







Climate and Renewables: What's next

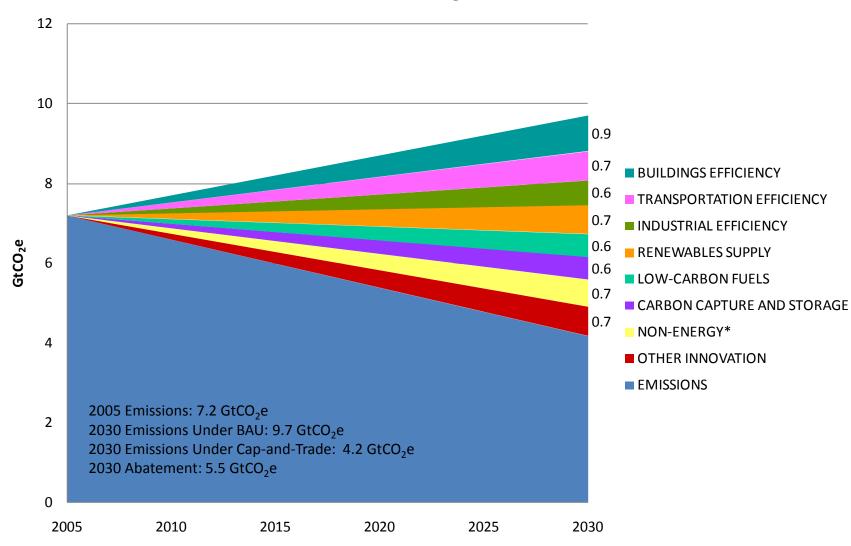
Nathanael Greene October 1, 2010



Natural Resources Defense Council

EE & RE are critical to meeting our emissions reduction goals, but the scale needed is immense

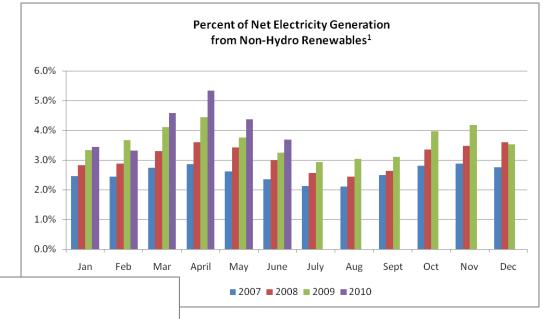
ABATEMENT POTENTIAL

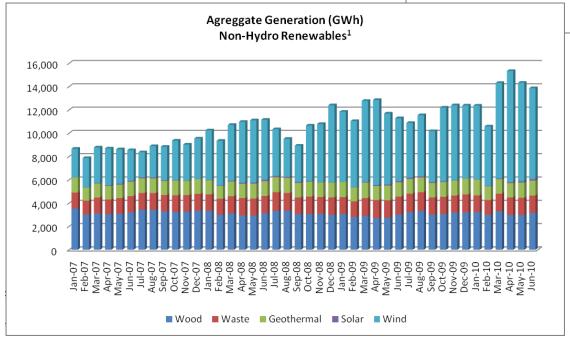




Growth of clean energy has been significant over the past 5 years

- Falling costs of clean technologies
- Elevated natural gas prices
- Private financial innovation
- Federal incentives
- State RPS mandates and financial incentives
- Popular support
- Environmental considerations

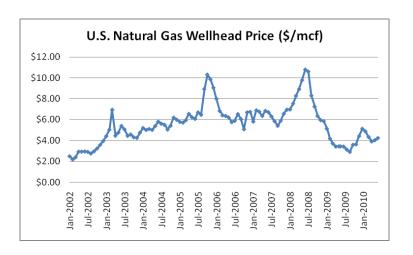




Source: EIA Monthly Power Data (http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epm/epm_sum.html)

Unfortunately, renewables are in for a rough patch—potential very rough—without policies

Natural gas prices



A weak economy has had several impacts, including limiting financing opportunities, and reductions in electricity demand (and thus demand for PPAs)
 BNEF: New financial investment in clean energy: United States Q1 2004 – Q2



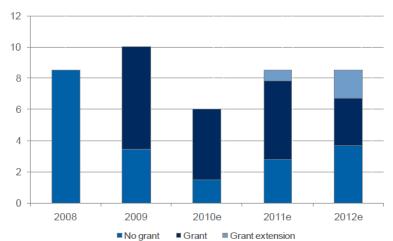




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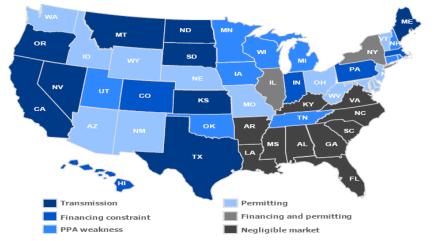
 Uncertainty and short-term government incentives

Impact of grant extension on renewables builds (GW)



• Integration, heightened resistance to expensive PPAs, more competition for

lowest impact sites



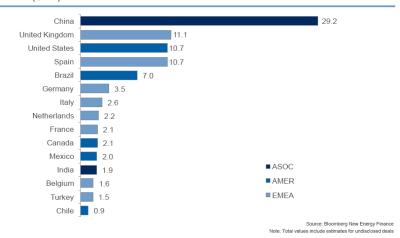


What's next for policy? What do you have?

