

**State-Federal RPS Collaborative Webinar**

# The Effect of State Policy Suites on Solar Markets

Hosted by  
Warren Leon, Executive Director, CESA

Monday, February 2, 2015

# Housekeeping



The screenshot shows the GoToWebinar interface. The top section is titled 'Audio' and contains the following options: 'Audio Mode:' with two radio buttons, 'Use Telephone' (selected) and 'Use Mic & Speakers'. Below this are fields for 'Dial:', 'Access Code:', and 'Audio PIN:'. A note at the bottom of the Audio section says 'If you're already on the call, press #8# now.' The bottom section is titled 'Questions' and contains a large text area for entering questions, a smaller text area with the placeholder '[Enter a question for staff]', and a 'Send' button. At the very bottom, it says 'Test webinar' and 'Webinar ID: 844-857-840'.

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**This webinar is being recorded.**

You will find a recording of this webinar, as well as all previous CESA webcasts, archived on the CESA website at

[www.cesa.org/webinars](http://www.cesa.org/webinars)

# About CESA

Clean Energy States Alliance (CESA) is a national nonprofit organization working to implement smart clean energy policies, programs, technology innovation, and financing tools, primarily at the state level. At its core, CESA is a national network of public agencies that are individually and collectively working to advance clean energy.

# State-Federal RPS Collaborative

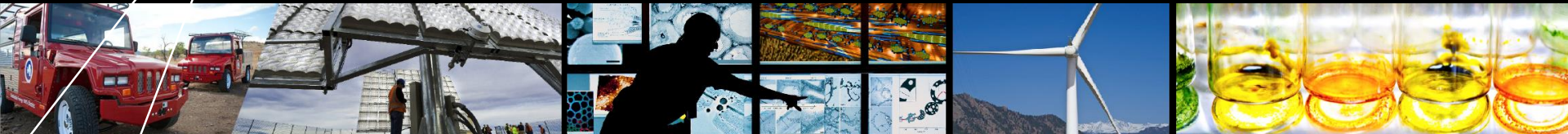
- With funding from the Energy Foundation and the US Department of Energy, CESA facilitates the **Collaborative**.
- Includes **state RPS administrators, federal agency representatives**, and other stakeholders.
- Advances dialogue and learning about RPS programs by **examining the challenges and potential solutions** for successful implementation of state RPS programs, including **identification of best practices**.
- To sign up for the Collaborative listserve to get the **monthly newsletter** and announcements of **upcoming events**, see: [www.cesa.org/projects/state-federal-rps-collaborative](http://www.cesa.org/projects/state-federal-rps-collaborative)

# Today's Guest Speaker

**Elizabeth Doris**, Senior Project Leader, Policy and Technical Assistance, National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)



# State Policy and Solar Markets



**Elizabeth Doris**  
**Technical Manager, Policy and Technical Assistance**  
**National Renewable Energy Laboratory**  
**Presented to the CESA RPS Collaborative**  
**February 2, 2015**

# National Renewable Laboratory Snapshot

## Only National Laboratory Dedicated Solely to Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

- Leading clean-energy innovation for 35 years
- 1740 employees with world-class facilities
- Campus is a living model of sustainable energy
- Owned by the Department of Energy
- Operated by the Alliance for Sustainable Energy





# Policy and Technical Assistance Team

Catalyzing the 21<sup>st</sup> century energy transformation by being a conduit between the lab and policymakers, program implementers, and utility decision makers with credible, relevant, actionable information for decision support





# Spoiler

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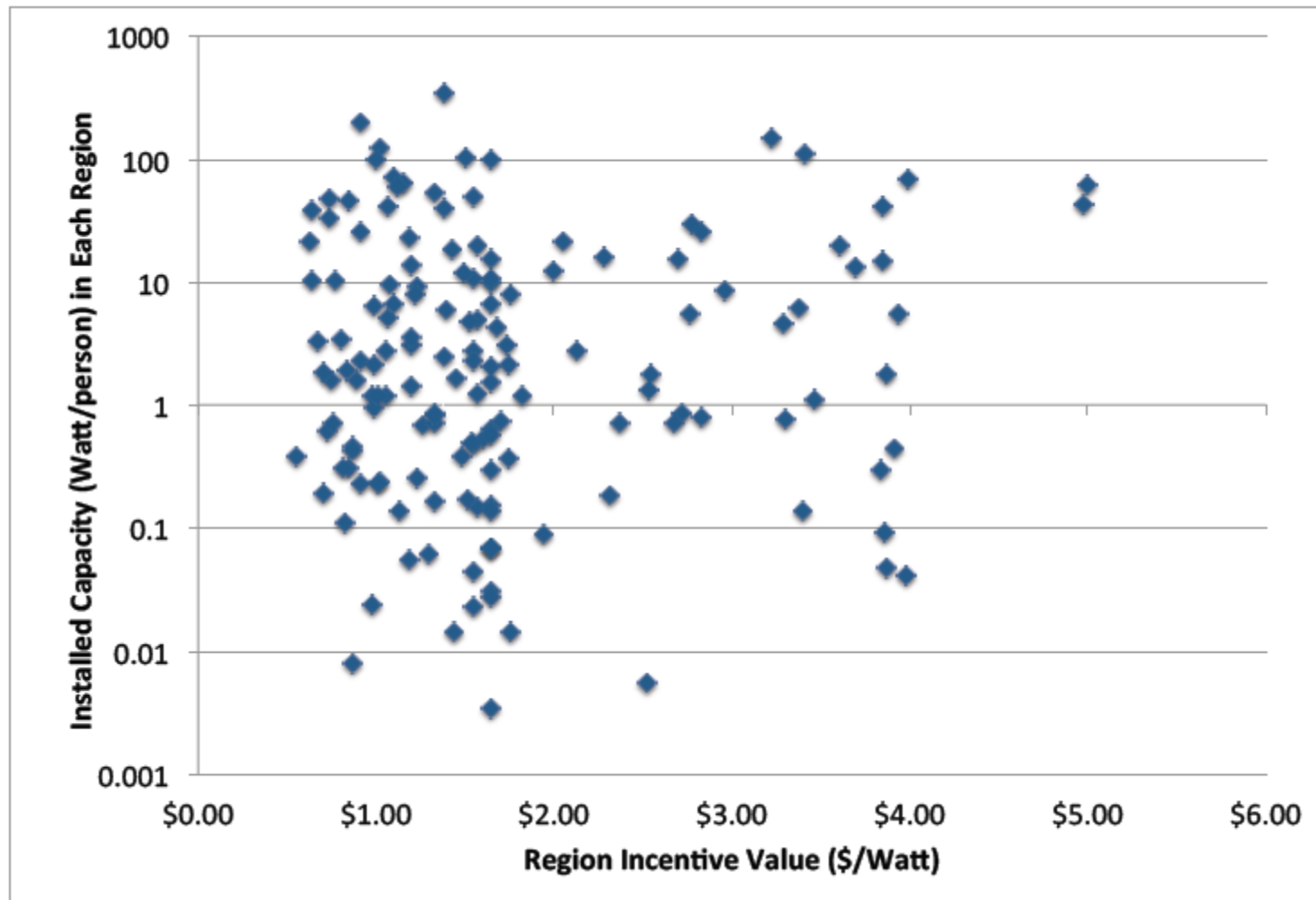
**(good) Interconnection and (any) mandates  
with set asides are driving markets in the US,  
regardless of market context**

# Quantification of Incentive Impact

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- Carley, S. (2009). "Distributed Generation: An Empirical Analysis of Primary Motivators." *Energy Policy* (37:5); pp.1648-1659.
- Sarzynski, A.; Larrieu, J; Shrimali, G. (2012). "The Impact of State Financial Incentives on Market Deployment of Solar Technology." *Energy Policy* (46); pp. 550-557.

