



SEPA[™]

solar electric power association



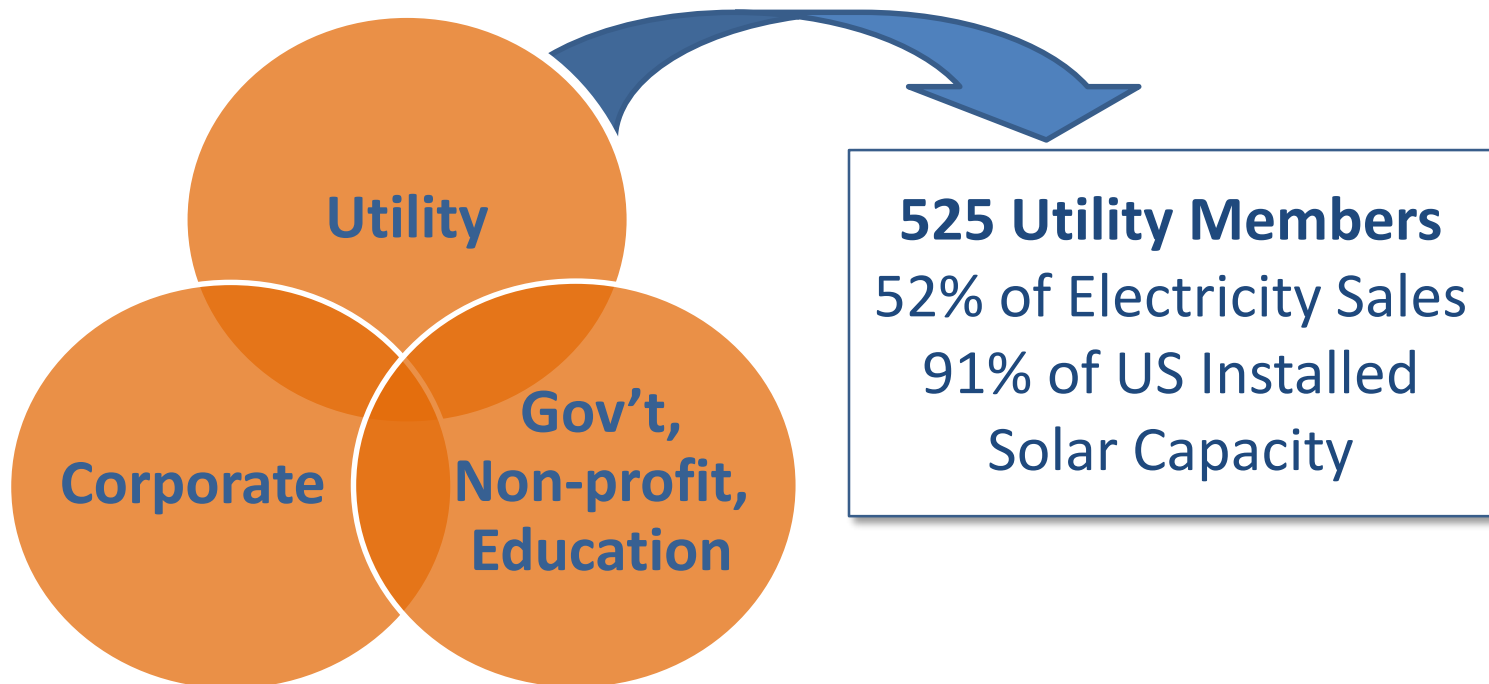
Helping Utilities Make Smart Solar Decisions

Why Utilities are Embracing Community Solar

Tanuj Deora

Chief Strategy Officer, SEPA

SEPA is a 501(c)3 research and education organization with over 900 members from across the solar industry with a mission to help utilities integrate solar into their portfolios



- **Utilities are a critical part** of the equation for solar energy to live up to its full potential in serving the public good.
- The **regulatory compact must evolve** to support utility business models that encourage expanded deployment of central station and distributed solar resources.
- **Advancements in grid design, grid operations, and grid technology** are needed in order for solar energy to reach maximum potential.
- The long-term economic health of utilities, solar companies and their customers will be strengthened through **partnership**.

What We Do

Facilitate Utility Peer Learning



Build Bridges between Utility & Solar Industries



By Frits Ahlefeldt

Develop Solutions



1. The Changing Landscape for the Modern Utility

- Expectations of the Utility are Shifting
- The Solar Market is Booming
- The Challenge of Distributed PV is Not Going Away

2. Utilities are Responding

- Reactive – Rate Reform, Grid Integration Strategies, Consumer Education
- Proactive – Utility Scale Procurement, Rooftop Ownership, Community Solar

3. Community Solar Offers Particular Promise with Significant Consumer, System, and Utility Benefits

- What is it?
- How Does it Work?

4. But Community Solar isn't a Panacea, and Utilities Will Need to Adapt Further

BONUS! - SEPA Can Help! (plus Appendix Slides)

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The Public Expectations of the Utility are Increasing

Legacy Expectations

- **Safe**
- **Reliable**
- **Low Cost**
- Enabling Economic Development
- Stable and Predictable Costs

The Public Expectations of the Utility are Increasing

Legacy
Expectations

New
Demands

- Safe
- Reliable
- Low Cost
- Enabling Economic Development
- Stable and Predictable Cost
- Resilient
- Support for DSM
- Proactive Environmental Stewardship
- Support for Consumer Choice, including Self Generation
- Support for Transportation Infrastructure

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New Demands

Often Forgotten

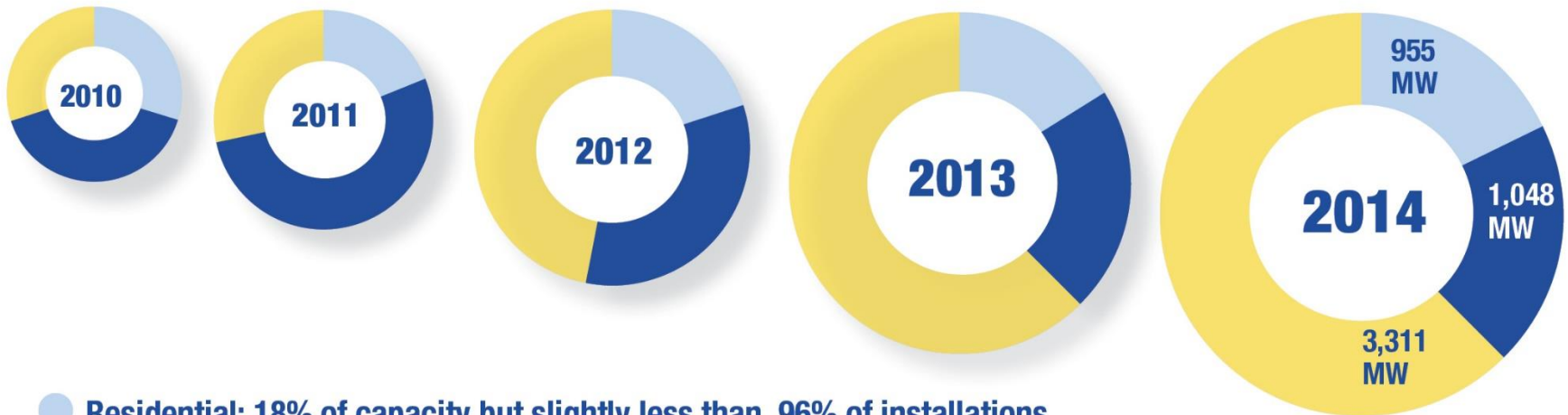
- **Obligation to serve**
- **Existing (& Unquestioned) Cross-Subsidization**
- **Impact on Capital Cost & Availability**
- **Data Availability, Security, & Ownership**

Megawatts



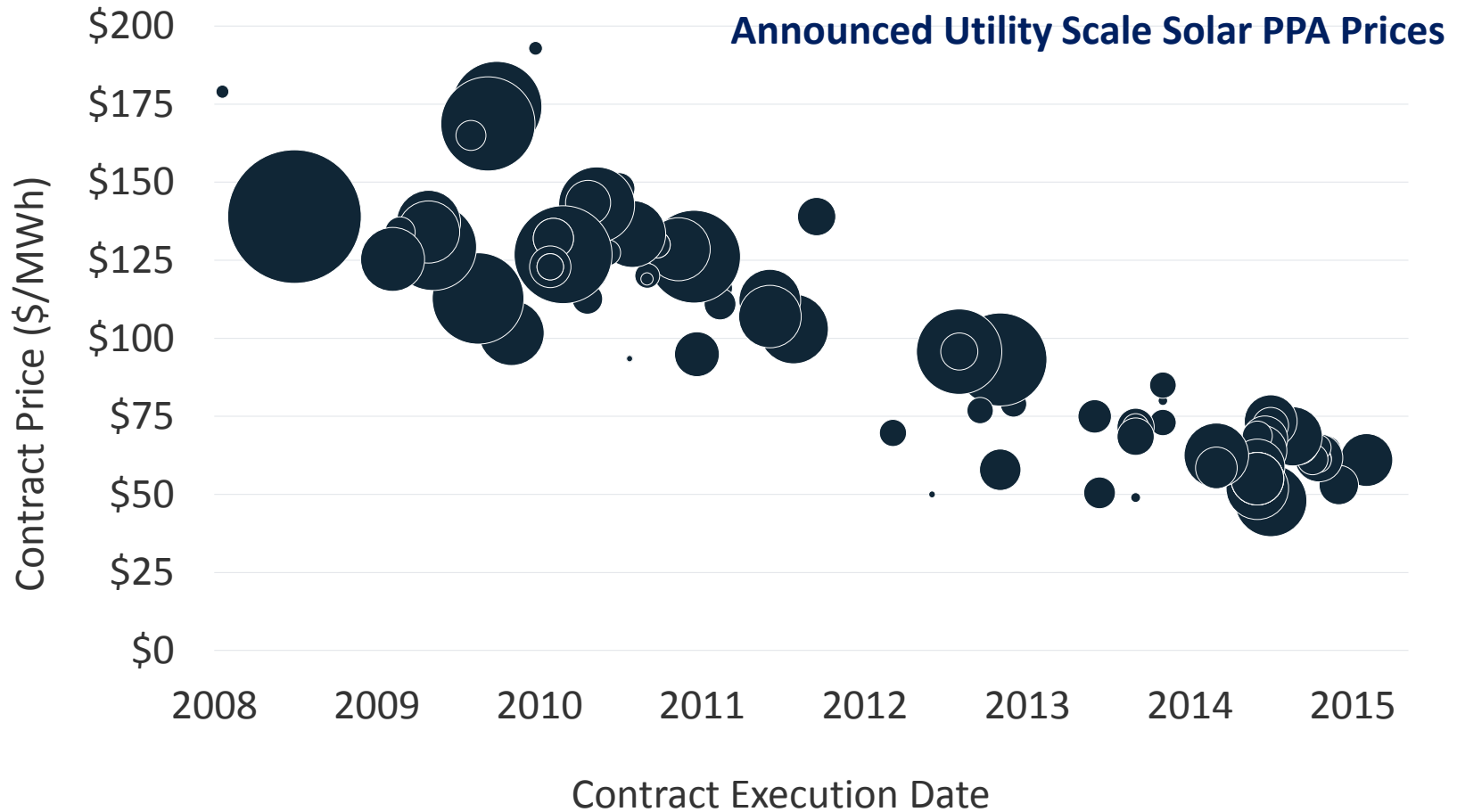
Number of installations





- Residential: 18% of capacity but slightly less than 96% of installations
- Nonresidential: 20% of capacity but 4% of installations
- Utility-scale: 62% of capacity but 0.05% of installations