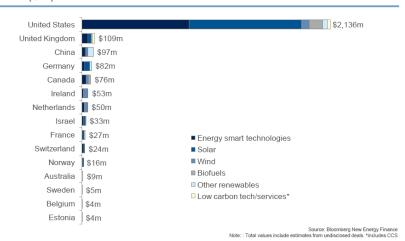
- Carbon cap and invest

 all defeats are
 temporary
- Pace of China's investment in new builds highlights importance of multifaceted approach to support
- We need federal, state and county level support of clean energy economy
 - With carbon criteria at every level

Asset finance for new build clean energy assets - top 15 countries 2009 (\$bn)



VC new investment in clean energy by sector – top 15 countries: 2009 (\$m)





Policies needed at federal level

- Carbon regulation protect Clean Air Act
- Renewable Electric Standard
 - Targets not high enough, biomass definition not strong enough
 - Important for planning, but a Band-Aid by itself
- 2 yr treasury grant extension
- Long-term fix to tax equity market making them much more liquid or alternative production incentive
- Loan guarantees and other financial tools to help with valley of death
- Agencies organic RE siting authority for BLM, much quicker and more protective permitting policy for offshore RE
- Clean energy manufacturing and innovation incentives
- Low-carbon transmission policy/RE Integration tax credit

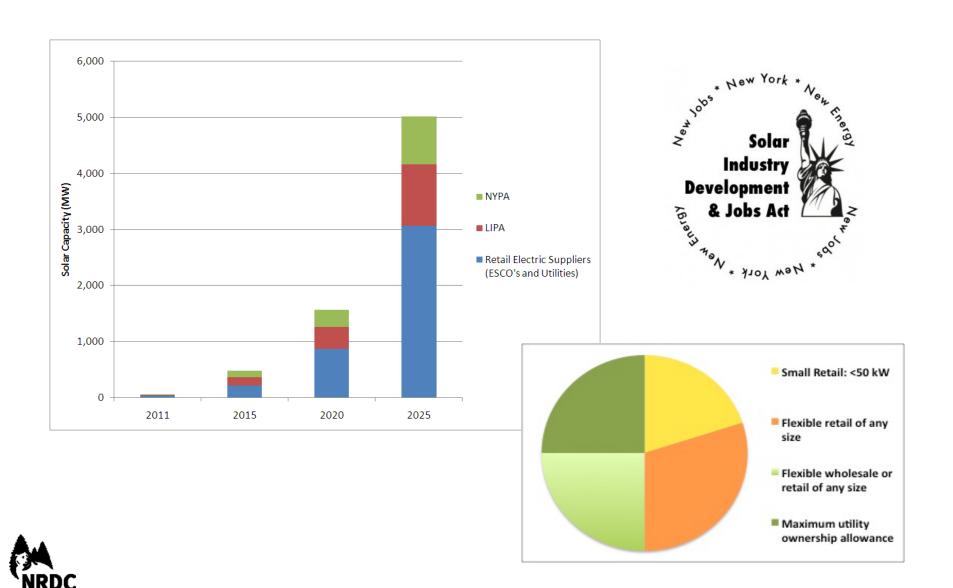


Policy needed at the state and local level

- Renewable Portfolio Standards (with teeth)
 - Low carbon biomass standards
- Regional low-carbon fuel standards and transportation policies
- Financial incentives
 - Tax credits
 - Purchase agreements
 - Pilot plant grants
- Clean energy economic development aid
 - Tax breaks
 - Energy efficient engineering and investment incentives
 - Job training
- Regional low-carbon transmission planning
- Low environmental impact/high renewable resource mapping



New York State Solar Bill



New York State Solar Bill

Other Notable Features

- Tradable Solar Renewable Energy Credits (SRECs) and bankable up to 2 years.
- PSC shall establish a declining annual Alternative Compliance Payment (ACP) for SREC aquisition at the outset for all program years (2012-2026).
- PSC shall establish a standardized contracting template for SRECs
- Long-term contracts: Retail ESCO's (and utilities) required to contract for SRECs at minimum of 15 years for all projects.
- Feed-in Tariff (FIT) terms and conditions apply to systems up to 50 kW in size. Bi-annual adjustment to FIT rate (new projects only, not existing contracts) will be determined by the prices/trends on the competitively bid SREC market from the previous 2 years.
- Program rate impact cap 2% annual total NYS electric cost.
- Utility cost recovery that includes PSC establishing incentives to reward grid location efficiency.