# Are Incentives the thing?



# Case Studies on What Works

## Making the Grade with Clean Energy

Case Studies of California Solar Schools

September 2002 • NREL/SR-620-32819

Factor Report

Case Study  
Effective  
Financial  
for Renewable

S. Gouchoe  
North Carolina  
Raleigh, North

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY** | Energy Efficiency &  
Renewable Energy

Low-Income Renewable Energy Programs: Case Studies of State Policy in California and Massachusetts

2014 2014

## Solar in Action

### Developing State Solar Photovoltaic Markets

Powered by  
**SunShot**

**NREL**  
NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY

### White Paper: Market Barriers to Solar in Michigan

Authors: Emily Miller, Erin Nobler, Christopher Wolf, and Elizabeth Doris



### Energy Policy

Volume 33, Issue 18, December 2005, Pages 2398–2410

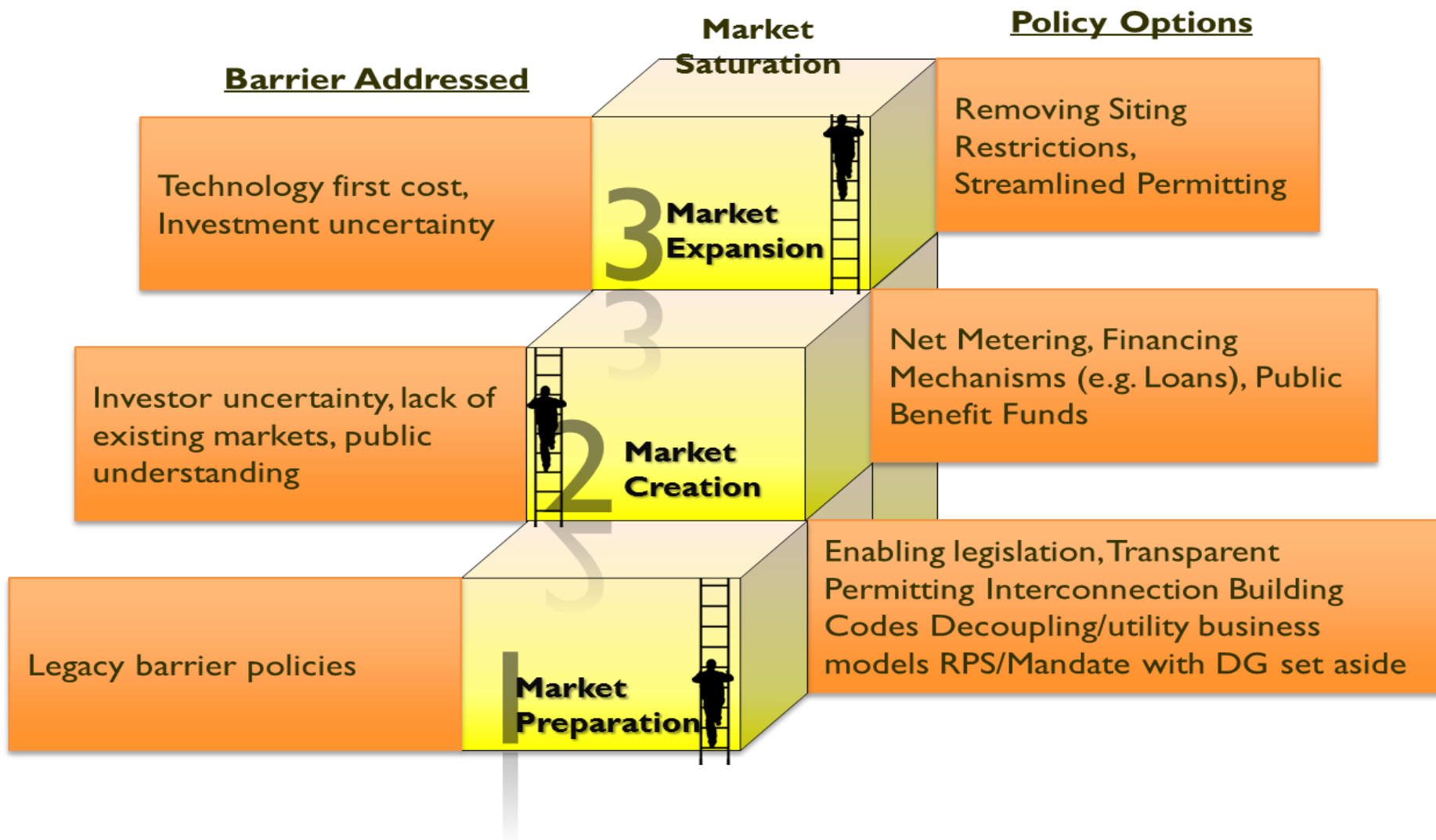
Green electricity policies in the United States: case study

Fredric C. Menz<sup>a, b,</sup>

## A Guide to Community Shared Solar: Utility, Private, and Nonprofit Project Development

The Vol  
J

# Role of Energy Policy in Market Development



# Which **Non-Financial** Policies are Working?

**A cross-section econometric analysis that takes into account**

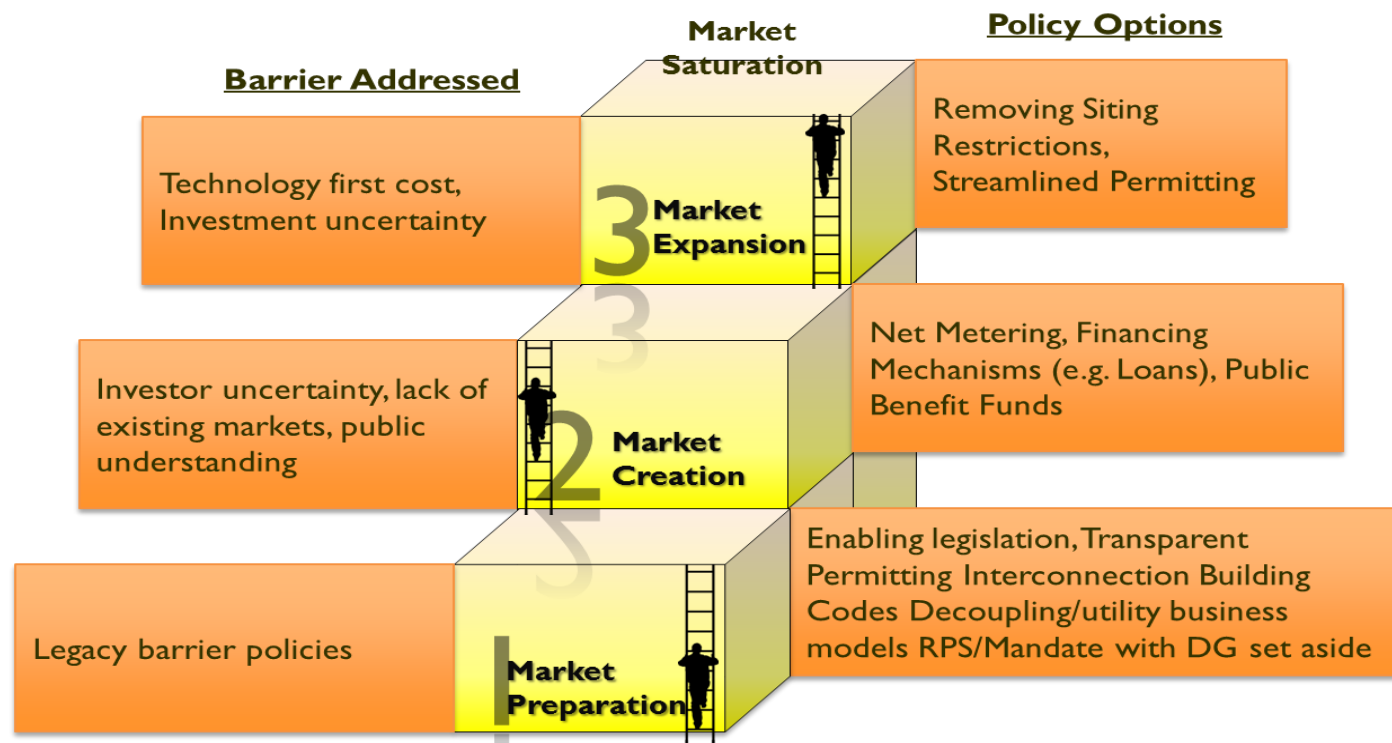
- **the quality of interconnection standards,**
- **The quality net metering standards,**
- **Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) and integrated distributed generation set-asides, and**
- **a non-policy determinant (population)**