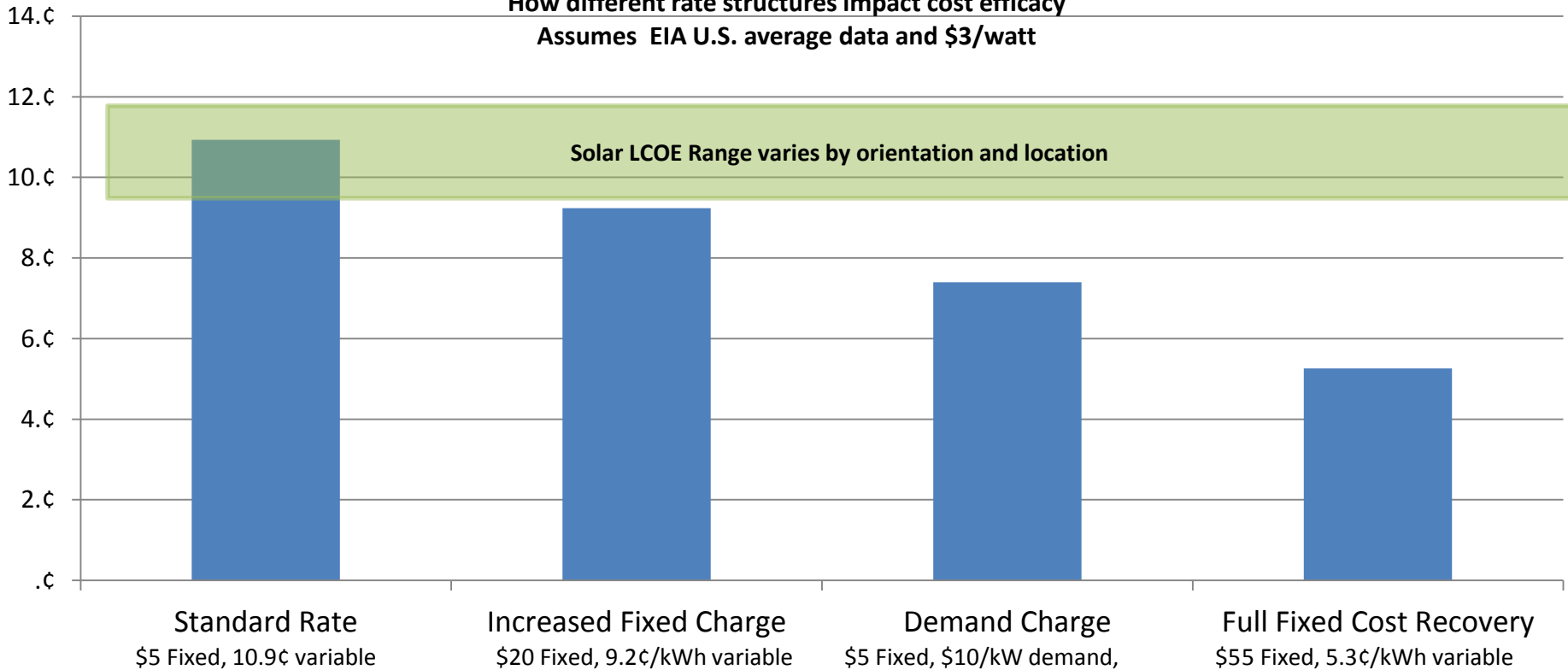
Utility Scale Solar has Arrived



Source: GTM Research

Impact of Rate Design

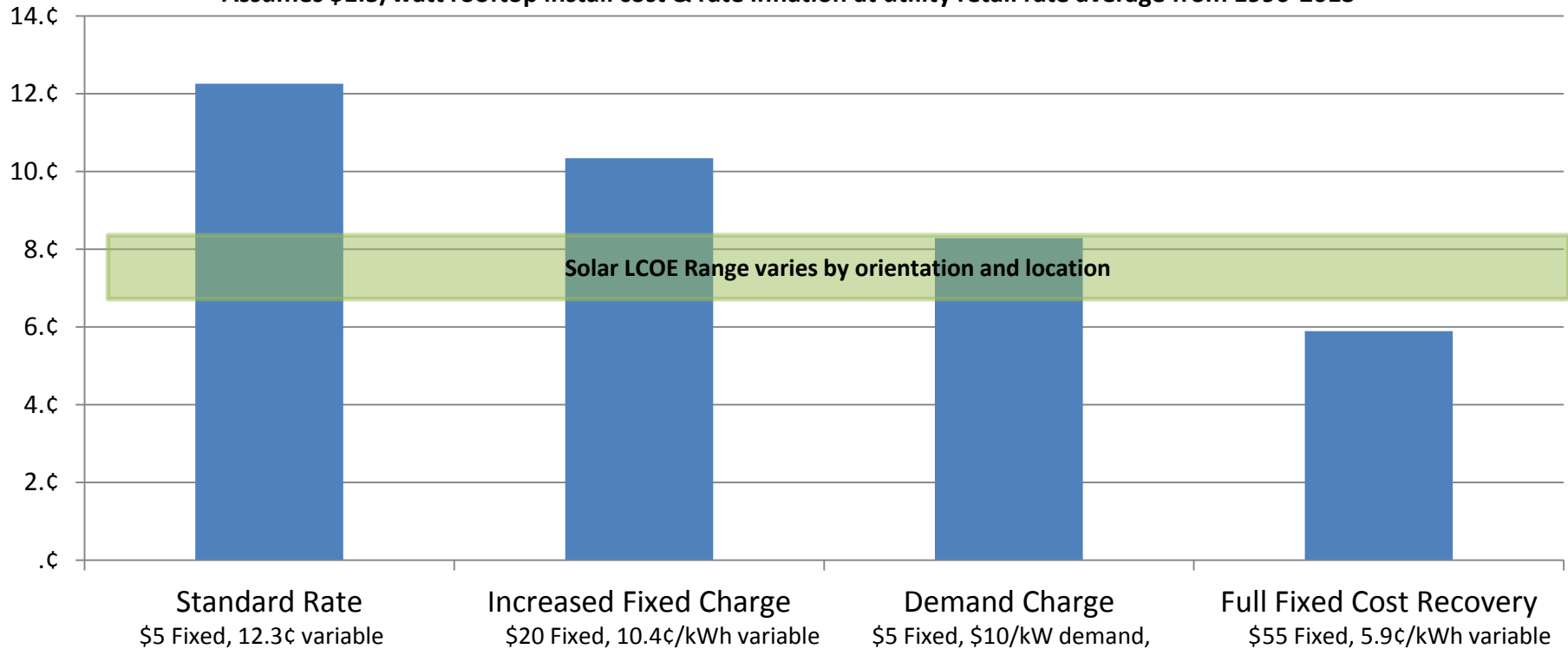
How different rate structures impact cost efficacy
Assumes EIA U.S. average data and \$3/watt



At today's costs, modifying retail rate design can impact solar deployment economics

Solar Efficacy in 2020 - 10% ITC

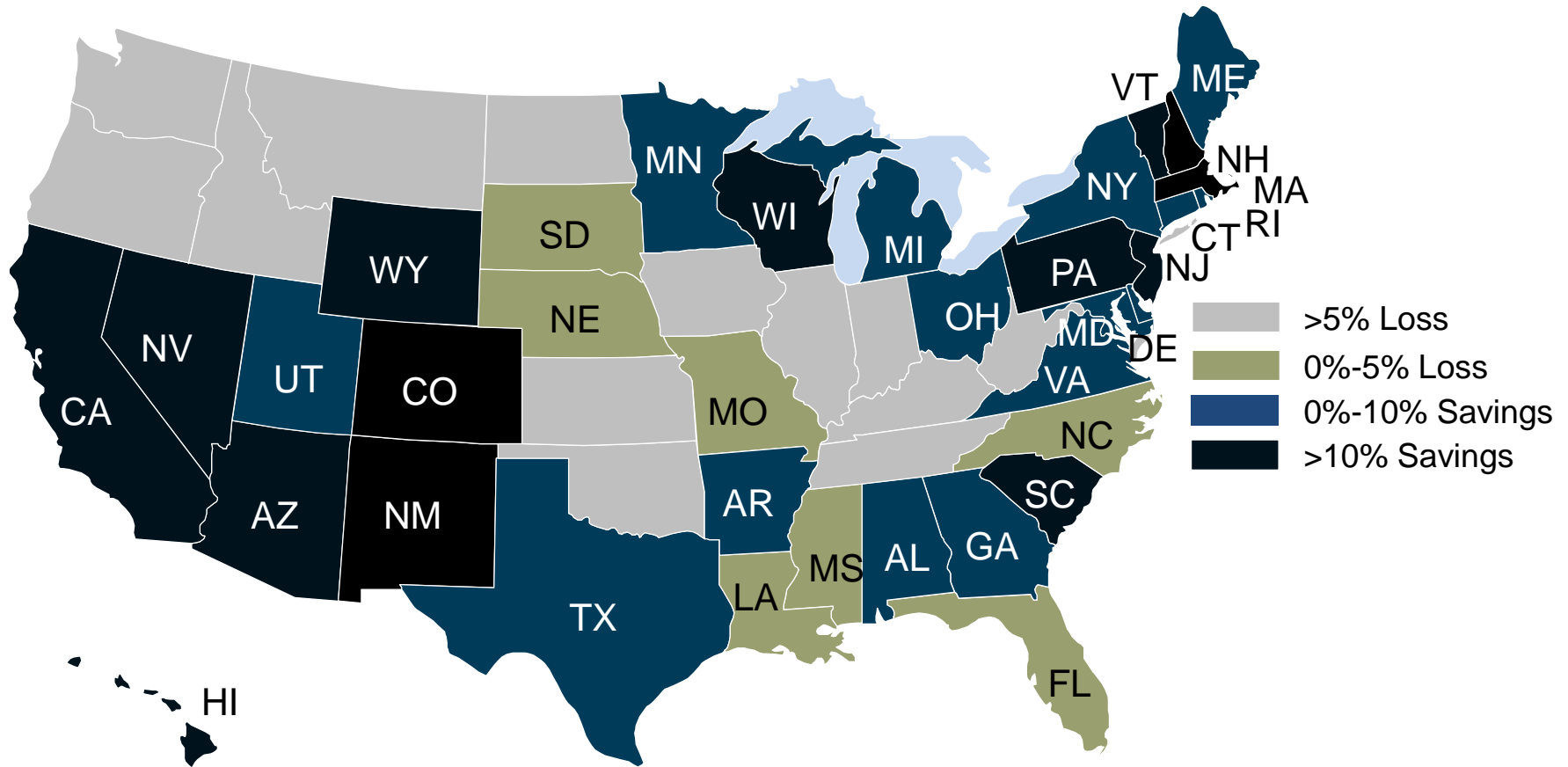
Assumes \$1.5/watt rooftop install cost & rate inflation at utility retail rate average from 1990-2013



