

State Solar Policy Initiatives: Recent Development & Lessons Learned

SOLAR 2008

Mark Sinclair Clean Energy Group Clean Energy States Alliance

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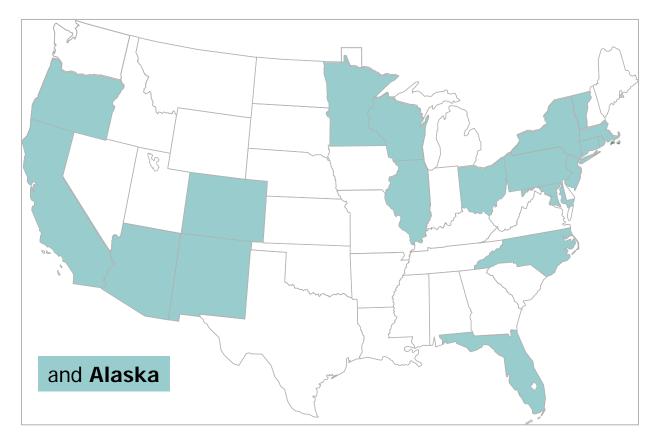






Clean Energy States Alliance (CESA)

www.cleanenergystates.org



- Multi-state consortium of 18 states
- Nearly \$6 billion to invest in next ten years

Top States for PV Installations in 2007⁽¹⁾

	2006 (MW)	2007 (MW)	06-07%	Cumulative Installed PV ⁽¹⁾
California (2)	69.5	87.1	25%	327.0
New Jersey (3)	17.9	19.2	7%	43.5
New York	2.9	4.4	52%	18.7
Nevada	3.2	14.6	356%	18.6
Arizona	2.1	2.8	33%	15.1
Massachusetts	1.5	1.4	-7%	14.5
Colorado	1.0	12.5	1150%	4.6
Texas	0.6	0.7	20%	3.8
Connecticut	0.7	1.8	157%	2.8
Oregon (4)	0.5	1.1	120%	2.8
All Others	3.0	4.4	47%	19.8
TOTAL	103.0	151.7	47%	471.2

(1) Capacity through 2007, grid-connected, MW-dc; (2) CEC, SGIP, CSI & SMUD only; (3) incentives in addition to Solar-REC; (4) Energy Trust service territory only (Portland General Electric and Pacific Power)

Source: IREC and CESA, March 08



Why States are Supporting Solar

- PV a growing success because of state incentive programs
 - High visibility
 - Most practical technology for residential sector
 - Desirable in long-term capacity mix energy security, fuel diversity, environment, peak coincidence



Barriers Facing States in Mainstreaming Solar

- Public's lack of knowledge and confidence in solar technology
- Large initial investment
 - Residential systems average \$35-\$40k
 - Commercial systems: \$50k to \$6 mm
- Lack of streamlined interconnection standards and simple permitting practices



Major State Solar Policy Tools

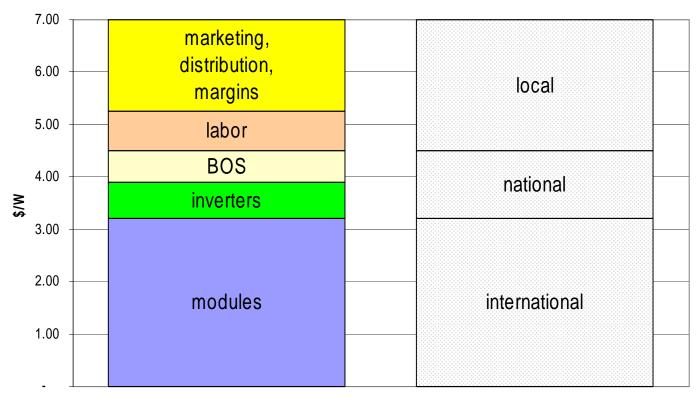
- State incentives capital rebates or performance-based incentives
 - More than 30 states with solar incentives
 - Funded by system benefit charge
 - "Come & Get It" approach
- Simplified interconnection standards, net metering, and rate structures that reward solar production during critical peak periods
- Exemption from state and local property taxes
- RPS & Renewable Energy Credits create new demand and revenue streams
- www.dsireusa.org provides database of incentives



Substantial Local Content

Non-module costs are decreasing, driven by local scale and learning (CEC example: \$8.83/W in 2004 → \$8.57/W in 2005)

30-50% Local Content





State Solar Program Objectives

- Encourage PV system cost reductions through increased manufacturing volume, with progressively lower levels of public support needed
- Directly engage public with minimal transaction costs
- Set incentive level right
- Grow local infrastructure
- Lower costs of marketing, distribution, installation, support





DOE Solar America Initiative – State Solar Technical Outreach

- 3-year initiative to assist states to advance solar
 - CEG/CESA partnership with DOE, Council
 of State Governments, and other partners

Objectives:

- Provide information & technical assistance to states for new & expanded solar programs
- Identify & foster adoption by states of solar best practices
- Pursue strategic opportunities for states & DOE to advance solar



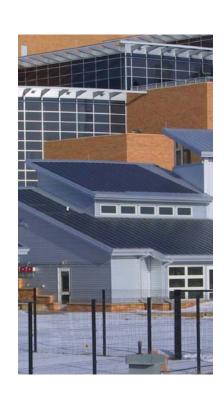
Observations & Recommendations

- Solar PV is a growing success because of state government support programs
- If you choose to subsidize PV:
 - Long-term program with rational phase-out plan (e.g., Japan, Germany)
 - Clear, transparent, customer-friendly rules
 - Simple program design
 - Long term financing
 - Walk the Talk: state buildings
 - It takes a Village to build an Industry



Presenters: State Solar Innovation

- California Solar Initiative:
 Sanford Miller, California Energy
 Commission
- New York Solar Program: Vicki Colello, NYSERDA
- Use of Renewable Portfolio Standards to Advance Solar: Ryan Wiser, LBNL
- New Directions for Jersey Solar Program: David Hill, VEIC





Contact Information

Mark Sinclair

Clean Energy Group
Clean Energy States Alliance

www.cleanegroup.org

MSinclair@cleanegroup.org

(802) 223-2554