**explains about 70% of the variation in newly installed PV capacity across states and indicates that all of the selected policies are significant. Nonparametric statistical tests confirm the regression results.**

Source: Krasko and Doris, Energy Policy 2013



# Role of Energy Policy in Market Development



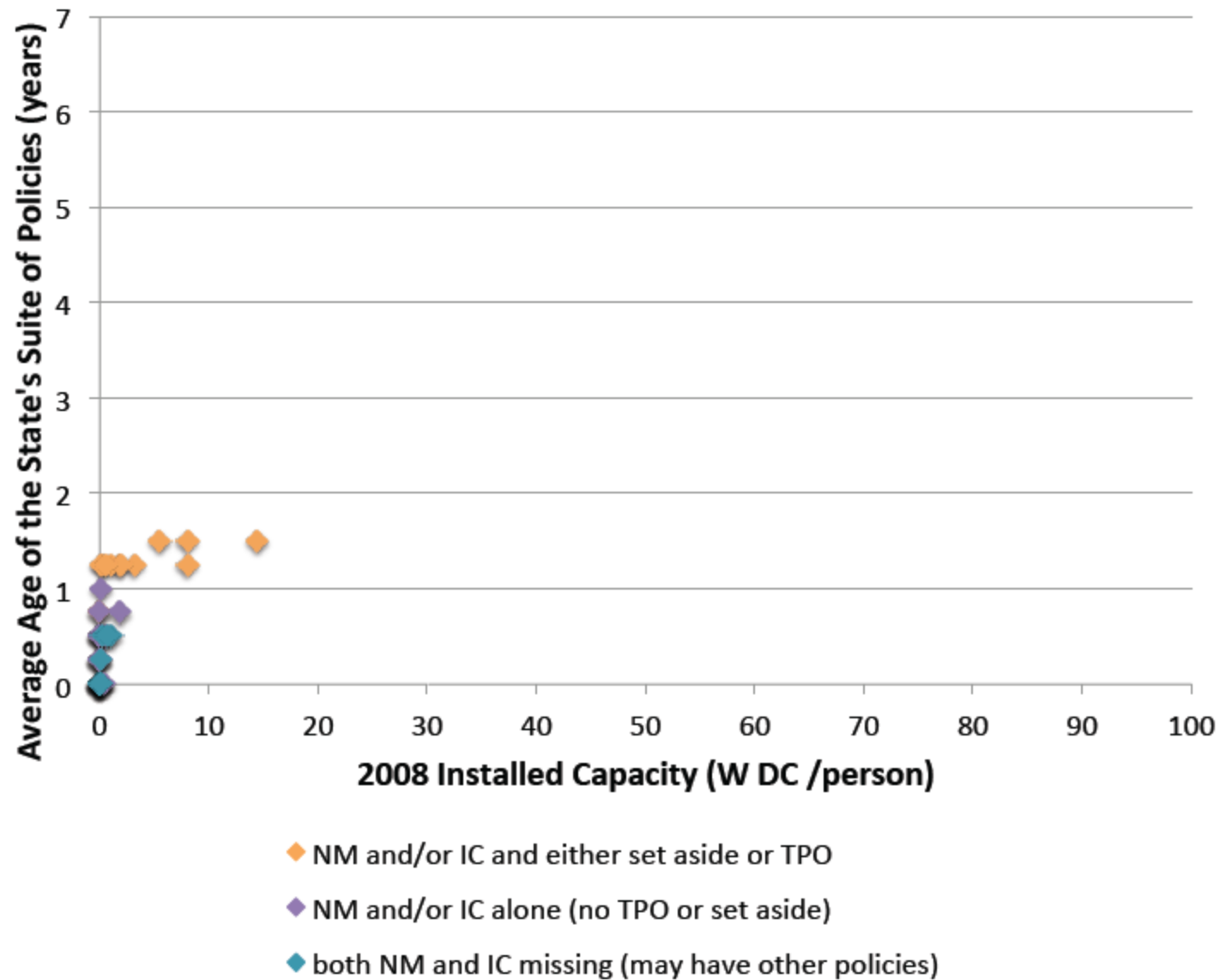
- Low-cost (to government and taxpayers), state-level policies are effective at driving markets for distributed generation
- Incentive policies are more effective at expanding markets when built on a foundation of market-creation policies such as mandates (Renewable Portfolio Standard) and market access (net metering, interconnection) that even the playing field for clean energy distributed generation technologies.

