

Michigan Public Service Commission Combined Solar Work Group

Provider Solar Programs

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Utility Solar Programs

- ”) u - ' - ' 0 #
EARP came out of the desire for a standard offer solar
- ” Both programs proposed and approved in 2009 in the initial Renewable Plans 15805 and 15806
- ” Programs participation have been transitioned from first-come-first-serve to lottery selection
 - . If demand is greater than availability
- ” Offer prices have dropped significantly



DTE Electric Solar Program

Phase I

- ” Customer-owned Solar Currents Program (Phase 1)
 - . 5 MW Program
 - . At least half reserved for residential customers
 - . System size limited to between 1 and 20 kW
 - ” Net metering based
 - . only category 1 net metering systems qualify (20 kW or less)
 - . Contract term of 20 years
 - . REC prepayment \$2.40/watt ~~up~~
 - ” ~half of installed cost
 - . Ongoing payment of \$0.11/kWh
 - . Fully Subscribed as of May 2011
 - . 5,030 kW from 589 customers



DTE Electric Solar Program

- “ December 20, 2011 Commission ordered S to convene a work group to explore further solar program opportunities
- “ November 16, 2012 the 2 MW expansion was approved (Phase 2)



DTE Electric Solar Program Phase II

- “ Customer-owned Solar Current Program (Phase 2)
 - . 2 MW expanded Program
 - . 1.5 MW residential and 0.5 MW non-residential
 - . System size limited to between 1 and 20 kW
 - “ Net metering based
 - . only category 1 net metering systems qualify (20 kW or less)
 - . Contract term through August 31, 2029



DTE Electric Solar Program Phase II

- ” Residential payment
 - . REC prepayment \$0.20/watt
 - ” ~30% of the installed cost
 - . ongoing payment of \$0.03/kWh
- ” Non-residential payment
 - . REC prepayment \$0.13/watt
 - . ongoing payment of \$0.02/kWh
- ” 207 kW from 38 projects



DTE Electric Solar Program Customer Owned

- “ Company owned program size of 15 MW
- “ Projects range from 60 kW to just over 500
- “ Company owns the system and pays participants easement payments over 20 ye
- “ Currently there are 19 projects installed t total 7.315 MW
- “ Three projects on the construction, design feasibility phase totaling 2.571 MW



Consumers Energy Solar Program

Phase I and II

- . Consumers Experimental Advanced Renewable Program first approved in 2009 ca\$5805
- . 2 MW Program
 - " 1500 KW for commercial systems
 - . Up to 150 KW
 - " 500 KW for residential systems
 - . Up to 20 KW
- . Phase 1 \$0.525-\$0.65/kWh
 - " 12 year contract
- . Phase 2 \$0.375-\$0.45/kWh
 - " 12 year contract
- . June of 2011 the program was fully subscribed with 102 agreements in place



Consumers Energy Solar Program Expansion

- ” # Renewable Program was approved in May of 2011
- ” Significantly redesigned from original program (Phase 1)
 - ” 3 MW expansion (5 MW total)
 - ” Later in 2011 a 0.25 MW expansion was approved (5.25 MW total)
 - ” Company proposed an increase to 6 MW total in May of 2012 (U-17301)
- . Contract term of up to 15 years
- . Limited to customers usage (similar to other programs)
- . 4 MW split between residential and commercial
- . Limited capacity in each Phase chosen by lottery
- . Dynamic Price range: \$0.2059/kWh
 - ” (June 2013 marked the elimination of price floor)
 - ” \$0.001 per KWh bonus for Michigan Labor and Materials



Consumers Energy Solar Program Expansion

- ” 16 phase have been awarded
 - . residential \$0.249/kWh
- ” Total of 4.06 MW capacity participating
- ” All Phases have gone to lottery



Consumers Energy Solar Programs Proposed

“ EARP Developer Program

- . Proposed in May of 2013 in Class 17301
- . Designed for new structures only
- . Three 75 KW blocks of capacity
 - ” Will take from unused residential capacity

“ Company Owned Solar Demonstration Project

- . \$1 million ICC funded
- . Educational institutions
- . Company owned for 15 years



Program Design Task

Report on:

1. o SolarCurrents and Consumers EARP)
2. ‡ SolarCurrents and Consumers EARP)

3. † SolarCurrents and Consumers EARP)

4. †
8 # o Please
make changes to the options included in the Guidebook as needed to align with Michigan polices and laws.