Once solar costs level out, with typical utility rate inflation rooftop solar will be economic under virtually all rate designs – even with the ITC stepping down

PV Competitiveness Will Soon be Widespread

How the LCOE of Energy from Residential Rooftop PV will Compare to Retail Rates in 2020



Comparison of Utility-Scale vs Distributed

	Utility-Scale	Distributed Generation
Interconnection Point	Utility System	Behind the Meter
Intermittency	High - Single Site	Mitigated - Many sites
Transaction	Rate Base / Purchased Power	Net Energy Metering
Power Quality Management	Active - Utility Responsibility	Passive - Feeder Impact
Resource Need Decision	Utility	Customer
Penetration Concerns	NA	Yes
Resource Planning Treatment	Capacity Addition	Net Load Impact
Financial	Rate of Return / Pass Through	Revenue Erosion

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-

WELL ESTABLISHED

Utility Scale Generation

- PPAs in the \$40s - \$60s /MWh in CA, TX, NM, CO, NV, AZ

Consumer Education

- General Information
- Program information
- Solar Rooftop Calculators

Standards

- Interconnection
- Inverter

INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

More information at www.sepatop10.org

Rate Reform

- Fixed Charges
- Value of Solar Tariffs

Grid Integration

- Locational Deployment
- Advanced Inverters
- Solar Production Forecasting
- Storage Integration

Rooftop Ownership

- Underserved Markets
- Integration tie-ins

Community Solar

- Utility Administered & Third Party

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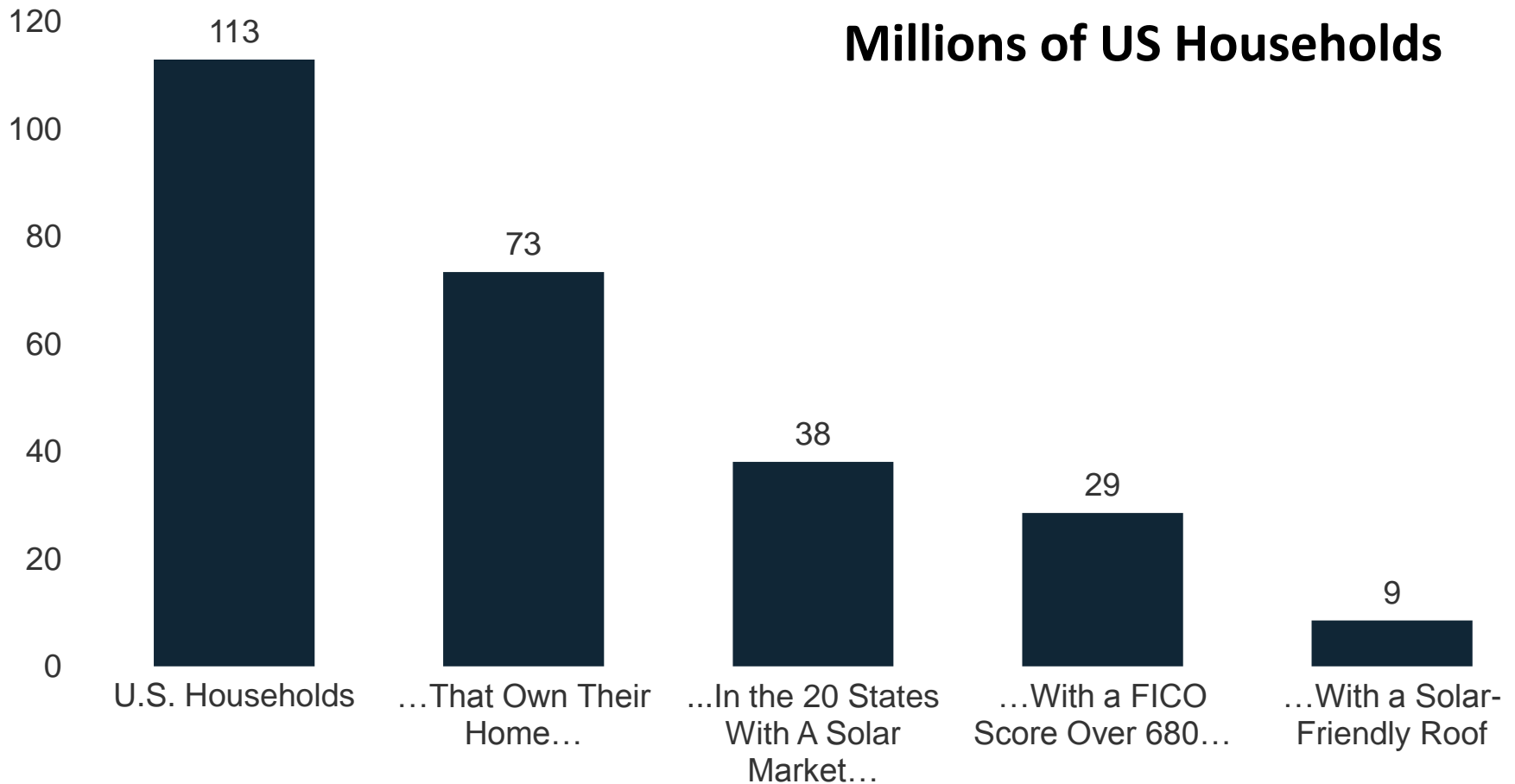
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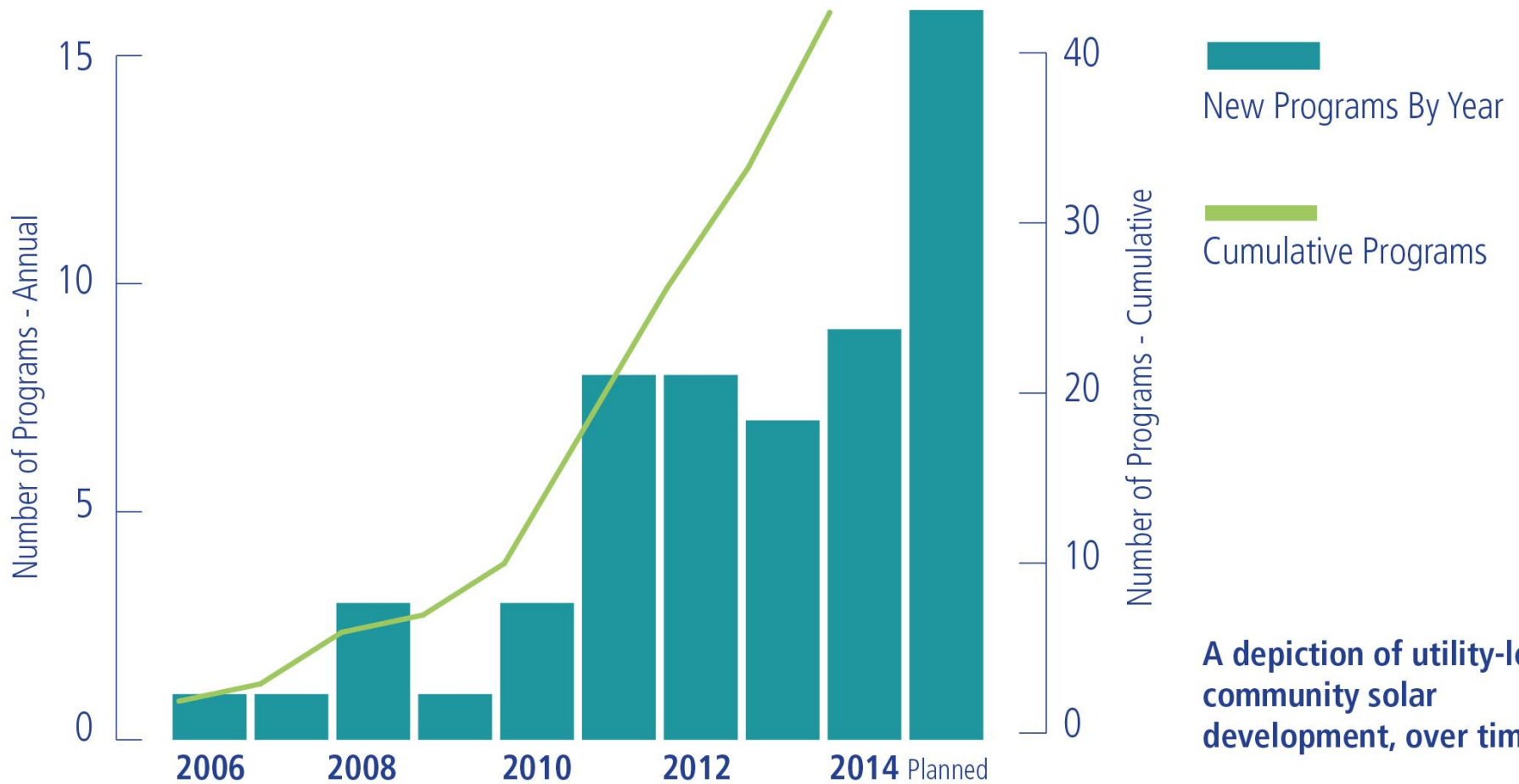
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DGPV's Limits Are Opportunity for Community Solar

