements

+ Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds

- QECBs:
 - Federally subsidized bond that may be issued to finance clean energy and energy conservation projects
- ARRA expanded the national bond cap for QECBs to \$3.2 Billion
- Ill projects financed with QECBs across 23 states for a total of \$671 million (June 2012)
 - \$2.5 Billion unspent bonds
 - 33 states had not used any of their allocation
- 75% of QECBs issued in the Southwest have financed renewable energy installations

+ Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds

- NASEO and Energy Programs Consortium Collaboration
 - Tracking QECB issuances
- Barriers to Utilization
 - Inexperience with bond authority
 - Debt aversion
 - High transaction costs
 - Lack of information shared from IRS on QECB issuances at the national level
 - Economic downturn drives down demand
- Solutions
 - IRS clarification of requirements of QECB projects
 - State aggregation and administration

Technology Collaboratives

CO Renewable Energy Economic Development (CREED)

- Catalyst for economic development through clean energy and energy efficiency innovation and entrepreneurship
- Stakeholders support the creation and growth of cleantech companies throughout the state
- Joint NREL State of Colorado activity
- NY-BEST Consortium (New York)
 - Industry-focused coalition on advanced battery and energy storage
 - Operates with support and guidance from NYSERDA and builds on existing cluster of companies and research capabilities – three DOE Frontier Research Centers, twenty universities, and BNL
 - Funding exploratory research, joint projects among companies, universities, and labs.

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State Energy Office Support & Linkage to Broader State Energy Related Economic Growth Initiatives

- California California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank)
- Florida Enterprise Florida
- Maryland Invest Maryland
- Michigan Pure Michigan Business
 Connect
- New York Regional Economic Development Council
- Ohio Ohio Third Frontier
- Tennessee Jobs4TN/INCITE
- Texas Texas Enterprise Fund
- Virginia Commission on Economic Development and Job Creation

<u>Mississippi Biofuels and</u> <u>Co-Products</u>

Mississippi provides incentive payments to qualified ethanol and biodiesel producers of \$0.20 per gallon for up to 30 million gallons per year, per producer for a period of up to 10 years following the start date of production.

- Nearly \$200 million invested in state funds over the several years for biofuels and biochemical projects with the private sector, including:
 - Biocrude from agricultural wastes (Port of Columbus, MS)
 - Ethanol and other biofuels from MSW and agricultural waste (Pontotoc, MS)
 - Ethanol from cellulosic (Fulton, MS)
 - Biochemicals from bio-oils (Natchez, MS)
 - Ethanol and biochemicals from cellulosic (Olive Branch, MS)
- SEO and Other State Funds provided to the MS Technology Alliance and Strategic Biomass Solutions (SBS) Program
 - SBS includes public and private projects
 - Partnerships in applied R&D with six universities and nine states (MS, AR, TN, KY, MO, IL, MI, NC, GA)
 - SBS provides business and feasibility assessment, supply chain logistics analysis, and process efficiency assistance

* Tennessee: Solar and Economic Development

Tennessee Solar Value Chain - 2011



Source: http://www.tn.gov/ecd/graphics/2011_Tennessee_Solar_Value_Chain.jpg

Ohio Third Frontier: Advanced Energy Program

- Goal: accelerate development and growth of the advanced energy industry in OH
- Financing: direct financial support to companies and organizations commercializing addressing technical and commercialization barriers to advanced energy systems, products, or processes
- Renewables: preference given to wind, biomass, and energy storage



Ohio Third Frontier: Solar Technology Hub

- \$33 million invested in the PV industrial cluster in NW Ohio
- 5,000+ solar energy jobs created in Toldeo area in last 5 years
- First Solar largest PV manufacturing company in the world
- Partnerships with the University of Toledo:
 - \$18.6 million grant to established the Photovoltaic Innovation Center
 - Recruit new faculty:
 - \$8 million Ohio Research Scholars Program grant
 - McMaster family donation of \$2 million
 - New Companies:
 - Xunlight \$40 million in venture capital funding







Infrastructure: Eastern Interconnection States' Planning Council (EISPC)

- 39 states + DC, City of New Orleans, 8 Canadian Provinces
- State Utility Commissions, Governor's Offices, State Energy Offices, and others
- 12 in-person meetings, 16 webinars
- Phase 1 Generation Resource Studies "Futures & Sensitivities"
- Phase 2 Transmission Studies
- Clean Energy Zone Study and Mapping Tool



Infrastructure: Natural Gas

 Natural gas is cheap
 \$2.96/MMBtu (Henry Hub price, September 12, 2012)

System optimization
Economic benefits
Portfolio diversification
Pressure on renewables



Natural gas spot prices (Henry Hub)

+ Barriers to Implementation

Distributed Generation:

- Cost
- Net metering limits
- Rate design
- Interconnection procedures
- State tax policy

Utility-Scale Renewables:

- Need new transmission infrastructure
- Long interconnection queues
- Complicated utility RFP processes

Consumers:

- Consumer education
- Consumer access to loans or credit

Workforce Development:

 Training and certifying renewable energy installers and technicians

Policy Uncertainty

Regulatory Uncertainty

+ Federal Outlook

Congress:

- Production Tax Credit
- Investment Tax Credit
- Master Limited Partnerships Parity Act

FERC

Order 1000

EPA

- Air regulations m- CSAPR, MATS, Boiler MACT
- EE/RE in State Implementation Plan
- NASEO-NARUC-NACAA Collaboration

DOE

Secretary Chu's memo to the PMAs

Joint NASEO-ASERTTI Renewable Energy Committee

- Support the development of project and program implementation strategies to accelerate commercialization
- Identify issues and strategies to enhance the capabilities and success of existing efforts among states, DOE and the national labs
- Identify and share demonstrable program and project case studies
- Provide technical support to reduce gaps and barriers among basic and applied research

⁺Committee Priorities

- Provide policy input for consideration by NASEO's Board
- Better integration of distributed generation into regional transmission planning processes
- Disseminate information on emerging renewable technologies
- Develop best practices on streamlined, lower cost approaches to distributed renewable energy permitting
- The role of renewable energy in statewide energy plans

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Questions? Thank you!

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of State Energy Officials