Strengths of Existing Program

- “ Allows Companies to gain knowledge on and/or experiment with:
 - . Various mounting configurations
 - . Cost
 - . Distribution integration
 - . Billing and customer support
 - ” Streamlining processes
- “ Provides a guarantee to customers
 - . Defined long term contract



Weaknesses of Existing Program

- “ Limited to small ~~set~~ set of customers
- “ Shifts cost recovery to participating customers (similar-to net metering)
- “ Utilities have limited access/control to/of system for resource planning
- “ Reliability benefits have not been evident
- “ No MISO reserve margin credit
- “ Costs are higher than other intermittent resources
- “ Lottery structure does not provide the confidence needed for customers to proceed with projects
 - Some customers have applied for numerous Phases and still do not receive contracts
- “ Limited to PV



Vision for Changes to Existing Programs

- “ Incentive for customer participation eliminating the need for a loan guarantee
- “ Inclusive renewable product offering that reflects cost based pricing
 - No cross subsidizing
- “ Virtual net metering/aggregate metering
- “ Value of solar pricing



Vision for Community Solar

- “ Company owned model
 - . Tariff structured so that full cost recovery and services are included
- “ Variety of pilot programs
 - . Variety of sizes
 - . Variety of ownership models
- “ VOS rate
- “ Shares less than \$500 each