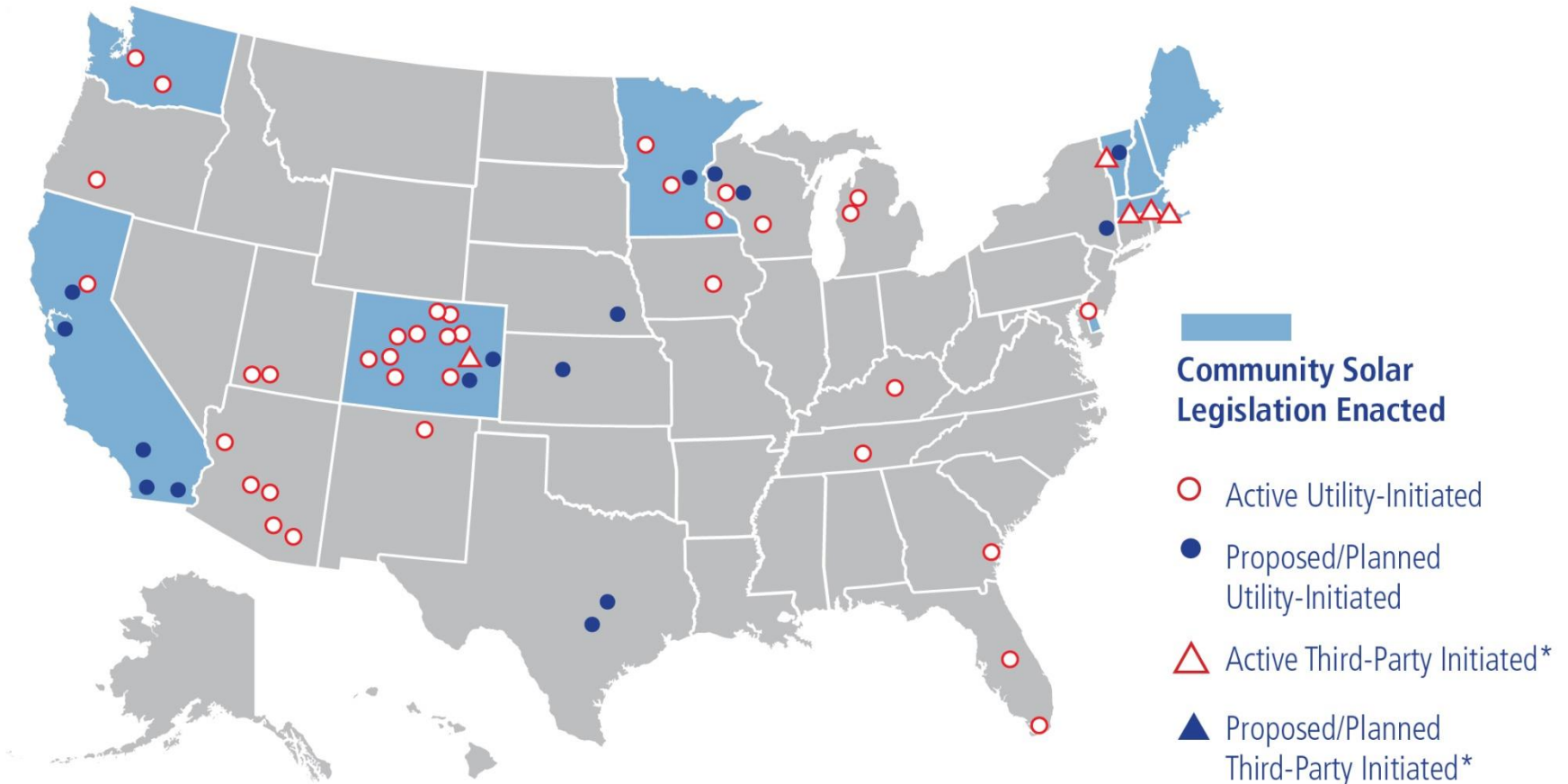


Community Solar Growth



Helping Utilities Make Smart Solar Decisions

Where are the Programs?



* Third-party initiated programs indicate that the utility is an active partner, but the program was not proposed or initiated by the utility.

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What is Utility Community Solar?

What is it...

- Voluntary, rooftop alternative for customers
- Utility controls supply, program design, and benefits decisions
- Supply is most often larger, ground-mounted PV system
- Customer receives immediate or anticipated economic benefit
- Benefits can include kWh offset, immediate or anticipated rate savings, return on investment

What it isn't...

- Bulk purchasing program for customer rooftops
- Green pricing program
- Charity program
- Utility as administrative agent with no supply or benefit decision-making authority
- Other?

Utility Elevator Pitch

1. Increase customer access to and participation in solar
2. Proactive customer engagement with the utility
3. More cost effective than smaller, distributed projects
4. Increase customer equity from solar projects
5. Support the local PV industry
6. Can be strategically sited
7. Minimal points of interconnection (vs rooftop)
8. Low-risk customer program



Paradox Community Solar Array in Naturita, Colorado (Courtesy of Clean Energy Collective)

Benefits for Customers



Lower prices plus hedge benefits of fuel-free renewable energy



No (or limited) up-front costs and no responsibility for operations and maintenance.



Community Solar is portable within the utility's service territory.



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COMMUNITY SOLAR DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Top tier design considerations consist of three major decisions

Administrator

Utility

3rd Party

Transaction

Up Front

Ongoing

Production

Fixed /
Guaranteed

Variable

Key Questions and Programmatic Attributes

Who runs the program?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program Administrator • System Owner/Purchaser
What is the value proposition?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer/Transaction • Production Guarantee • Economic Proposition • Target Customer Classes
What size system is appropriate?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siting & Scale • Participation Limit: Residential • Participation Limit: Non-Residential
What are the terms & conditions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-Time Sign-Up Fee • Fee Treatment • Minimum Term • Unsubscribed Energy • Subscription Transferability • Program Length • REC Treatment

What should you charge participants?

Administration + Marketing + Supply + Operation + Maintenance + Integration
= Total Cost (\$) over 20 years

kW

kWh

$$\frac{\text{Total Cost}}{\# \text{ kW}} = \$ / \text{kW}$$

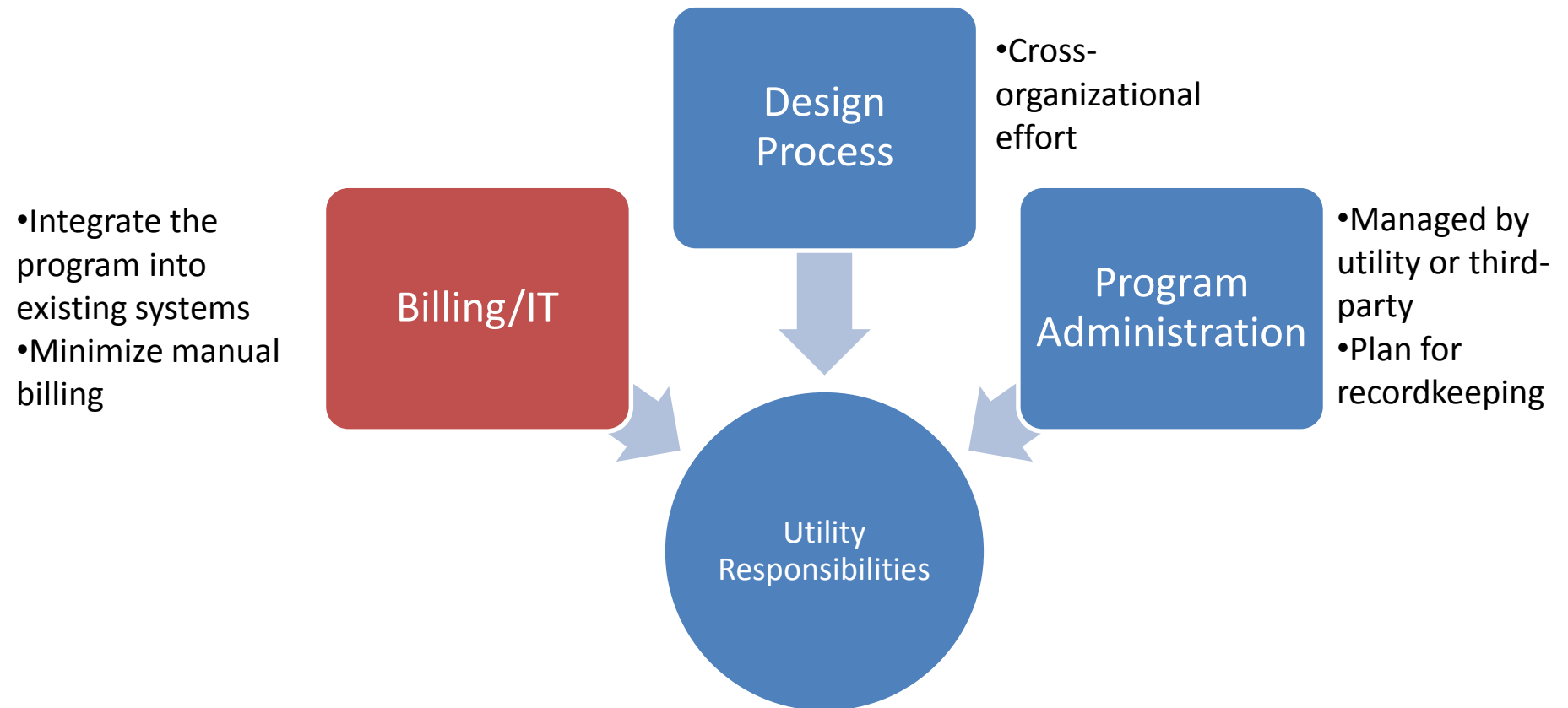
$$\frac{\text{Total Cost}}{20 \text{ Years kWh}} = \text{¢} / \text{kWh}$$

Final price could include additional incentives, similar to rooftop program.

