



Buy/Lease/PPA – Comparing Models of Rooftop Solar Participation

June 24, 2022





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- 2. IPA Solar Incentive Programs: An Overview
- 3. Solar Participation Models: Leasing Vs. Buying Vs. Power Purchase Agreements
- 4. Financing Trends in Illinois
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- 6. What Lies Ahead!
- 7. Q&A

IPA Power Hour Webinars



- Introduction and Scope
- Power Hour is a series of educational and informative presentations on a wide range of clean energy topics and emerging issues
- Today's Power Hour:
 - During this webinar, the speakers will provide an overview on different solar financing models, discuss solar financing trends in Illinois, and observe policy trends nationally.
 - This webinar is intended for general education only. We will not be answering questions about the 2022 Long-Term Plan or proposals the Agency made in that Plan, as it is currently before the ICC for approval.
- Future IPA Power Hour Webinars will cover other topics related to the clean energy economy in Illinois

IPA Power Hour Webinars



Upcoming Webinar

IPA Power Hour 6: *Understanding Power Procurement for Residential and Small Commercial Customers of Illinois Electric Utilities* Date: Friday, July 29, 2022 Time: 12 p.m. -1 p.m. CDT

Registration: https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/ipa/Pages/Events.aspx

The Illinois Power Agency



- Independent State Agency created in 2007
- Agency duties include
 - Development and implementation of procurement plans for electricity supply for utility customers
 - Development and implementation of other renewable energy programs
 - Implementation of the Renewable Portfolio Standard
 - Development of Long-Term Renewable Resources Procurement Plan
 - Conduct competitive procurements for utility-scale projects
 - Manage programs for community solar and solar for homes and businesses



IPA Solar Incentive Programs: An Overview

Illinois Solar Programs



- Adjustable Block Program
 - Market-based program to support distributed generation and community solar projects
 - <u>www.illinoisabp.com</u>
 - <u>www.illinoisshines.com</u>
- Illinois Solar for All
 - Targeted program for low-income households and communities
 - <u>www.illinoissfa.com</u>
- Previous Power Hours provide more information on the details of these programs
 - <u>https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/ipa/Pages/Events.aspx</u>

Illinois Solar Programs, cont.



- Programs incent solar installations by creating opportunity for the sale of the Renewable Energy Credits generated by projects
 - Payments based on 15 years of REC deliveries for distributed generation
 - Payments front-loaded with subsequent delivery obligations
- Approved Vendors are the applicants into the program and the recipients of payments for the RECs
- Approved Vendors can choose how to use the value of RECs
 - Payments to customers
 - Reduction in costs
- Customers reduce bills through net metering

Program Categories and Groups



- Six project categories for Adjustable Block Program
 - Small Distributed Generation (up to 25 kW, previously up to 10 kW)
 - Large Distributed Generation (up to 5 MW, previously up to 2 MW)
 - Traditional Community Solar
 - Community-Driven Community Solar
 - Public Schools
 - Projects from Equity Eligible Contractors
- Four sub-programs for Illinois Solar for All
 - 1-4 unit Distributed Generation
 - 5+ unit Distributed Generation
 - Low-income community solar
 - Projects for Non-profits and public facilities
- State Divided into two groups
 - Group A: Projects located in Ameren, MidAmerican, and rural co-ops and municipal utilities in MISO
 - Group B: Projects located in ComEd, and rural co-ops and municipal utilities in PJM

Solar Programs Currently Being Updated

- The Agency's Long-Term Renewable Resources Procurement Plan expected to be approved by the Illinois Commerce Commission on July 14
 - Will include programmatic changes from Public Act 102-0662 (the Climate and Equitable Jobs Act or CEJA)
 - Renewable Energy Credit prices will be updated
 - Codification of consumer protection requirements
- New Program Administrator for the Adjustable Block Program starting July 1