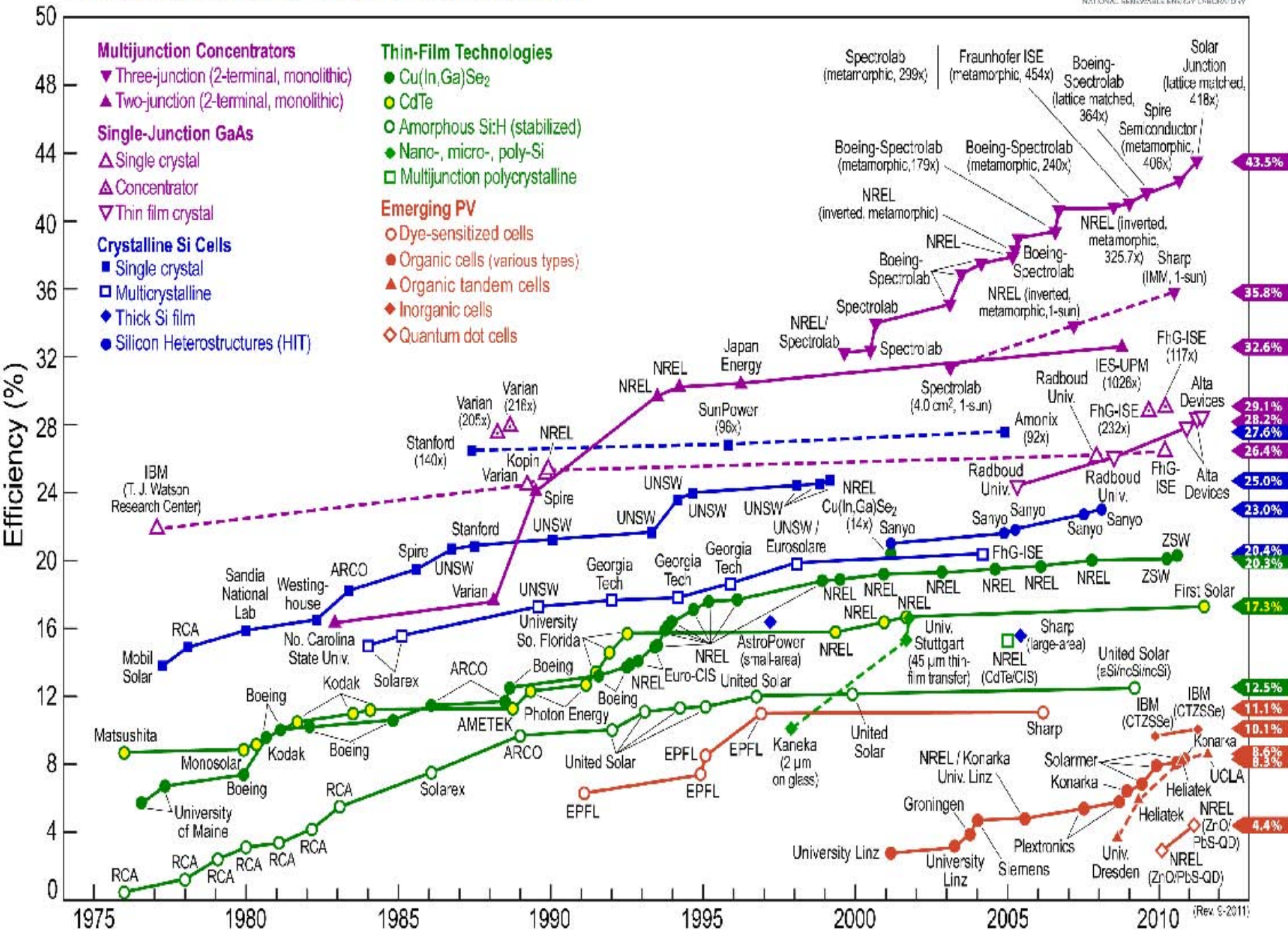


Cherryland/Traverse City L&P Community Solar

- ”
- ” Customers receive \$75 Energy Optimization Rebate
- ” Provider pays wholesale electric price
 - ~\$2.00 per month average
- ” 136 shares have been purchased as of June 2013



Best Research-Cell Efficiencies



Learning Curve Cost Reductions



SunShot

“ The DOE SunShot Initiative is a collaborative national initiative to make solar energy technologies cost competitive with other forms of energy by reducing the cost of solar energy systems by about 75% before 20