Compare your program offer to **other customer options:**

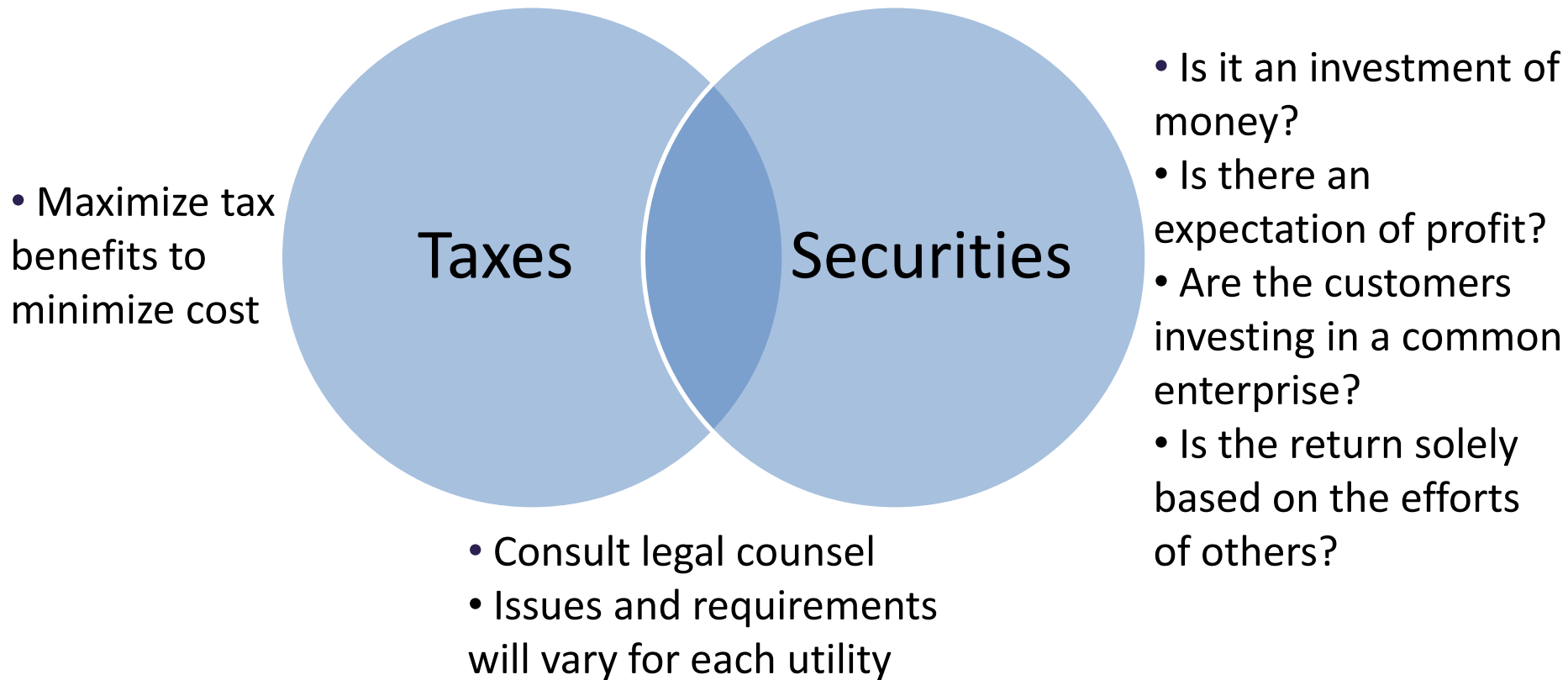
- Installed costs: \$ / kW costs should be competitive today and in the near future
- Rates: ¢ / kWh rate should be competitive with retail rates or third-party provider PPAs now or in the near future
- Value can be a combination of price, risk management, financing, trust, and under-served parts of the market.
- Participation rates will be commensurate with customer value.

Major Staffing Needs



Marketing & Communications





Offer

- 1 kW blocks, up to 15 kW at \$0.13/kWh fixed based on actual plant generation; net metered
 - \$.025/kWh (residential) or \$.015/kWh (commercial) more than current rates
- Term: 25 years
- No performance guarantee
- Customers pay a \$50 deposit (refundable after 2 years)

Response

- Phase I: 400 KW
- Fully subscribed in 6 days; active waiting list for Phase 2



Community Solar Farm Calculator

Step: 1
Please select the type of building

Residential Commercial

Step: 2
How much energy on average do you use monthly?

800^{kWh} | | | | | 2000^{kWh}

Step: 3
How many solar blocks would you like to reserve?

1 | | | | | 15

Cost to Participate*:

Average Monthly Cost	\$0	Average Annual Cost	\$0
Average Monthly Offset	0 kWh	Average Annual Offset	0 kWh

Reserve Your 1 Blocks of Solar Today



Public

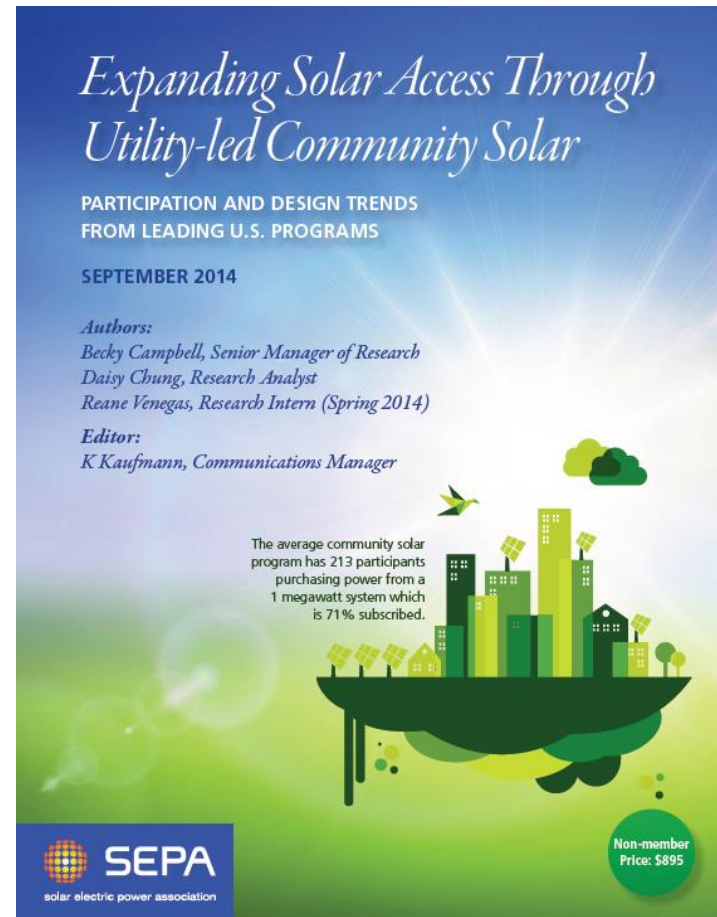
- *SEPA Community Solar Program Catalog*
- Annual Solar Market Snapshot

Members

- *Expanding Solar Access Through Utility-led Community Solar*
- *Utility Community Solar Handbook*
- Utility Solar Database

Fee-for-Service

- Technical Assistance and Advising



<http://www.solarelectricpower.org/discover-resources/publications-and-media.aspx>

Helping Utilities Make Smart Solar Decisions



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SEPA'S SOLAR MARKET PATHWAYS PROJECT

Helping Utilities Make Smart Solar Decisions

Who is Involved?

Funded By

- US Department of Energy

Executed By

- SEPA
- The Shelton Group

Working Group Participants

- CPS Energy
- Duke Energy
- Hawaiian Electric
- Pacific Gas & Electric
- Portland General
- SMUD
- Salt River Project
- Orlando Utilities
- Pedernales Electric
- Clean Energy Collective
- Sunshare
- First Solar
- Vote Solar
- IREC
- Regulatory Ass't Project
- Rocky Mountain Institute
- Clean Power Finance
- Community Power Network
- MA DOER

What are we trying to accomplish?

- Create several standardized community solar models (consumer tested)
- Develop tools/techniques for effective marketing to a variety of consumer groups
- Spur nationwide adoption of our models
- Ultimately, generate streamlined and lower cost adoption of community solar

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LOOKING AHEAD

Distribution Market Reform













- New York's *Reforming the Energy Vision* (REV)
- Minnesota's *e21*
- California
- Hawaii

Integrated Offerings









- NRG and Green Mountain Power
- Fort Collins Utilities
- Arizona Public Service Residential Rooftop Program
- **Tucson Electric Power Residential Solar Program**
- **Steele-Waseca Cooperative Electric's Sunna Project**
- **Grand Valley Power and Grid Alternatives**