- Each Distributed Generation project requires a standard Disclosure Form be provided to, and signed by the customer prior to project application being submitted
 - Key consumer protection requirement
- Separate Disclosure Forms based on financing structure
 - Purchase
 - Lease
 - Power Purchase Agreement
- Provides customers with a standardized format to see key information about the financing terms for their proposed project



- To date offers have been subscription models based on paying a monthly fee to the community solar provider
 - Typically, a volumetric fee that results in a 10-20% savings compared to the value of net metering
- Other community solar subscription models exist including direct ownership of a portion of the community solar project
 - New energy sovereignty provisions for Illinois Solar for All could result in new financing models
- Community Solar subscriptions also require a disclosure form

Utility-Scale Procurements and PPAs



- Separate process to incent utility-scale wind, solar, and brownfield site solar projects
 - Competitive procurement events
 - Contracts are for Renewable Energy Credits
 - Selected projects free to decide how to sell the energy.
 - May choose to do so through Power Purchase Agreements, these are different from the PPAs being discussed for distributed generation projects
 - Note, in 2010 the IPA conducted a procurement that was for both RECs and Energy and was called the 2010 Long-Term Power Purchase Agreements



Solar Participation Models: Leasing Vs Buying Vs Power Purchase Agreements

- **Buy**: You pay up-front for the solar system (potentially with a loan)
- Lease: Like a car lease → you pay a pre-agreed amount each month over a number of years
- PPA: Like a solar lease, but how much you pay each month depends on the amount of energy the solar system generates
 - **Power Purchase Agreement**

The Not-So Basic: Buy vs Lease vs PPA

Buy	Lease	PPA

Buy	Lease	PPA
Up-front costs	No up-front costs	No up-front costs

Lease	PPA
No up-front costs	No up-front costs
Long-term costs – agreed amount	Long-term costs – agreed amount per unit of power generated
	No up-front costs

Buy	Lease	PPA
Up-front costs	No up-front costs	No up-front costs
No long-term costs	Long-term costs – agreed amount	Long-term costs – agreed amount per unit of power generated
Customer owns	Company owns	Company owns

Buy	Lease	PPA
Up-front costs	No up-front costs	No up-front costs
No long-term costs	Long-term costs – agreed amount	Long-term costs – agreed amount per unit of power generated
Customer owns	Company owns	Company owns
Customer gets tax credits*/incentives (*must owe taxes to benefit)	Company gets tax credits/incentives	Company gets tax credits/incentives

Buy	Lease	РРА
Up-front costs	No up-front costs	No up-front costs
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Customer responsible for repairs	Company responsible for repairs	Company responsible for repairs

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Home buyer also buys solar in move	Home buyer assumes lease in move	Home buyer assumes PPA in move

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Note: these characteristics are generalizations and may or may not be true for any individual contract.

Common claim online: "Generally speaking, a solar lease or solar PPA is the best option only when the homeowner does not qualify for financing or does not have cash." -- <u>https://bakerhomeenergy.com/blog/2018-05-17/what-difference-between-ppa-and-lease/</u>

From the Final Order in Illinois Commerce Commission Docket 19-0995

It is clear that ... an end-use customer that has financed a distributed generation installation through a PPA is an eligible customer. It is also clear that the definition of "eligible customer" includes no limitations regarding the financing arrangements of installed generation. How a customer finances installed generation is immaterial to whether the customer "owns or operates" the generating facility for the purpose of offsetting the customer's electrical requirements.

Moreover, Ameren and ComEd have not provided a compelling distinction between a lease and a PPA. ... To the Commission, these two arrangements appear to be functionally equivalent.

