Promoting Solar Power and Distributed Renewables In Orange County

How to Make Solar Power More Accessible for Citizens
Discussion Presentation

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1st - Streamline the Permit Process

- Encourage the Use of Online Permit Applications.
- Separate Application Stream So Solar Does Not Compete.
- Remove Extraneous Requirements.



1st - Streamline the Permit Process

- Examples of what not to do—NYC DOB asks for:
 - Photos of Meter
 - Price Breakdown of System Components
 - PTA4 Info for NYC Property Tax



2nd – Establish Labor Standards and Buy American Requirement

- For any public job
- To ensure that Orange County Residents and American workers benefit.
- Compete on quality, not wages.
- Not just a good idea—it's the law.



3rd – Support New Sources of Finance Such As PACE

- Adopt Commercial PACE Financing Law
- Property Assessment for Clean Energy (PACE) allows for low-interest financing for energy efficiency and renewable energy.



4th—Lead by example, Go Green On County Buildings

- State financing for municipal solar.
- Low interest rates.
- An environmentally sound way to save taxpayer dollars.



4th—Lead by example, Go Green On County Buildings



E.G.: OCC PE BUILDING

- Approx. 43,492 sq. feet total.
- 85% of roof is useable (15% obstructed).
- Could host a 535 KW system.



5th—Educate The Public and Building Owners

- Most energy users have limited information about recent developments.
- Municipal governments and local partners (such as the Chamber) have large networks and credibility.
- These groups can spread the good news and inform the public about ways to save.



6th—Consider Innovative Approaches To Changing Market

New York State's Electricity System Is Changing. Government Should Try to Insure Public Benefits From the Change By:

Increasing Renewable Energy Use;

Fostering Energy Efficiency;

Maximizing the Economic Benefits to Citizens





Range of Options

- 1. Form A New Municipal Supply Utility:
- Community Choice Aggregation: Supply Purchased; Supply Owned
- 3. Community Solar



Form A "Supply-Only" Municipal Utility

- No Condemnation Needed
- IOU must provide access to distribution
- Can own renewable energy resources to:
 - Meet County Needs
 - Create Jobs



State Law Authorizes Formation of Municipal Supply Utility

- Under New York State Law (Municipal Law Sect 360), local governments have the power to establish a municipal utility.
- An authorizing resolution from the local legislative body (e.g. town board) and approval by a majority of voters in a referendum is required to create a municipal utility.



Option: Community Choice Aggregation





What is Community Choice Aggregation? (CCA)

- Local governments aggregate the buying power of customers within their jurisdiction to secure alternative energy supply contracts on a community-wide basis.
- Usually provide consumers choice of some sort: opt-out or opt-in
- Communities generally supplant, in part, the existing utility's market as electricity supplier, while still relying on the utility's delivery infrastructure.



CCA Is Growing As An Option

- As of 2014, Community Choice Aggregation laws cover 25% of U.S. annual electricity demand in seven states.
- 1300 municipalities already have set up Community Choice Aggregation programs, serving 5% of Americans.
- Communities pick from supplier to meet their energy goals: lower electric rates, local jobs, and/or increased supply from renewable sources.



Pilot Program In New York State

- PSC will allow Westchester municipalities, by resolution, to establish a program or join with other municipalities.
- Communities can competitively bid contracts for electric supply.
- Once community opts-in, customers may opt-out.
- Created in response to pressure from a consortium of Westchester municipalities.



Option: Community Choice Aggregation + Own Supply

 Bill proposed to New York State legislature (S-7087 and A-08883) to build on pilot program and extend Community Choice Aggregation to whole State.



Option: Community Solar



Community Solar Comes In Several Forms

- Community Solar is a form of group ownership of a solar power system
- The solar power system is funded through an investment or donation
- Community Solar provides power kWh to its participants
- There are a wide variety of Community Solar models across the country.



Community Solar has Many Benefits

- Allows multifamily building residents and others to take advantage of the economic benefits of solar and access the incentive monies they funded through utility bill
- Improved economies of scale.
- Better project siting compared to roof top of apartment bldg
- Local job creation.



Massachusetts Model: Virtual Net Metering

- 2008 Green Communities Act (GCA) establishes "virtual net metering" (or "community net metering").
- Allow a customer with a qualifying project, who produces more power than they use, to transfer "net metering credits" to other ratepayers with the same utility and region.
- In states that do not have this, such as NY under the current law, the host for the solar energy system must have sufficient electric demand to match the system's output.



New York Community Solar Legislation

- A.9931-S.7727 would create community solar in NY.
- Utility customers could get credit against their usage for electricity produced by shared green facilities to which they subscribe.
- PSC would determine which regions would be eligible for community solar.
- Maximum subscription for length residential customers: 5 years.
- Maximum subscription length for non-residential customers: 10 years
- Maximum shared facility size: 2 MW.





Summary

- 1st Streamline the Permit Process
- 2nd Establish Labor Standards and Buy American Requirement
- 3rd Support New Sources of Finance Such As PACE
- 4th—Lead by example, Go Green On County Buildings
- 5th—Educate The Public and Building Owners
- 6th—Consider Innovative Approaches To Changing Market



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