Emerging Ecosystem of Solar Plus

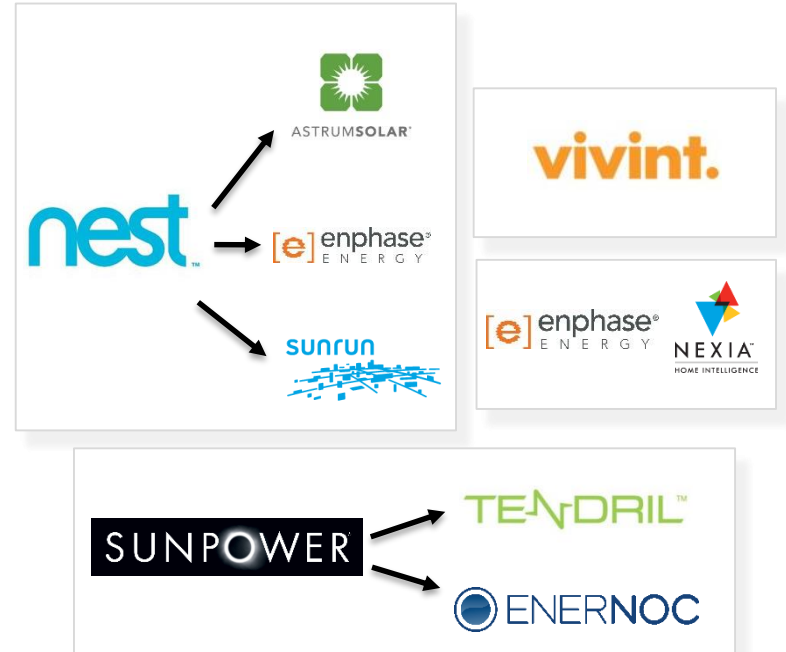
Solar + Storage

Solar + EV

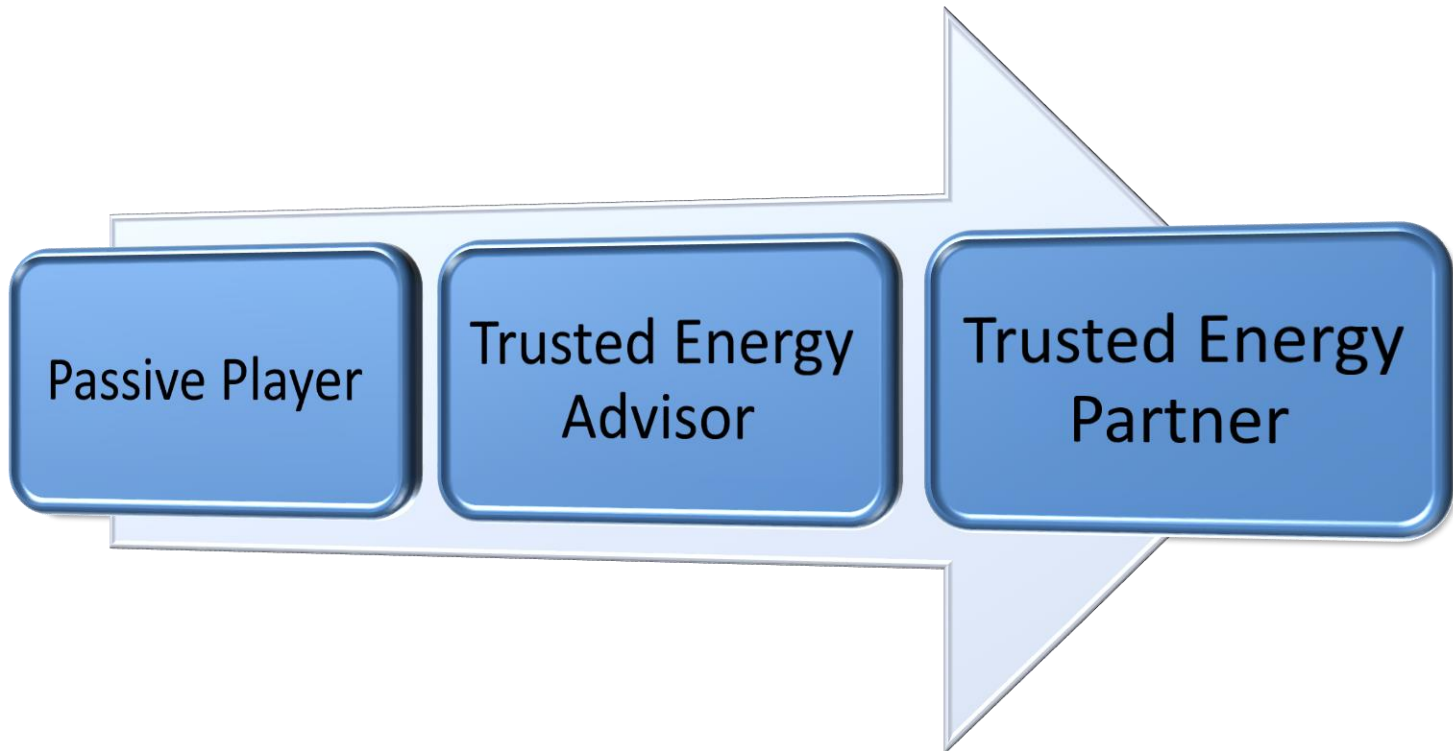
Solar + Energy Management/Load Control



Helping Utilities Make Smart Solar Decisions

A Proactive Utility Strategy

Transitioning from a passive player ...



...to a proactive partner for customers adopting solar and other DER

Tanuj Deora
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www.sepatop10.org