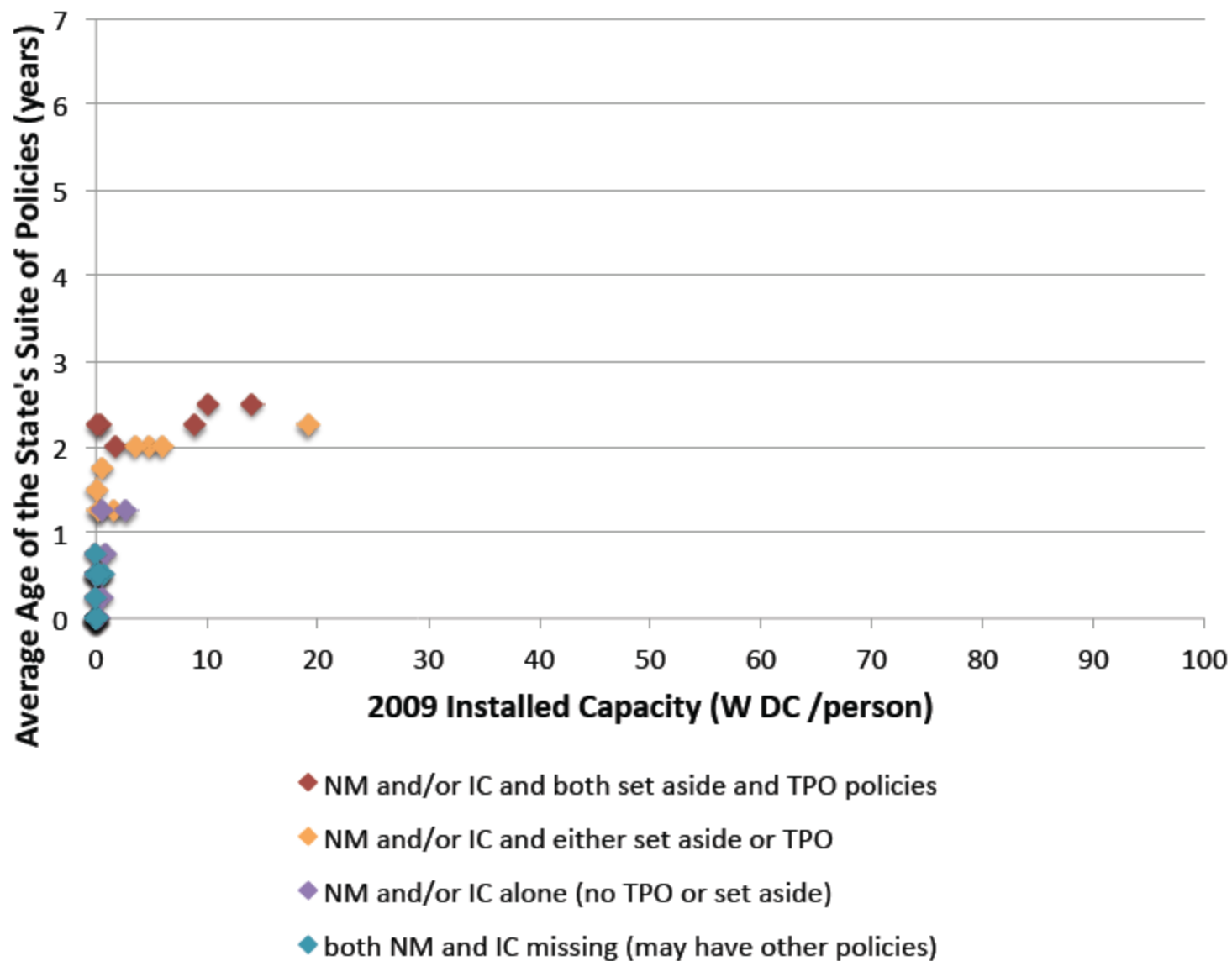
# Falling Prices Solve the Problem?



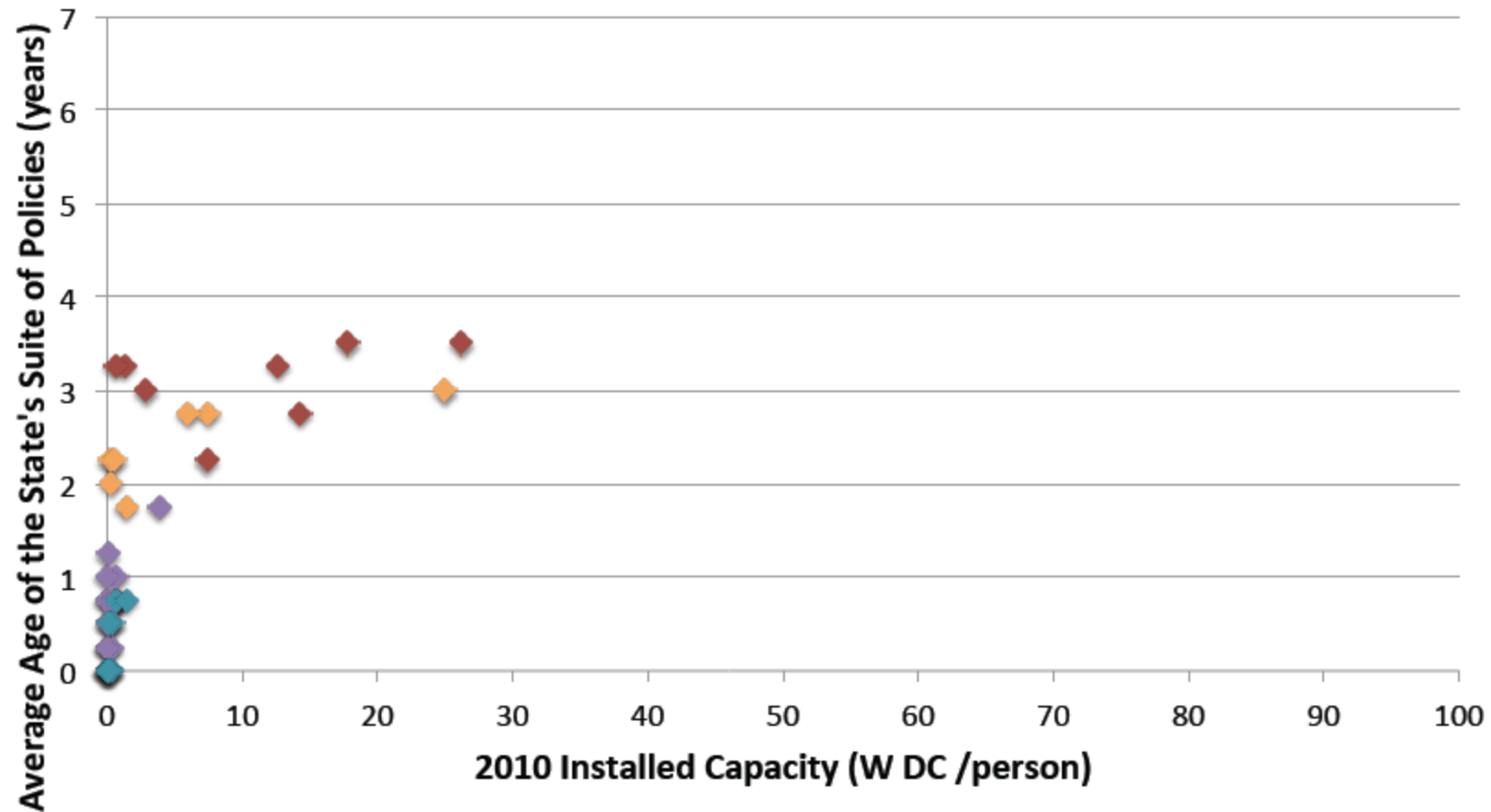
The number of states with significant growth in solar installations has tracked falling prices, but some states have not made much progress.