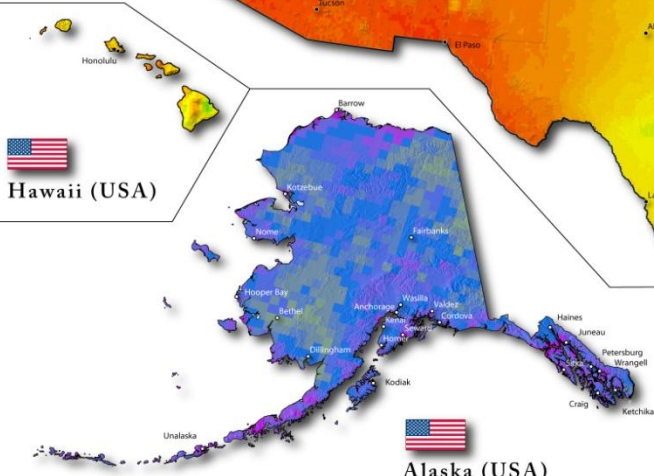
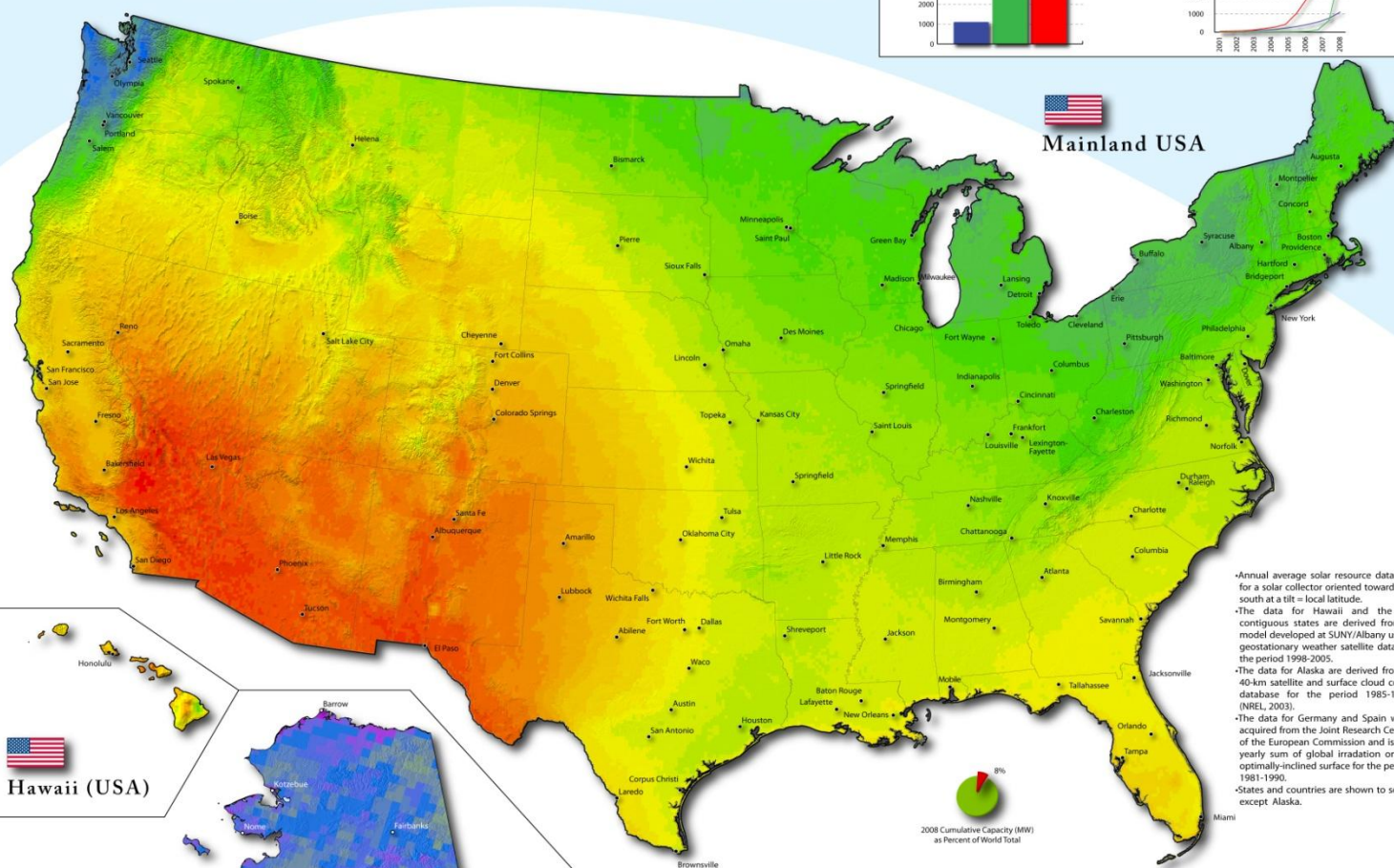
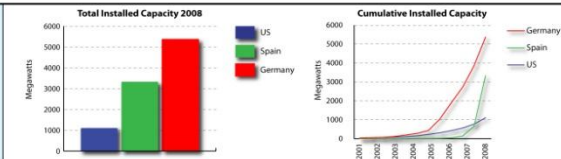
<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/solar/sunshot/>



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Increased Capacity Factors

Photovoltaic Solar Resource The United States of America, Spain and Germany



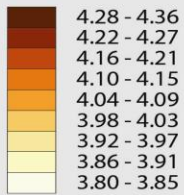
-Annual average solar resource data are for a solar collector oriented toward the south at a tilt = local latitude.
 -The data for Hawaii and the 48 contiguous states are derived from a model developed at SUNY/Albany using geostationary weather satellite data for the period 1998-2005.
 -The data for Alaska are derived from a 40-km satellite and surface cloud cover database for the period 1985-1991 (INEL 2003).
 -The data for Germany and Spain were acquired from the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission and is the yearly sum of global irradiation on an optimally-inclined surface for the period 1981-1990.
 -States and countries are shown to scale, except Alaska.



