

Future Energy Jobs Act

Rebecca Stanfield
Sr. Director, Western States



VOTE SOLAR

Vote Solar is...



VOTE SOLAR

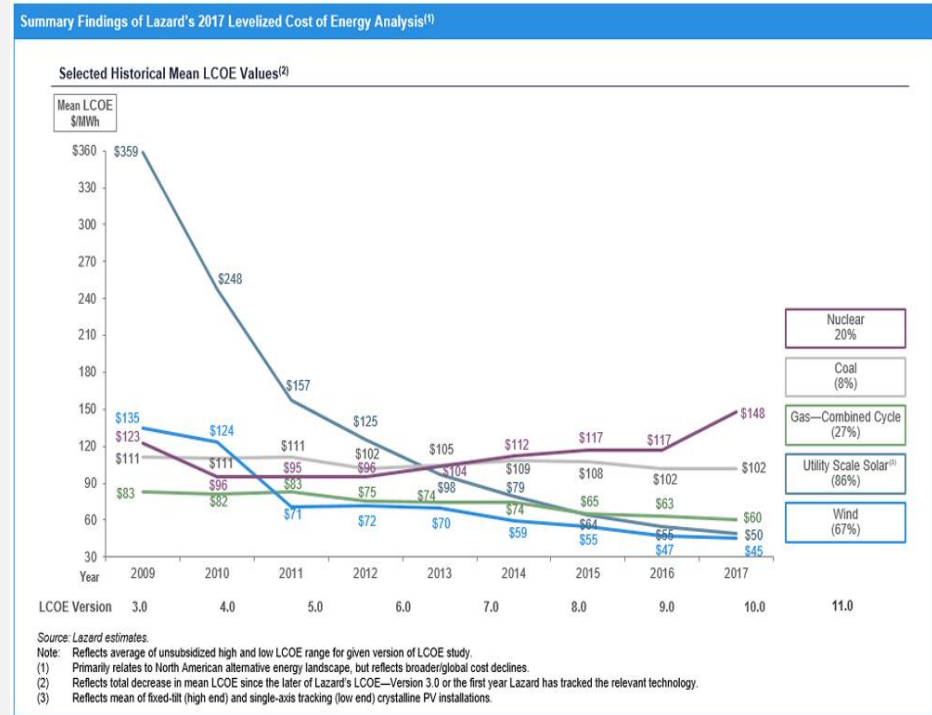
- » Independent, non-profit solar advocacy organization;
- » Our mission is to make the benefits of solar more accessible to more people across the country;
- » State policy focus;
- » Actively working in 26 states;
- » Believe in solar as a way to solve multiple problems for customers and communities – lower bills, job opportunities and less pollution. Focus on equity.

Context – Renewable Costs Have Plummeted



VOTE SOLAR

» Decades of research and advocacy have brought us a affordable renewable energy reality.



Future Energy Jobs Act



- » Goal: Bring the benefits of renewable energy to Illinois.
- » What benefits and for whom?
 - > Bill savings;
 - > Modern, flexible grid;
 - > Economic development and jobs;
 - > Reduce environmental impact of energy use;
 - > All customers benefit including low and moderate income communities.
- » Went into effect on June 1, 2017. Kicking off implementation process.
- » Illinois Power Agency given enormous responsibility for implementation, with oversight from the Illinois Commerce Commission.

Renewables Development Under FEJA



VOTE SOLAR

- » Act requires at least 4,300 megawatts of new solar and wind by 2030
 - > WIND: 1300 MW
 - > SOLAR: 3000 MW
 - > Built in state.
 - > Incentives (RECS) funded through bills with budget cap of 2%
 - > Implemented thru the purchase of renewable energy credits (RECs) each of which represents 1 MWh of renewable energy generation
 - + 2020 targets - 2 million wind and 2 million solar
 - + 2025 targets – 3 million wind and 3 million solar
 - + 2030 targets - 4 million wind and 4 million solar

Energy Efficiency Provisions of FEJA

- » By 2030, ComEd must expand and enhance customer efficiency programs to cut electricity waste by a record 21.5 percent, and Ameren by 16 percent, with annual targets and ICC oversight.
- » Funded on bills, capped at 2%.
- » Programs serve all customers under 10 MW (IMA argued that its members wanted out of the efficiency programs).

Drilling down on solar targets

- » Half utility scale (over 2 MW); half distributed/community scale
 - > Of the distributed and community solar -
 - + 25% smaller than 10kW
 - + 25% 10kW to 2 MW
 - + 25% community solar
 - + 25% tbd by IPA
- » Illinois Solar for All –
 - > Incentivizes development to serve low income and EJ communities
 - > 22.5% distributed; 37.5% Community scale; 15% non-profit and public and 25% for pilot programs.
 - > \$30m for job training programs to create inclusive solar workforce.