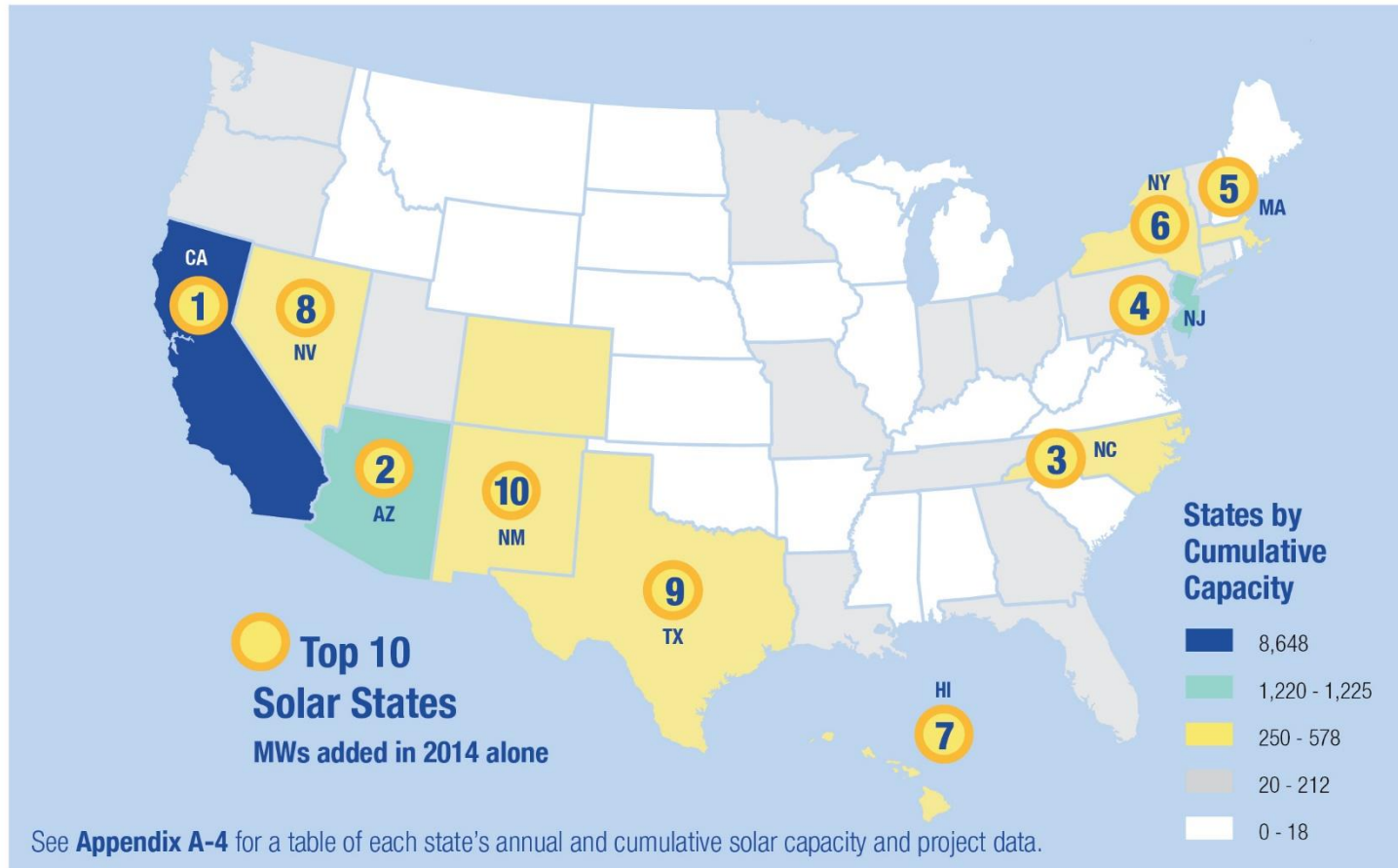
www.sepa51.org





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2014 Top Solar States



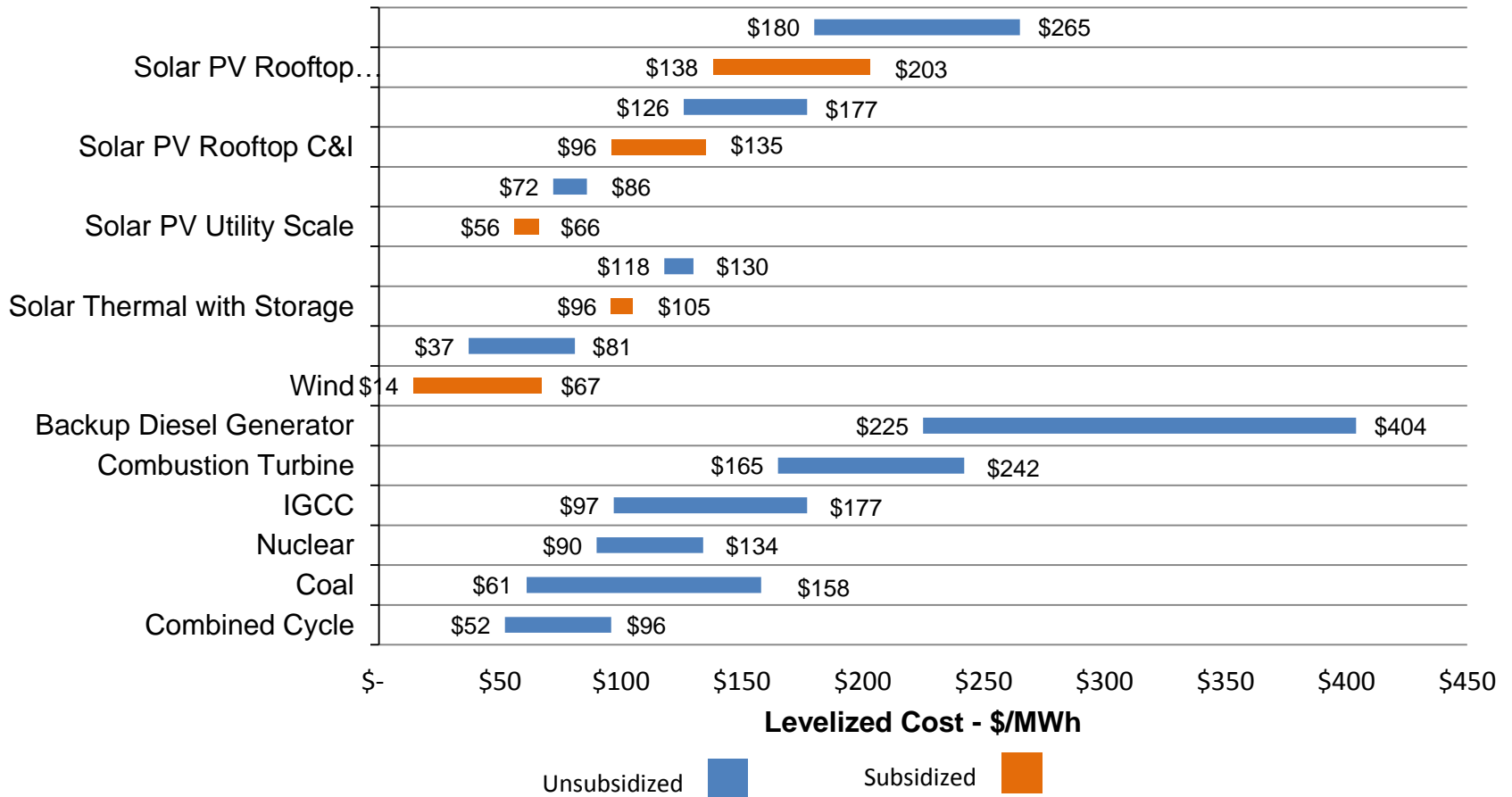
2014 UTILITY SOLAR LEADERS

SEPAtop10.org



ANNUAL MW		ANNUAL W/CUSTOMER		ANNUAL INTERCONNECTIONS		ANNUAL % OF NET METERED PROJECTS PER CUSTOMER	
1	Pacific Gas and Electric Company (CA) 1,504 MW	1	Pickwick Electric Cooperative (TN) 1,679 W	1	Pacific Gas and Electric Company (CA) 45,265 projects	1	Maui Electric Company Ltd (HI) 3%
2	Southern California Edison (CA) 1,043 MW	2	Farmers Electric Coop (IA) 1,158 W	2	Southern California Edison (CA) 34,588 projects	2	Hawaii Electric Light Company (HI) 3%
3	San Diego Gas & Electric Company (CA) 430 W	3	City of St. George Energy Services Dept (UT) 751 W	3	San Diego Gas & Electric Company (CA) 15,750 projects	3	Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. (HI) 2%
4	Duke Energy Progress (NC, SC) 161 W	4	Kauai Island Utility Cooperative (HI) 503 W	4	Arizona Public Service (AZ) 7,931 projects	4	Kauai Island Utility Cooperative (HI) 1.5%
5	National Grid (MA) 123 W	5	San Diego Gas & Electric Company (CA) 307 W	5	Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. (HI) 6,841 projects	5	Electrical District No. 3 (AZ) 1.3%
6	Arizona Public Service (AZ) 91 MW	6	Pacific Gas and Electric Company (CA) 281 W	6	Xcel CO - Public Service Co. of Colorado (CO) 6,257 projects	6	San Diego Gas & Electric Company (CA) 1.1%
7	Jersey Central Power & Light (NJ) 86 MW	7	Southern California Edison (CA) 211 W	7	National Grid (MA) 5,270 projects	7	Roseville Electric (CA) 0.9%
8	Tucson Electric Power Company (AZ) 73 MW	8	Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. (HI) 192 W	8	Long Island Power Authority (NY) 4,741 projects	8	Pacific Gas and Electric Company (CA) 0.8%
9	NV Energy (NV) 71 MW	9	Maui Electric Company Ltd (HI) 191 W	9	Salt River Project (AZ) 4,109 projects	9	Trico Electric Cooperative, Inc. (AZ) 0.7%
10	El Paso Electric Co. (NM, TX) 63 MW	10	Tucson Electric Power Company (AZ) 178 W	10	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (CA) 3,280	10	Southern California Edison (CA) 0.7%

Renewable Technology LCOE



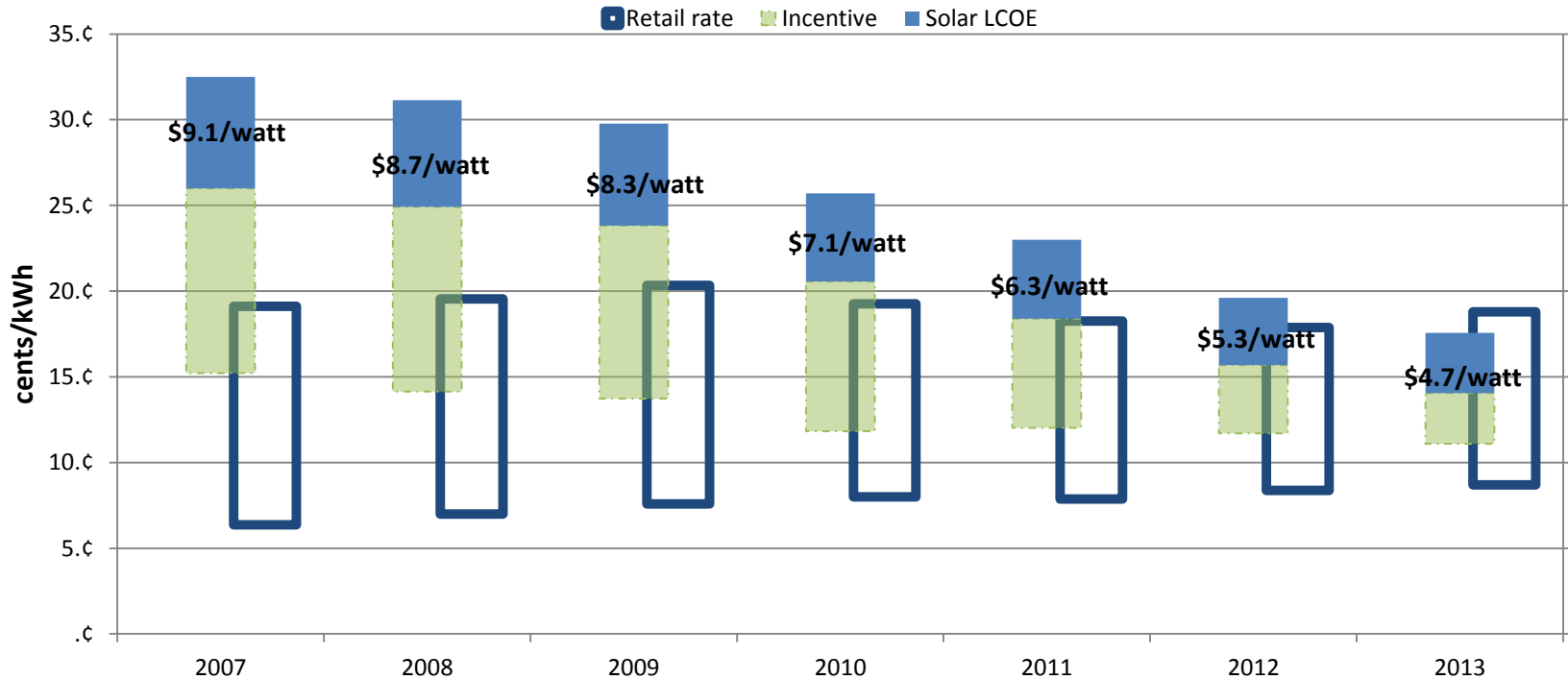
“Lazard’s Levelized Cost of Energy Analysis – Version 8.0” (September 2014)

DGPV Has Become Increasingly Competitive

Retail rates alone are causing more and more transactions, even as incentives go away due to falling solar costs

Solar Compensation Equation

Impact of reduced technology costs and rising utility rates on solar economics



INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

More information at www.sepatop10.org

Rate Reform

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Grid Integration

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Rooftop Ownership

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Rate Reform Strategies

		CAMP 1	CAMP 2				
		Continue NEM	Reforming the Solar Customer Transaction (NEM reform)				
RATE CONSTRUCT			Single Transaction (Rate) Approach			Two or More Transactions (Rates)	
	Apply NEM		Reform Existing Rates (all customers or solar only)			Solar Rate	Reform All Rates
MODEL	Current Rates	Increased Fixed Charge and/or Minimum Bill	Demand Charge	Stand-by or Solar Charge	Independent Energy Sale and Solar Purchase Rates	Value of Services	
ATTRIBUTES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently applicable rates result in an acceptable transaction Solar penetration does not warrant action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add or increase basic service charge (\$/month) Raise minimum bill requirements (\$/month) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add or increase customer fee for demand (\$/kW/month) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charge for stand-by capacity, based on DG system size (\$/kW/month or \$/kW/yr) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain existing rates for services provided from utility to cust. Establish second rate to purchase from customer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design rates to reflect itemized services from utility to cust. and from cust. to utility 	

Commonly-Discussed “Value of Solar” Elements

Generation Value Streams

- Avoided energy
- Generation capacity deferral
- Fixed and variable O&M
- Ancillary / grid support services impact

System Value Streams

- Transmission system impact
- Distribution system impact
- System losses

Societal Value Streams

- Environmental
- Economic development
- Disaster recovery
- Security Enhancement impact