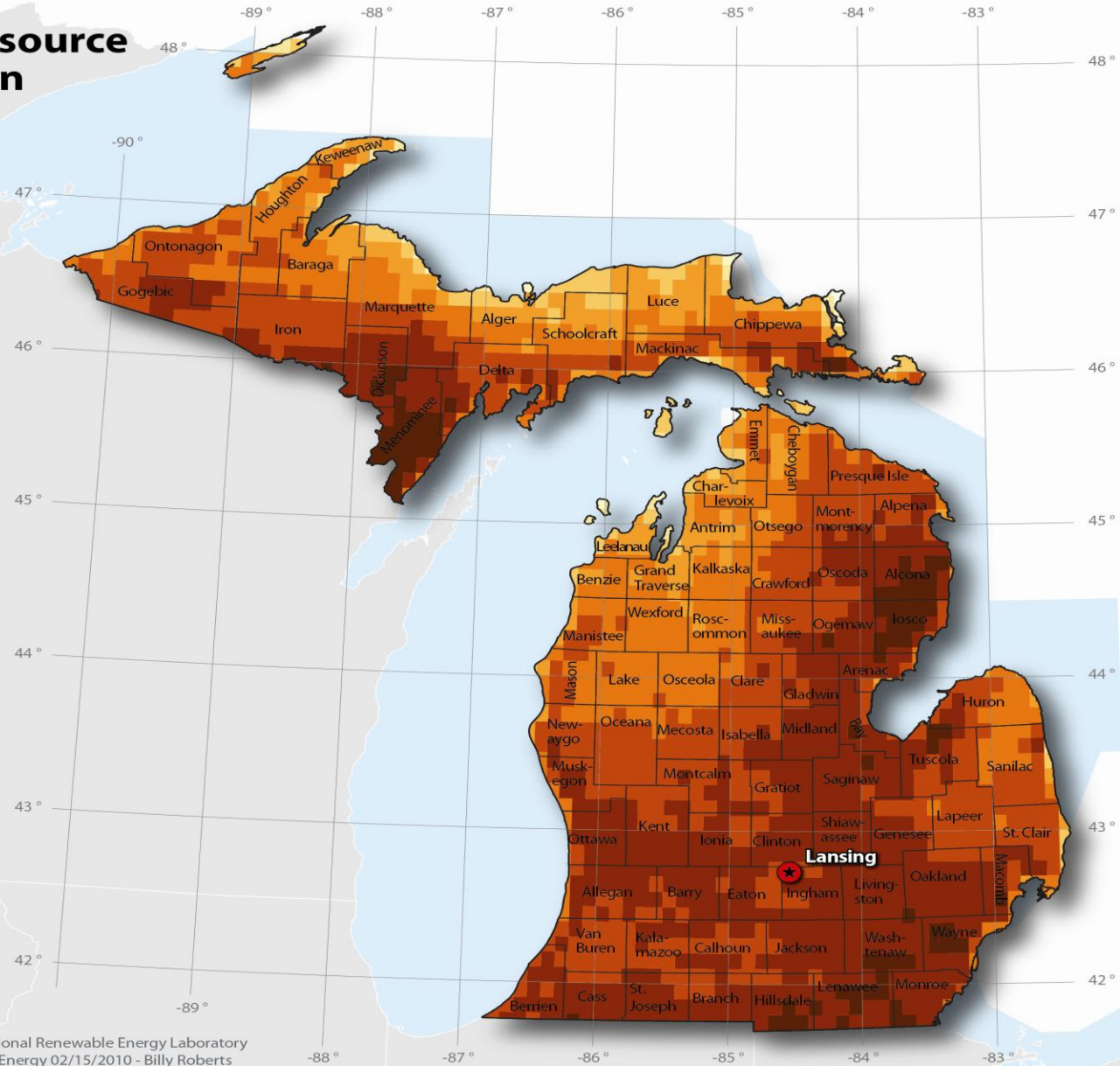
Increased Capacity Factors

Photovoltaic Solar Resource State of Michigan

kWh/m²/Day



Annual average solar resource data are shown for a tilt=latitude collector. The data are a 10km satellite modeled dataset (SUNY/NREL, 2007) representing data from 1998-2005.



NREL White Papers

*“ The Value of Grid Connected
Photovoltaics in Michigan*

*“ Market Barriers to Solar in
Michigan*



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The Value of Grid-Connected Photovoltaics in Michigan

- ” Value is higher than average due to correlation with peak prices
- ” Valued at \$0.138/kWh (annual basis)*
- ” 75% of value is from energy, capacity and environmental attributes*



The Value of Grid-Connected Photovoltaics in Michigan

” PV Value Components

- . Energy and Generation
 - ” Offset of fuel and O&M from other plants
- . Capacity
 - ” Reduce need to run high cost plants during peak
- . Transmission and Distribution
 - ” Distributed PV reduces infrastructure and losses
- . Reactive Power Support
 - ” Eliminates the need for capacitors to support VAR
- . Environmental Benefits
- . Other
 - ” Disaster recovery and other ancillary benefits



The Value of Grid-Connected Photovoltaics in Michigan

- “ Energy market value above \$0.07/kWh in Summer months and peaks at \$0.093/kWh in August
- “ December is the only month that average PV market value is less than average market electricity prices
- “ Overall annual energy market value is \$0.063/kWh



The Value of Grid-Connected Photovoltaics in Michigan Conclusion

- “ Combined Average Value of Solar in Michigan = \$0.138/kWh*
 - . Average annual market energy value = \$0.063/kWh
 - . Transmission, capacity, VAR support value = \$0.04/kWh