...the Commission finds that it is appropriate to maintain the status quo and allow PPAs.

https://www.icc.illinois.gov/docket/P2019-0995/documents/296416/files/516880.pdf



Financing Trends in Illinois



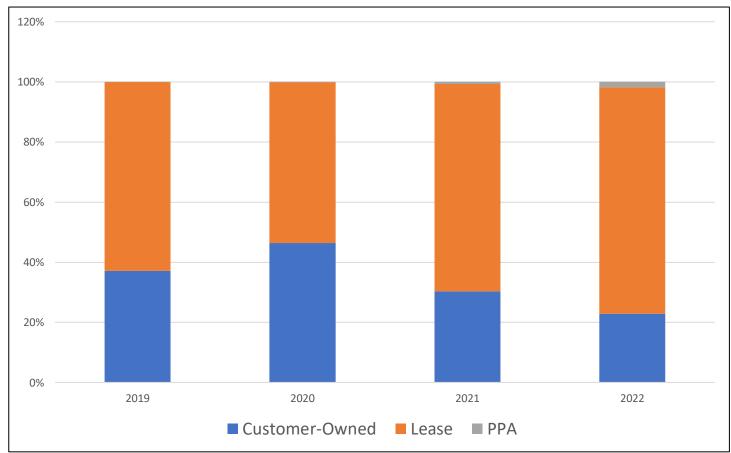
- Financing structure adoption varies by customer type
- Residential financing structure adoption varies by Group
- Government and Non-profits utilize PPAs far more than other customers types
- ILSFA residential projects
 - Requirement for no upfront costs
 - Many offers structured as no-cost leases or PPAs