# 2008



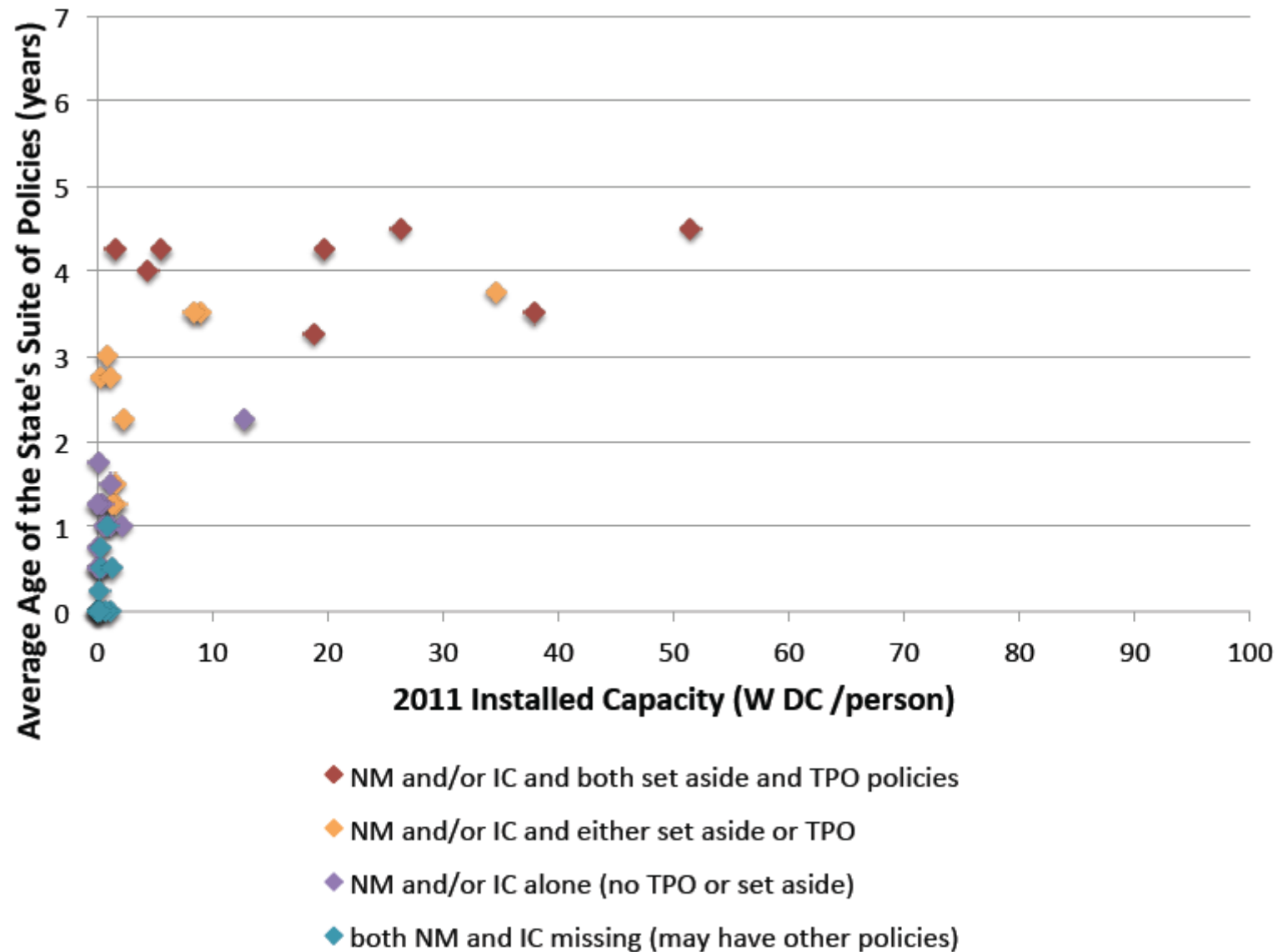


# 2010

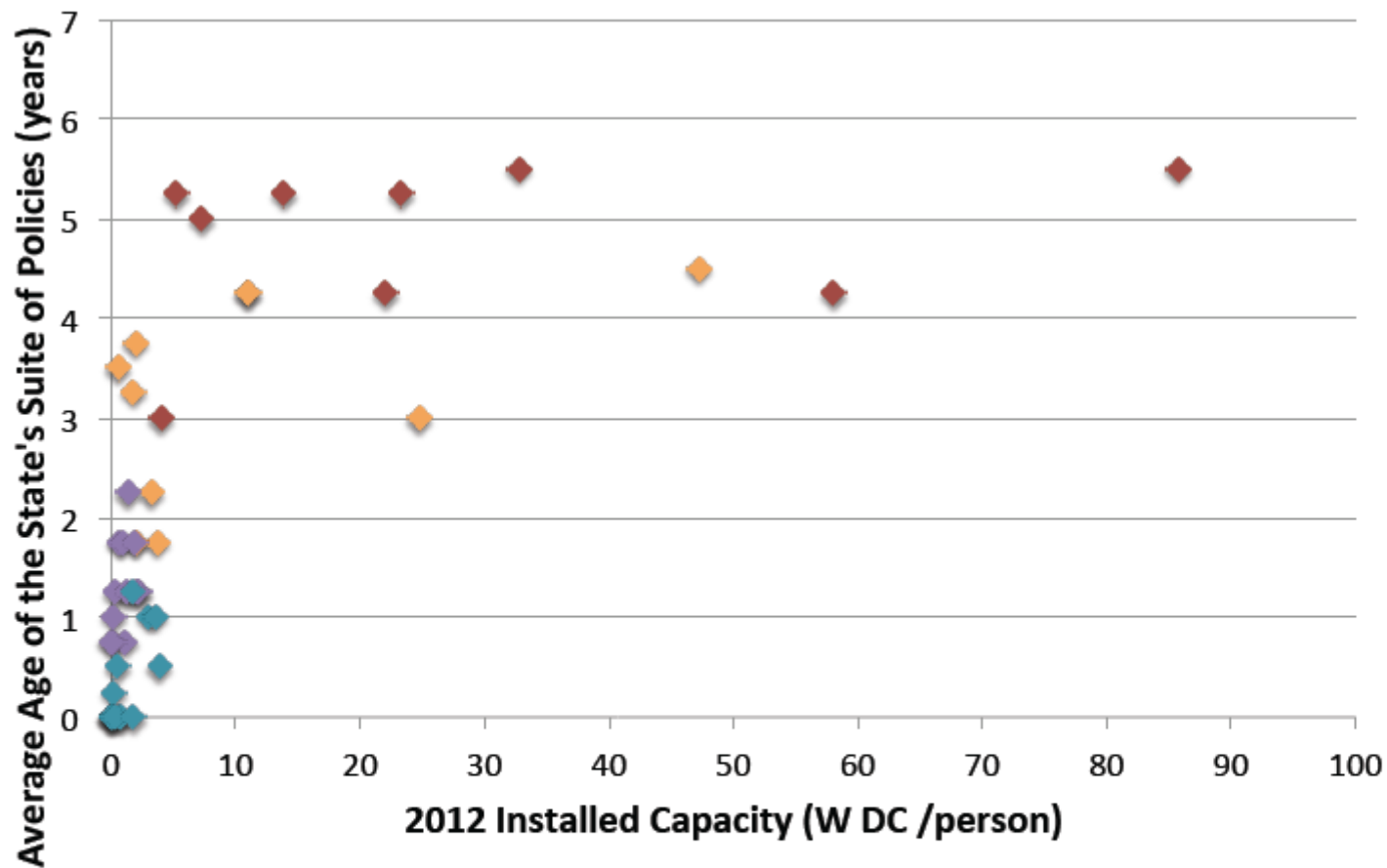


- ◆ NM and/or IC and both set aside and TPO policies
- ◆ NM and/or IC and either set aside or TPO
- ◆ NM and/or IC alone (no TPO or set aside)
- ◆ both NM and IC missing (may have other policies)

