

Interdepartmental Memorandum

Office of President and CEO

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To: Board of Commissioners

From: Lisa Osborn

Administrative Assistant

Date: April 27, 2016

Subject: President's Briefing Agenda

Wednesday, May 4, 2016 Board Room -- 1:05 PM

1. Review Consent Agenda - Jerry R. Collins, Jr.

- 2. Trends in Renewable Generation Affecting MLGW Becky Williamson
- 3. Other Jerry R. Collins, Jr.

Trends in Renewable Generation Affecting MLGW

5/4/2016 President's Briefing

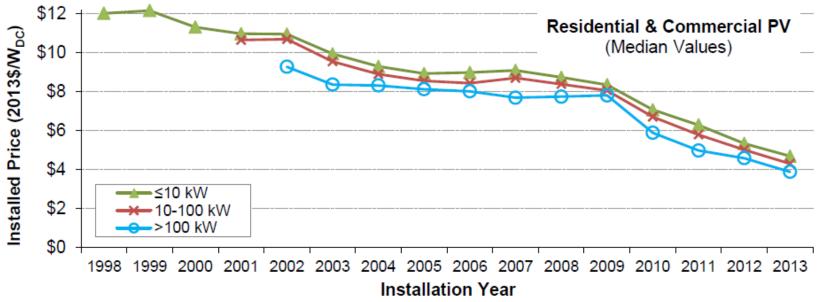
TVA Program History

- Since 2003, TVA has met consumer interest in onsite renewable generation through:
 - Generation Partners*
 - Green Power Providers*
 - Renewable Standard Offer
- Participating customers sell 100% of output to TVA; continuing to buy 100% from MLGW
- MLGW has 82 customer projects totaling 4 MW under these programs
 - All are solar (PV), but other resources are eligible

^{*} These programs meet the intent of PURPA's net metering requirement

PV Economics

Prices for PV systems have fallen dramatically



- So have TVA's incentives
 - GPP initially paid \$0.12 premium <u>above</u> retail price
 - Starting with 2016 GPP agreements, it's retail price only (residential E-1 or deemed E-2 if non-residential)

Renewable Energy Credits (RECs)

- Renewable power generation creates two products:
 - Physical Power (kWh)
 - Environmental attributes (RECs), the ability to claim "being green"/carbon offsets
 - 1 REC = 1 MWh
 - Green power REC = standard power
 - Standard power + REC = Green power

Renewable Energy Credits (RECs)

- TVA programs buy both the power and the RECs
 - GPP RECs support TVA's Green Power Switch program, where supporters "buy" green power
- RECs markets exist in states with Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) or voluntary markets, but not in the Tennessee Valley (except NC)
 - RECs currently trade mostly for under \$1 per MWh
 - RECs may have more value under Clean Power Plan
- With GPP incentive falling, some customers want to keep their RECs (to make green claims themselves), which opens doors for other options...

Dispersed Power Production (DPP)

- TVA's long-standing solution for PURPA's interconnection requirement
 - Had 8 participants Valleywide, now about 80 participants with various "sell all" and "hybrid" contracts
 - Delivers "as-available" power
 - Pays short-term monthly avoided cost
 - averages \$0.03 per kWh
 - If > 50 kW or Time-of-Day pricing option, system requires interval metering with TVA remote access
 - Participant sells power to TVA but keeps the RECs
 - Requires MLGW to execute a wholesale billing adjustment for each project

Self-Generation

- Customer generates power for use on-site and keeps RECs
 - Customer continues to buy from MLGW during bad weather, nights and peak periods when onsite generation does not meet demand
 - If system generates more power than instantaneous demand, power flows to grid without compensation
- MLGW loses revenue and ability to recover fixed costs tied to kWh sales, but still must maintain system to serve customer when needed—often during peak demand
- As battery storage technology improves, and costs fall, self-generation will be even more attractive

Self-Generation Projects

- Customers already adopting self-generation:
 - 48 kW installed at military site, awaiting metering
 - 90 kW applied for commercial property
 - Many inquiries from customers and contractors
 - 1.3 MW for religious facility
 - 5 MW for logistics facility
 - Plus, unknown installations where MLGW is not contacted, so interconnection could be hazardous

Hybrid: Self-Generation with DPP

- Customer generates power for use onsite and sells any excess to TVA through DPP contract
- 51 kW installed at commercial facility, awaiting appropriate metering
 - >50 kW so requires interval meter with public access card for TVA to read meter on calendar month
 - Electric Meter Operations has tested this new meter type in field; requires telecom and programming changes to accommodate TVA requirements

Other Factors: Tax Incentives

- Consolidated Appropriations Act (12/2015) extended Federal tax incentives beyond 2016
 - Keeps original 30% of installed cost incentive through 2019 for residential and commercial, then residential incentive ends and for commercial:
 - Drops to 26% through 2021
 - Drops to 22% through 2022
 - Drops to 10% in perpetuity
 - Changes from "placed in service" date to "begins construction" date

Other Factors: More Developers

- Handful of experienced local installers
- Most developers located elsewhere
 - 3 or 4 handled majority of projects in Shelby County
- Developers who previously ignored Tennessee Valley due to TVA's Green Power Providers structure are now entering local market, with business models common in other states
 - Some offer financing
 - Some offer leasing
 - Some propose to sell solar output to the customer
 - Not allowed; only MLGW can sell electricity (kWh) in Shelby County

Other Factors

- TN Senator Lee Harris submitted "net metering" bill to give TRA rights to govern standardized process for smallscale onsite generation (SB1853/ HB2099)
- TN Senator Steve Dickerson submitted "Property Assessed Clean Energy Act" to help finance renewable generation and energy efficiency improvements (SB2352/HB2084)
- Community Solar is emerging across the U.S.
 - Customers buy shares of a centralized solar array in their area, then receive monthly bill credits for their portion of generation
 - Enables customers who rent, don't have funds or lack good solar sites to reap financial benefits
 - TVA testing Community Solar with two LPCs, participants get RECs

Preparation for New Options

- MLGW has updated project documents to reflect the variety of options now available
 - Applicants select option on forms for easy tracking
 - www.mlgw.com/greenpower
- MLGW is reviewing processes and policies
 - TVA reimburses MLGW for some expenses related to Green Power Providers, but not for other options
 - Important to avoid cross subsidization
- MLGW will propose new policies related to distributed generation at upcoming Board meeting

Questions?























14