ABP Residential Financing



• Group A: 98% Owned, 2% Leased

• Group B



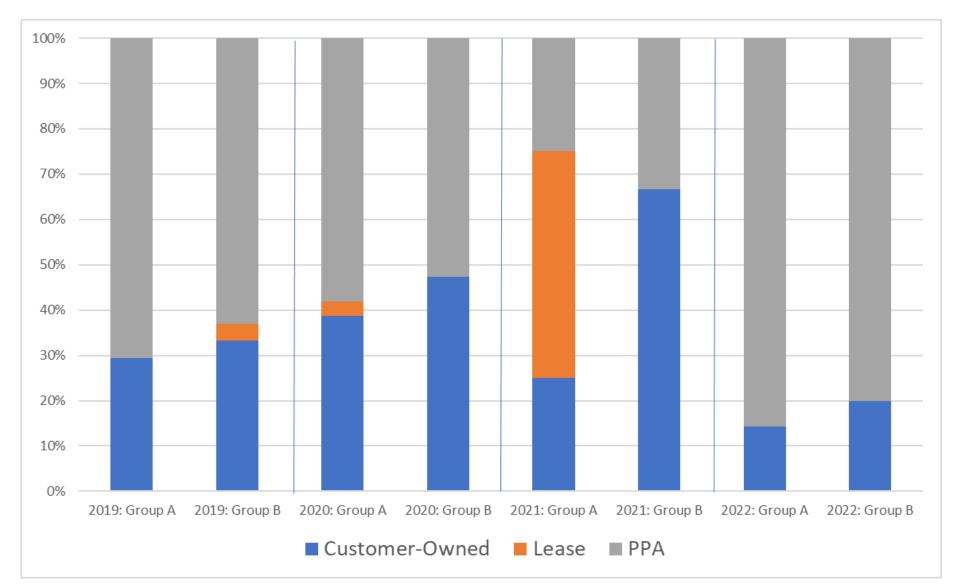
ABP Commercial Financing





ABP Government and Non-Profit Financing

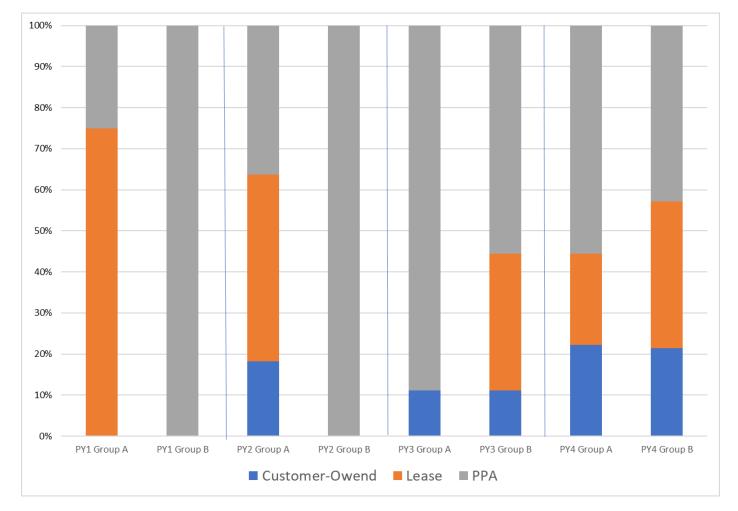




Illinois Solar for All Financing



Non-Profits and Public Facilities



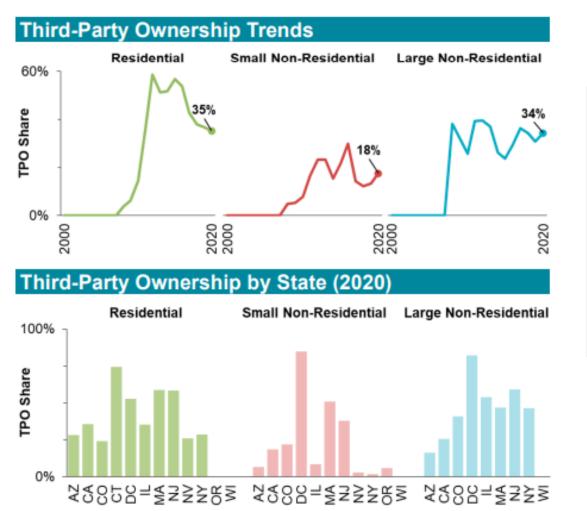


National Trends

Buy/Lease/PPA – Comparing Models of Rooftop Solar Participation

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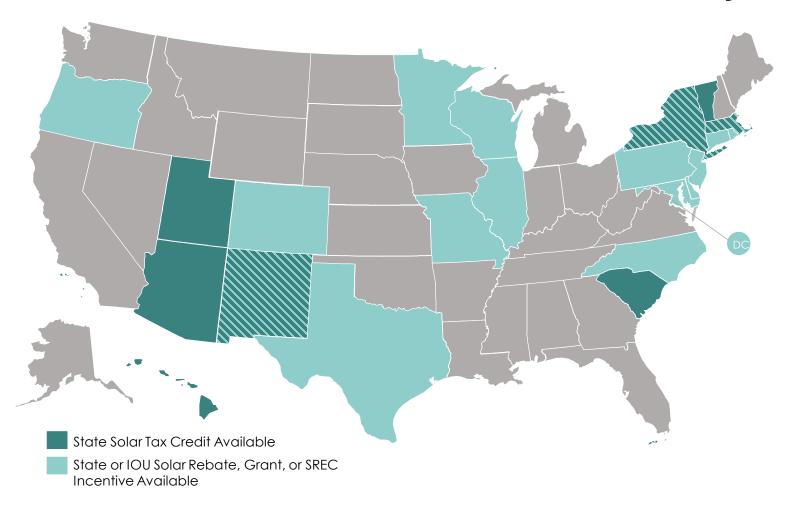


- Residential TPO
 has declined
- Commercial TPO has remained relatively steady
- TPO levels vary from state to state



Source: Lawrence Berkeley National Lab, Tracking the Sun (2021)