# 2011

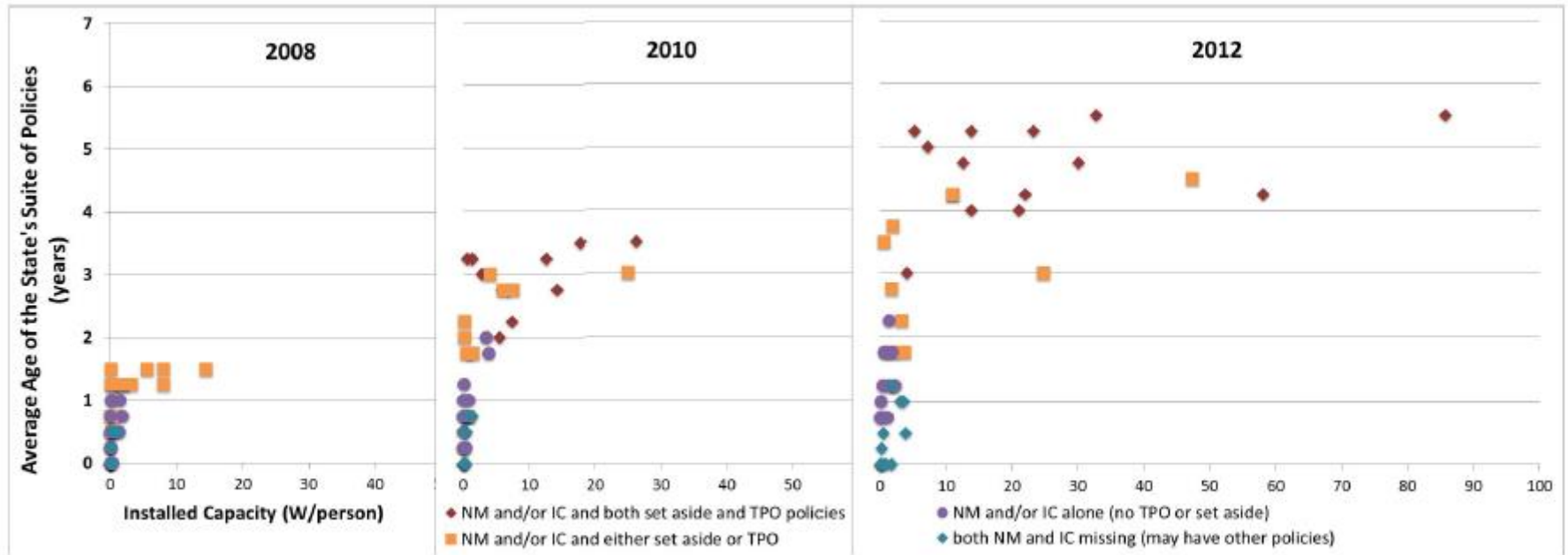




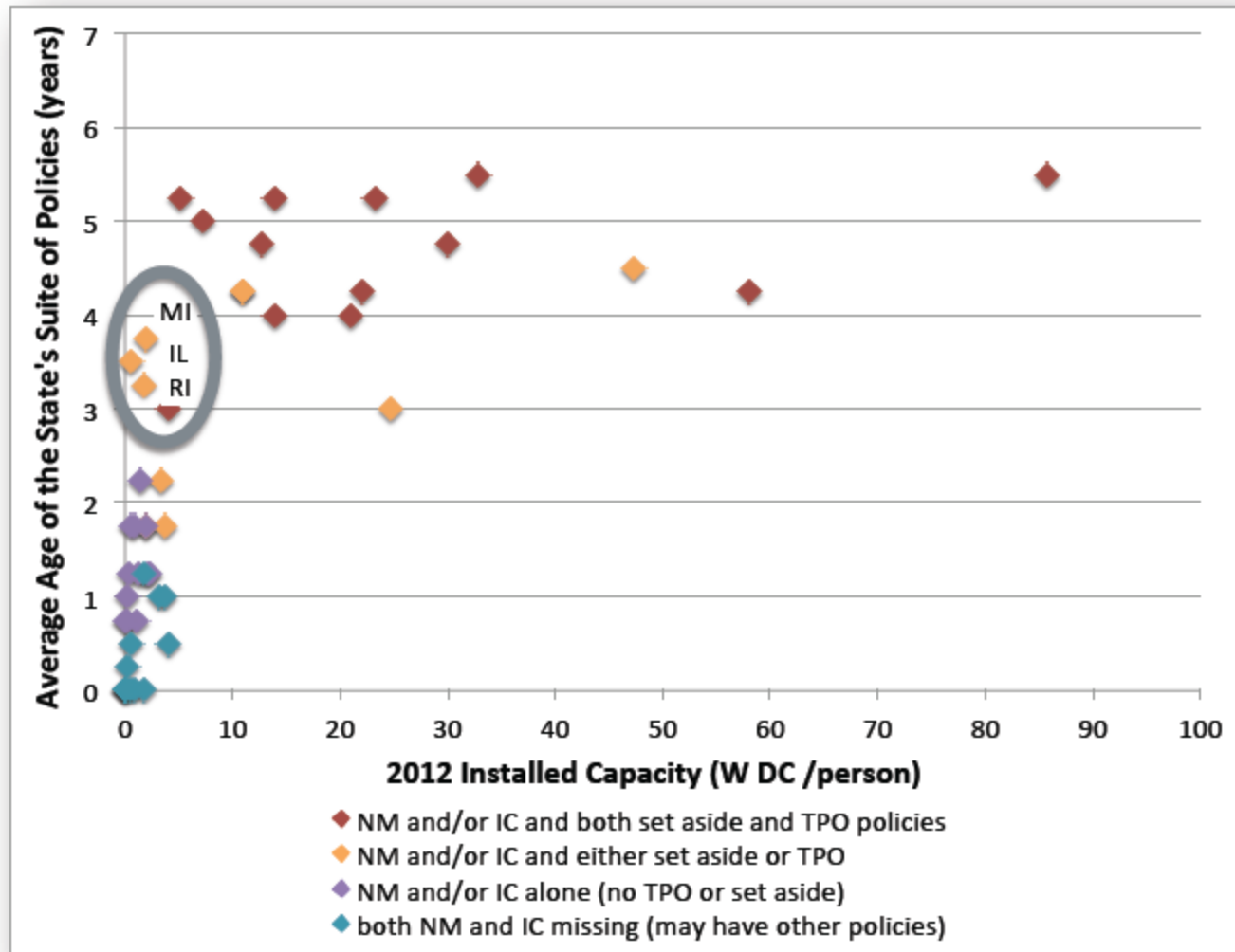


- ◆ NM and/or IC and both set aside and TPO policies
- ◆ NM and/or IC and either set aside or TPO
- ◆ NM and/or IC alone (no TPO or set aside)
- ◆ both NM and IC missing (may have other policies)