Utilities Responses to New Expectations & Economics

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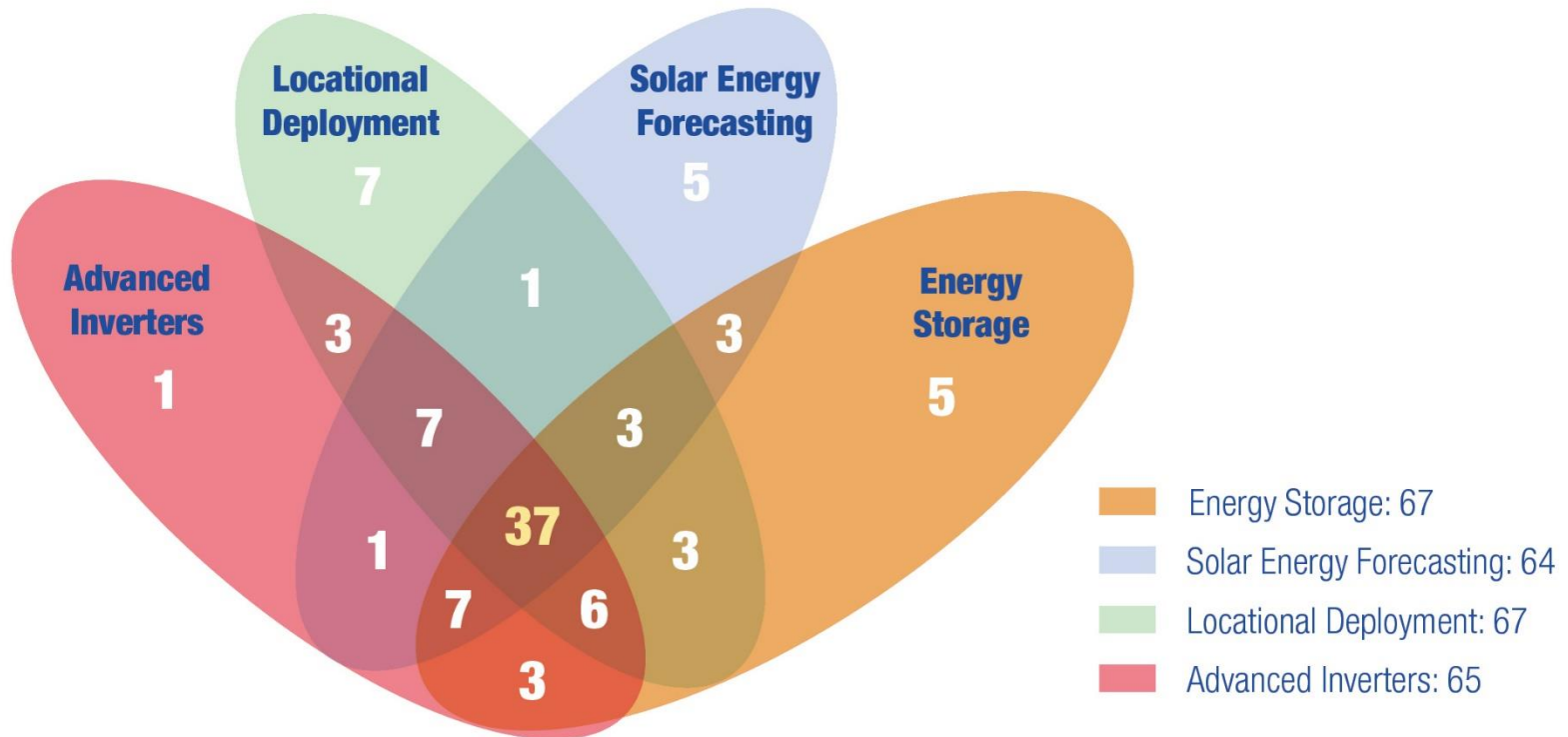
Rooftop Ownership

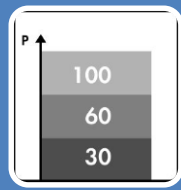
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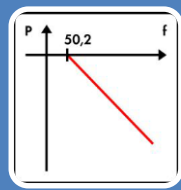
Grid Integration Strategies





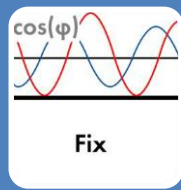
Remote Dispatch

- Ability to control PV generation to a specified % of nominal power



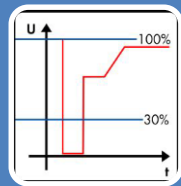
Over Frequency Response

- Ability to automatically reduce active power with frequency deviations



PF Control Mode

- Ability to supply/absorb reactive power during PV operation
- Ability to control Power Factor

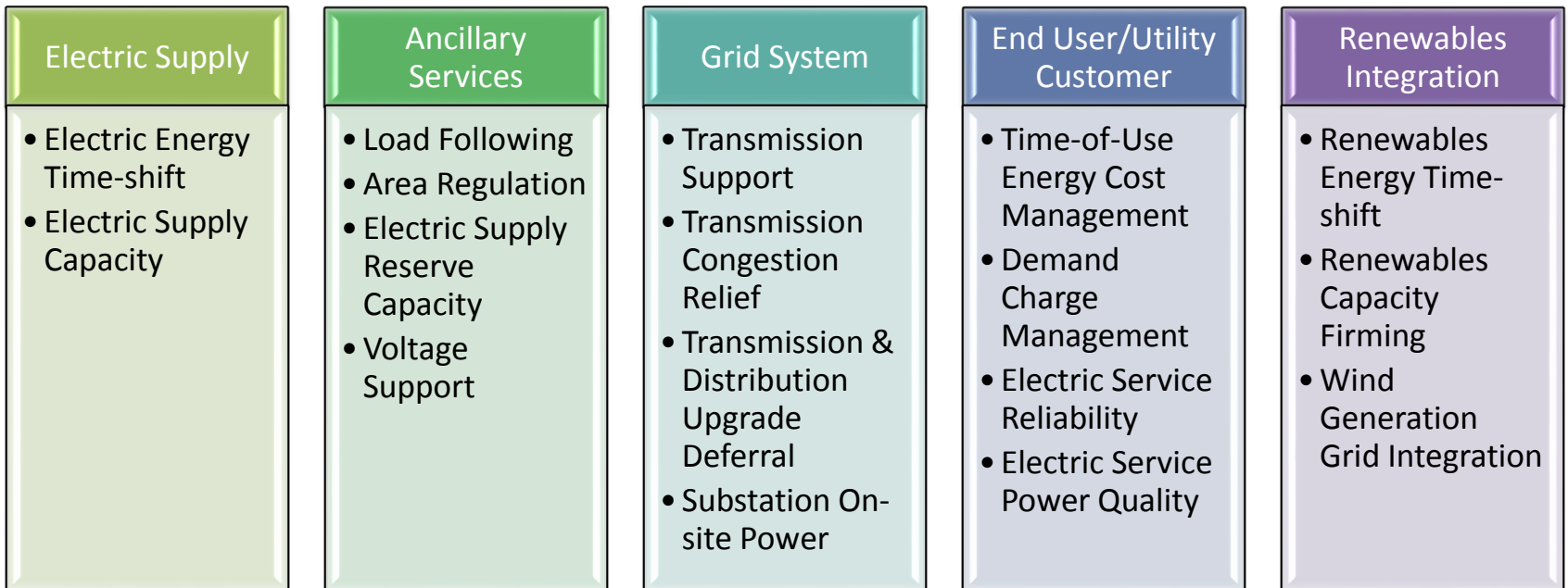


Fault Ride-Through

- Ability to supply reactive current during fault ride-through period

- Smart inverter standards are in development
 - California Rule 21
 - IEEE 1547
- Advanced functionality is similar to distribution system assets deployed today
 - Load tap changers, voltage regulators, shunt capacitors, etc.
- Business case can be made that utilities should own smart inverters and provide to customers going solar

Types of applications under consideration today



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Arizona Public Service

- 20 MW cumulative program size for about 3,000 customers
- Customers get a \$30 monthly bill credit for 20 years (lease payment for rooftop real estate)

Tucson Electric Power

- 3.5 MW or about 600 customers
- Customers get a fixed monthly rate for 25 years
- Competitive process using local contractors

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Program Attribute	Definition
System Administrator	Designs, markets, acquires customers, and responsible for tracking & managing the program
System Owner/Purchaser	Entity that physically owns the project (directly or thru PPA)
Offer / Transaction	How the customer pays to participate
Production Guarantee	Who wears production risk; does customer receive fixed or variable kWh each month
Economic Proposition	What the customer receives in return for participating
Target Customer Classes	Which customer classes are eligible to sign up for the program
Siting & Scale	Where the project is located, and how large the project can be
Participation Limit: Res.	Maximum subscription for any residential customer, as a % of average annual consumption
Participation Limit: Non-Res	Maximum subscription level aggregated across all non-residential customers
One-Time Sign-Up Fee	Subscription / administration / registration fee, paid once upon signing up for program
Fee Treatment	Whether or not the fee (if imposed) is refundable and if so, under what conditions
Minimum Term	Tied to one-time fee, the minimum amount of time a customer must stay on the program
Unsubscribed Energy	What occurs with the energy and associated costs for under-subscribed projects
Subscription Transferability	Defines how customers can move in and out of the program with their subscription
Program Length	The length of time the administrator guarantees the customer benefit
REC Treatment	How the RECs from the solar system are transferred, sold, or retired

Program Attribute Matrix

Generic Options to Consider

Program Attribute	Typical Options in Program Design*		
System Administrator	Utility		3 rd Party
System Owner/Purchaser	3 rd Party Asset	Utility PPA with Developer	Utility Asset
Offer / Transaction	Up Front Payment (Panel Purchase / Lease)		Ongoing Payment (kWh or kW Block)
Production Guarantee	Fixed or Guaranteed Output		Variable Output
Economic Proposition	Partial Bill Credit (kWh)	Full Bill Credit (kWh)	Monetary Credit
Target Customer Classes	Residential	Non-Demand Rate Customers	All Customer Classes
Siting & Scale	Community: Small Scale	Locational: Small to Mid Scale	Remote: Utility Scale
Participation Limit: Res.	50% Avg. Consumption	100% Avg. Consumption	150% Avg. Consumption
Participation Limit: Non-Res	<= 20% of Project	<= 50% of Project	No Limit
One-Time Sign-Up Fee	None	<= \$25	<= \$100
Fee Treatment	N/A	Non-Refundable	Refundable After Min. Term
Minimum Term	None	2 Years	20 Years
Unsubscribed Energy	Socialized	Remarketed	Below the Line
Subscription Transferability	Portable & Transferrable	Available to Waiting List	Sold at Market Value
Program Length	5 Years	10-20 Years	PPA Length / System Life
REC Treatment	Retired	Transferred to Customer	Held or Sold to Market

*Not meant to be all-inclusive, but representative of approaches that generally cover what has been pursued nationally

Up Front Payment Model

- Customer pays up front to purchase or lease a panel and receives a credit on their bill tied to system production
- Bill credit reflects an allocation of actual system output based on proportionate share of system
 - kWh credit
 - Monetary (\$/kWh) credit
- Mimics a rooftop ownership model in that up front capital is required
 - Economics based on a payback period analysis
- SEPA statistics:
 - 84% of programs in operation
 - Avg. system size: 700 kW
 - Avg. # participants: 150

Ongoing Payment Model

- Customer subscribes to program in either kW or kWh blocks and receives a credit on their bill tied to system production
 - kWh blocks: guaranteed output each month at fixed payment per block
 - kW blocks: variable output each month at fixed price per kWh or fixed payment per block
- Customer pays a premium on day one for solar blocks, but that price is fixed for a long term (e.g., 20 years) providing a rate hedge
- Mimics a rooftop lease model
 - Economics based on break-even analysis
- SEPA statistics:
 - 16% of programs in operation
 - Avg. system size: > 6 MW
 - Avg. # participants: 1,200

Buy or build?

- RFP process
 - Evaluating responses
 - Involve stakeholders
- Other considerations
 - Choosing a location
 - Managing risk of underperformance
 - Preparing for over and/or under subscription
 - Delegating maintenance responsibilities