 - . Other = \$0.01/kWh
 - . Environmental benefit (REC price) = \$0.025/kWh
 - “ *Detroit Edison reverse REC auction for vintage RECs = \$0.24/REC or \$0.00024/kWh
 - “ *Consumers Energy and Detroit Edison estimate REC values at ~\$7/REC or \$0.007/kWh
 - “ Using above REC values X 3: *\$0.114-\$0.134/kWh range



Market Barriers to Solar In Michigan

1. Lack of streamlined and consistent permitting between jurisdictions
2. Tax classification inconsistency and lack of residential tax exemption



Market Barriers to Solar In Michigan

- “ Permitting requirements can comprise half of the time and cost of solar installations
- “ Inconsistent permitting between jurisdictions mitigate learning curve reductions and adding frustration



Market Barriers to Solar In Michigan

Solutions:

1. Installer provide permitting process information upfront
 2. Jurisdictions draft a permitting checklist
 3. Online applications and permitting using templates
 4. Cap fees
 5. Adoption of Solar ABCs Expedited Building Permit Process
- ” Led to a 17% decrease in installed PV cost in San CA
- ” Could lead to a 15% increase over BAU in installed Solar in Michigan



Market Barriers to Solar In Michigan

- “ Inconsistent classification as real or personal property
 - . Confuses assessors and system owners
 - . Precludes system owners from taking advantage of tax relief (commercial and industrial only under MCL 211.9)
 - . Potential residential tax impact of \$0.084/kWh for system owners



Market Barriers to Solar In Michigan

” Solutions

1. Legislative action
2. Educational working sessions with assessors
3. Uniform message from installers and system owners
 - . Tax liability offset from exemption would have equated to .00276% in **-2008**