# Time is important...

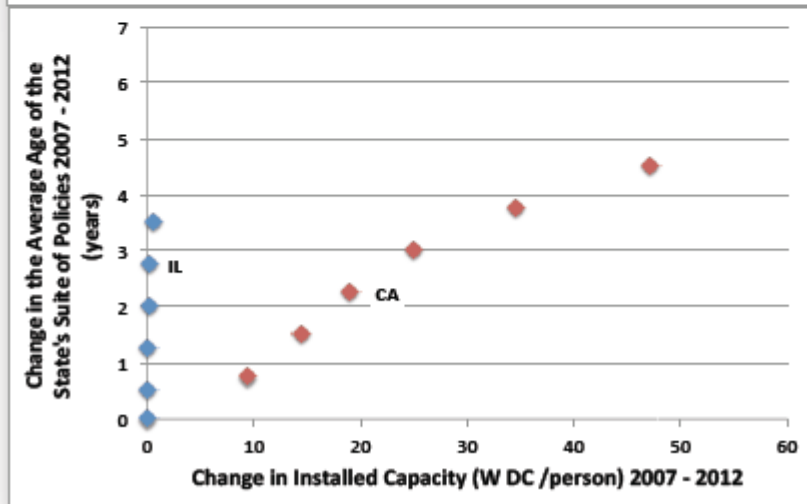
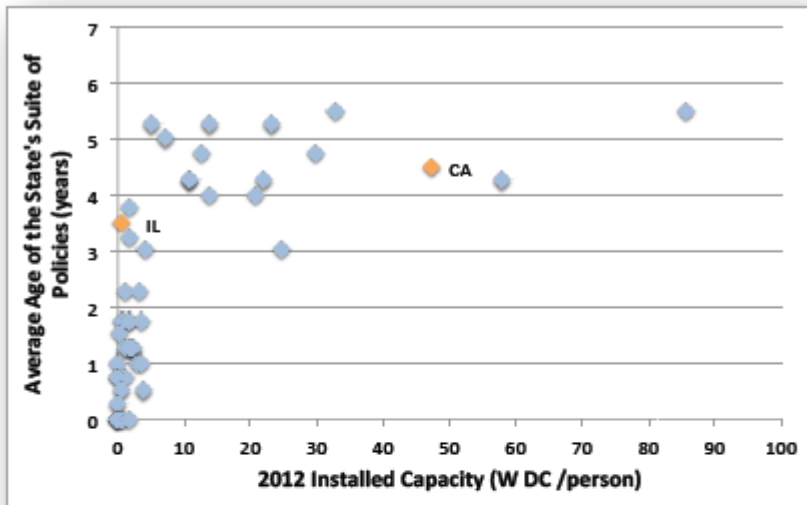


# ...but it isn't the only thing



Some states are lagging behind peers with similar best practice policies.

# What's happening in Illinois?

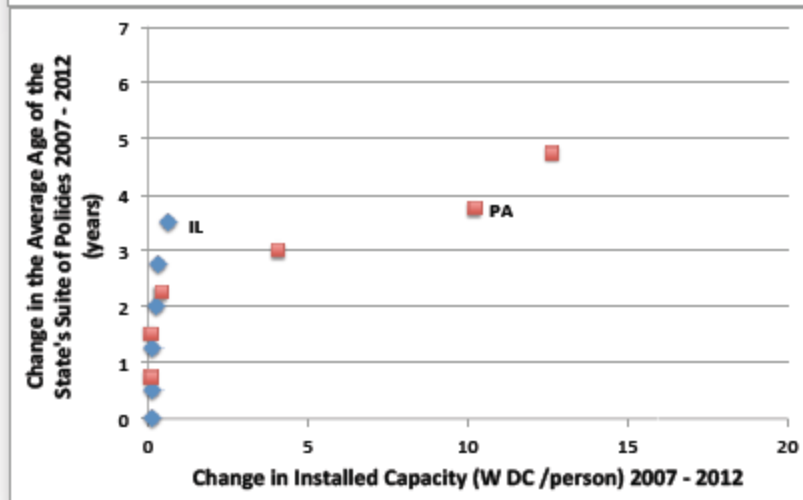
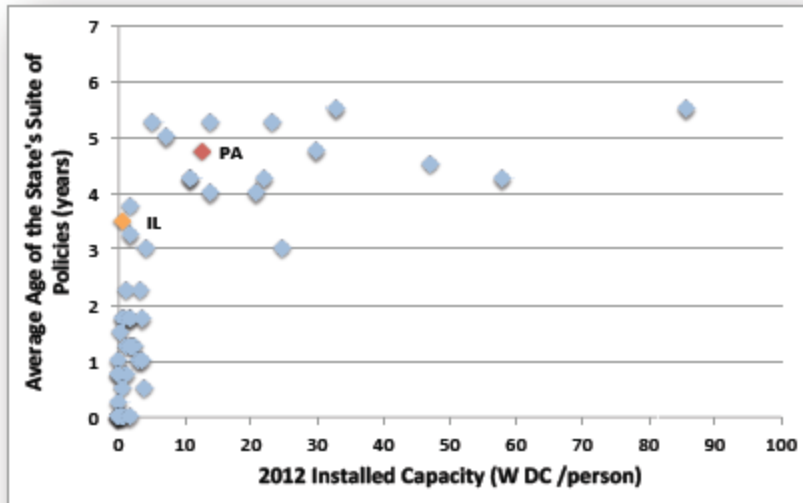


**Illinois and California have similar policy suites of similar age,**

Policy Age at the End of 2012 (y)	Illinois	California
TPO	5	6
RPS Solar Set Aside Age	0	0
FTG Net Metering	5	6
FTG Interconnection	4	6
State Demographic Factors		
Three-year average retail electricity price; 2010 - 2012 (\$/kWh)	\$0.11	\$0.15
Technical Potential for Rooftop PV (GWh/year)	30,086	106,411
Lifetime Retail Revenue Potential (\$/W)	\$2.13	\$3.67
ACEEE 2012 Scorecard Score	25	40.5

**BUT their demographic and economic contexts are very different.**

# Is there a better model?



**Pennsylvania and Illinois have similar demographic and economic contexts.**

Policy Age at the End of 2012 (y)	Illinois	Pennsylvania
TPO	5	1
RPS Solar Set Aside Age	0	6
FTG Net Metering	5	6
FTG Interconnection	4	6
State Demographic Factors		
Three-year average retail electricity price; 2010 - 2012 (\$/kWh)	\$0.11	\$0.11
Technical Potential for Rooftop PV (GWh/year)	30,086	22,215
Lifetime Retail Revenue Potential (\$/W)	\$2.13	\$2.16
ACEEE 2012 Scorecard Score	25	21.5

**A solar set-aside has helped Pennsylvania's solar market despite an unfavorable economic backdrop.**

# Takeaways for Policy Makers

## Historical analysis illustrates...

- ... that interconnection and net metering policies are facilitators for increased market penetration over time.
- ... that RPS with a set aside for distributed generation creates an environment for DG regardless of economic favorability.