What is DG and how is it different from Community Solar?



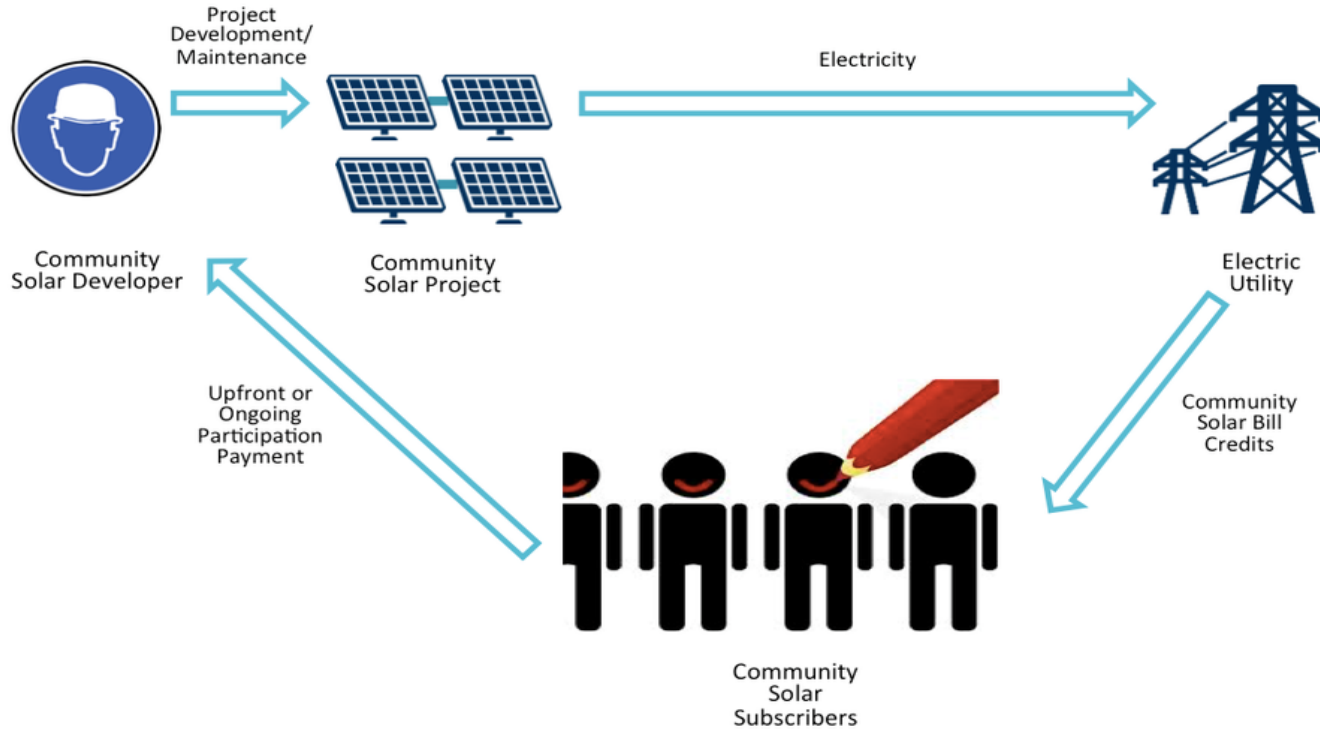
VOTE SOLAR

- » Distributed solar – think rooftop (although some is ground mounted) and think under 10kW
- » Community (shared) – systems typically 2-5 MW, output shared among “subscribers – often anchored by one host that takes up to 40% of output and shares the rest with subscribers in the community.

How does community solar work?



VOTE SOLAR



1.5 MW DG



VOTE SOLAR



IPA progress on implementation

- » IPA LTRRPP approved by the ICC, but pieces have been appealed by ComEd and are under review by the courts;
- » Plan includes Adjustable Block program – REC prices set administratively, designed to decline 4% per block over time;
- » Initial block prices published in June – ranging from mid \$40s per REC to mid-\$70s for dg, and slightly higher for community solar, depending on size of project and which service territory;
- » Significantly larger incentives under Illinois Solar for All;
- » https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/ipa/Pages/Renewable_Resources.aspx

Implementation progress (cont)

- » Adjustable block program administrator selected last week –
- » ISFA administrator still not selected (InClimate, Inc).
- » Programs expected to open in the fall.

Contact information, Resources



» Becky@VoteSolar.org