State & IOU Solar Incentive Availability

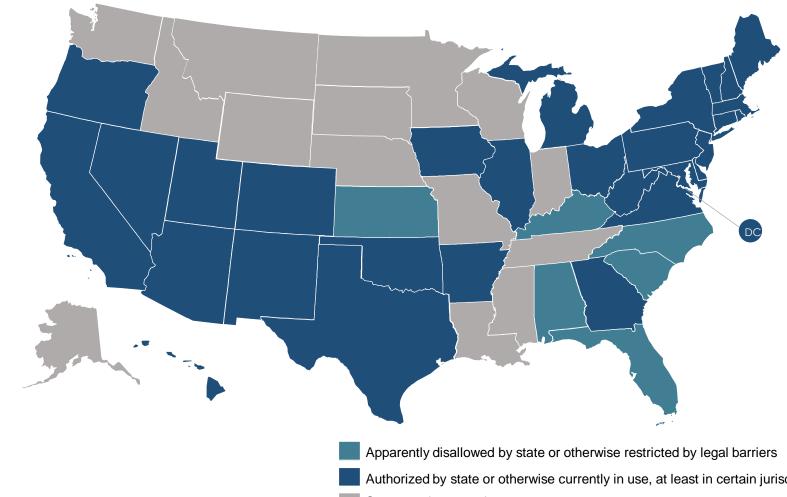




Source: Database of State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency (DSIRE) / DSIRE Insight Solar Policy Data Sheet

Third-Party Solar PPA Legality

www.dsireusa.org / June 2022





Authorized by state or otherwise currently in use, at least in certain jurisdictions Status unclear or unknown

- Most states that allow third-party PPAs or leases have authorized this through legislation
- PUC or court decisions in some states
 - Florida residential leasing
 - Iowa, Oklahoma
- Some states allow leasing only
 - FL, LA, MS, NC, SC



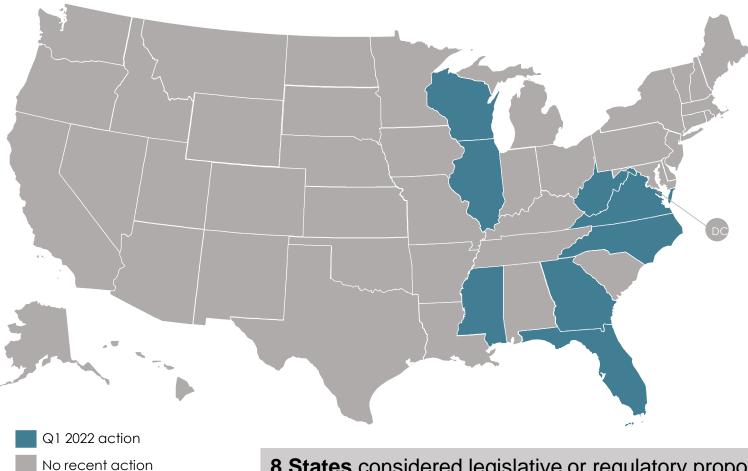
- Size limits or requirements to serve on-site load
 - Often, size limits are aligned with net metering rules
 - Ex. CO, NM, TX
- Limits based on customer type
 - Ex. AZ, AR, VA
- Aggregate capacity limits
 - Ex. NC, VA



- Ability for utilities to offer solar leases or PPAs
 Ex. NC
- Consumer protection rules specific to lease or PPA providers
 - Ex. AR, NC



Q1 2022 Activity on Solar Third-Party Ownership





8 States considered legislative or regulatory proposals related to third-party ownership legality during Q1 2022

Source: NC Clean Energy Technology Center, 50 States of Solar Q1 2022 Report

National Perspective: Recent Actions

• Mississippi

- Third-party PPAs for schools under consideration as part of revised net metering rules
- North Carolina
 - Request for declaratory ruling pending regarding energy services agreement for Fort Bragg
- Virginia
 - HB 266 enacted, expands ability for co-ops to allow third-party PPAs without Commission approval



National Perspective: Recent Actions

- Wisconsin
 - PSC case regarding denial of an interconnection request for a solar services agreement project
 - Midwest Renewable Energy Association lawsuit challenging PSC guidance treating third-party PPA providers as electric utilities
 - Vote Solar petition for declaratory ruling on third-party financed solar
 - Proposed legislation clarifying issue did not pass





What Lies Ahead!

Looking Forward

- General trend toward states providing more opportunities
 for third-party ownership
- Growing focus on accessibility for low-income customers
- Build Back Better bill provisions
 - Uncertain future
 - ITC extension & changes
 - Direct Pay option







Q&A



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Thank you for your participation!

For more information, visit the IPA Website www2.illinois.gov/sites/ipa/Pages/default.aspx