## Time Series analysis illustrates...

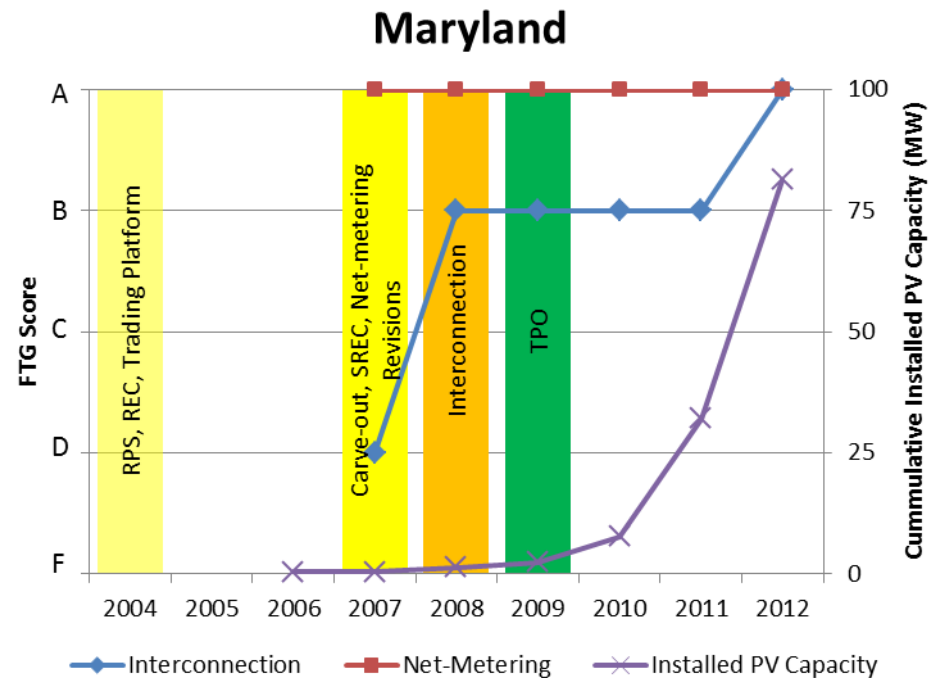
- ... that a suite of best practice policies are needed to spur market growth
- ... that these policies have to be in place for a few years before large changes in installations become visible

Successful states have combined high quality foundational policies with market creation and enabling policies tailored to their specific context



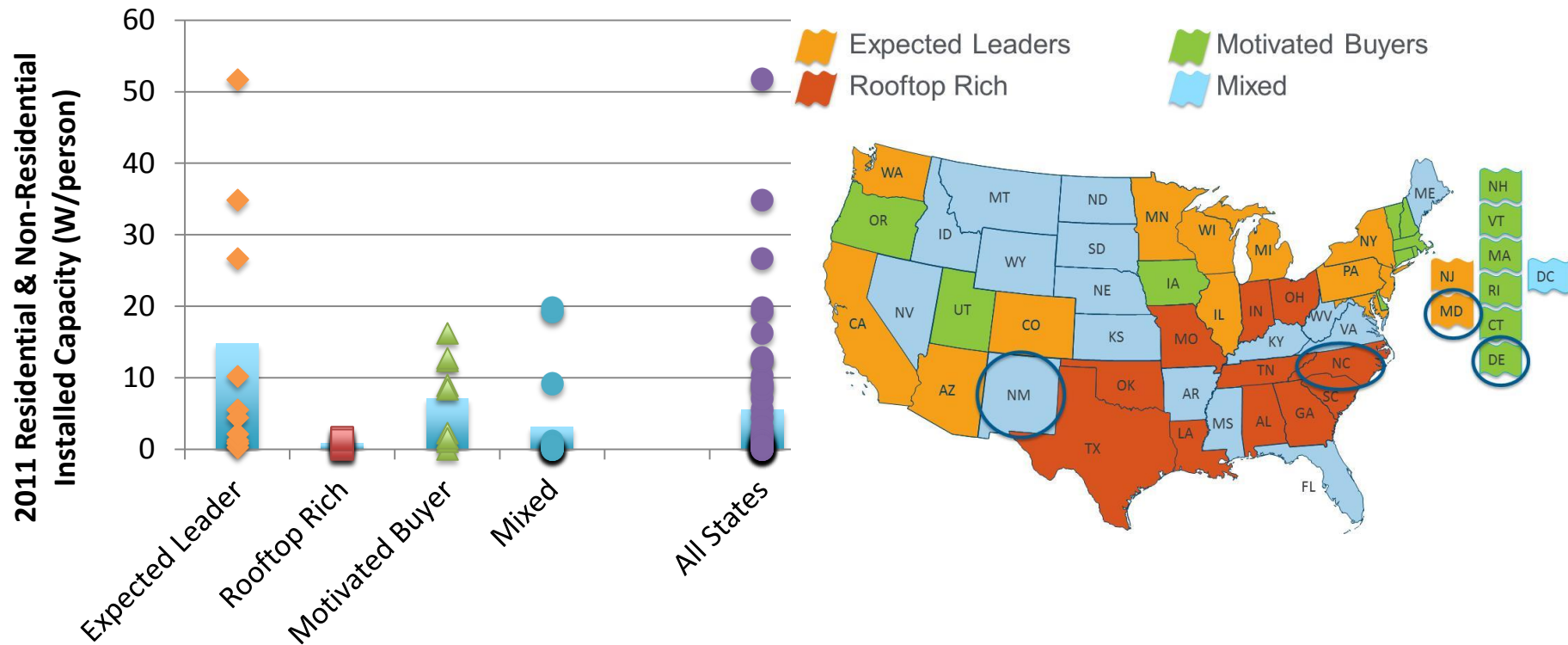
# What is WORKING in each context

- Expected Leaders (Maryland) a comprehensive policy portfolio, with equal emphasis on all policy types is driving recent market development.
- Rooftop Rich (North Carolina) strong interest from the populous in clean energy related policy distinguishes it from other members of the group.
- Motivated Buyers (Delaware) targeted market preparation and creation policy effectively stimulate
- Mixed (New Mexico) leading state for installed capacity in the group, policy diversity and strategic implementation



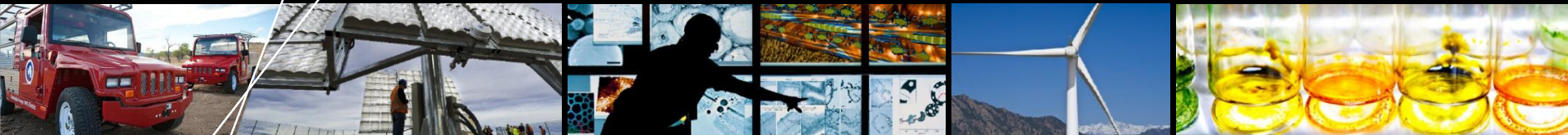
Source: Steward, D.; Doris, E.; Krasko, V.; Hillman, D. (2014). Effectiveness of State Level Policies on Solar Market Development in Different State Contexts.

# The Importance of Context



Expected Leader	Rooftop Rich	Motivated Buyer	Mixed
1. ACEEE Energy Efficiency Scorecard score $\geq$ average	1. ACEEE Energy Efficiency Scorecard score $<$ average	1. ACEEE Energy Efficiency Scorecard score $\geq$ average	States not identified in the previous three groups. These states have a variety of values for the characteristics evaluated.
2. Estimated technical potential for rooftop PV $\geq$ median	2. Cost of electricity $<$ average	OR	
3. Income $>$ average	3. Income $<$ average	Cost of electricity $\geq$ average and	
4. Cost of electricity $>$ average	4. Estimated technical potential for rooftop PV $\geq$ median	Income $\geq$ average	

Source: Steward, D.; Doris, E.; Krasko, V.; Hillman, D. (2014). Effectiveness of State Level Policies on Solar Market Development in Different State Contexts.



**Thank You**

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# Thank you for attending our webinar

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