



Overview of the U.S. Renewable Energy Market and EPA's Green Power Partnership

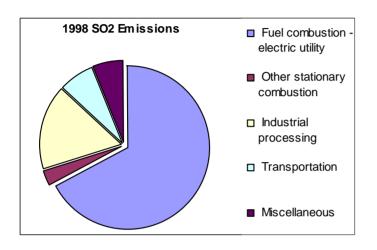
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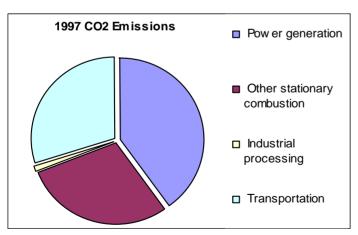
Overview

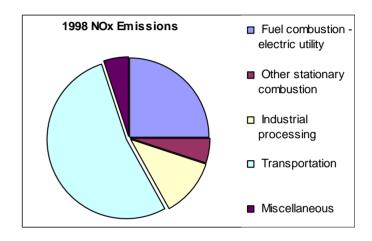
- Renewable Energy in the United States
- Renewable Energy Policy Drivers
- U.S. Green Power Markets
- EPA's Green Power Partnership
- EPA Resources

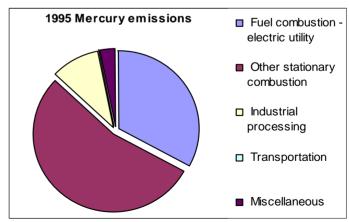


U.S. Electricity Generation A Major Source of Air Emissions





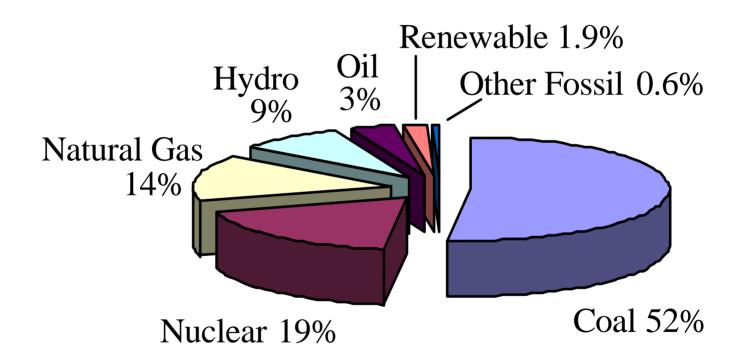






^{* &}quot;Other stationary combustion" includes residential and commercial sources.

Current Fuel Mix of U.S. Electricity Generation



Source: EGRID2000 Data (1998)



Renewable Energy Market Drivers in the United States

- Renewables Portfolio Standards: 13 states have enacted RPS policies, which obligate suppliers to deliver a certain amount of renewable energy
- Renewable Energy Funds: 15 states have set-aside funds to financially support renewable energy sources
- Market-Based Incentives: Federal production tax credit for wind, investment tax credit for solar and geothermal, and accelerated depreciation, state tax incentives
- Economics: Some forms of renewable energy compete on cost alone (e.g., wind at ~2-4 cents/kWh)
- Voluntary Green Power Markets: Utility green pricing programs, competitive green power markets, and REC marketers



Renewable Energy Market Barriers in the United States

Utility regulatory policies

- ✓ Access to transmission
- ✓ Level playing field for bidding into power markets
- Interconnection
- Cost
 - ✓ Most renewable energy at a premium
- Lack of recognition in environmental regulations
- Lack of awareness



Renewables Portfolio Standard

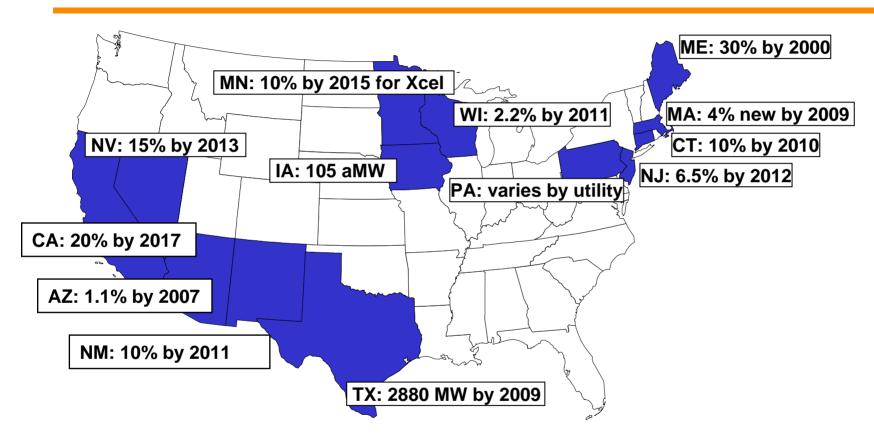
RPS is a...

- Requirement on retail electric suppliers...
- to supply a minimum percentage or amount of their retail load...
- with eligible sources of renewable energy.

Sometimes accompanied with a tradable renewable energy credit (REC) program to ease compliance



State RPS and Purchase Mandates – 13 States



Renewable energy "goals" established in Illinois, Minnesota, and Hawaii



Impacts of State RPS Policies

- Texas: Over 1100 MW of wind installed since RPS established
- Minnesota: Largely met initial 425 MW wind/125 MW biomass mandate
- lowa: Policy met with 250 MW of wind some time ago
- Wisconsin: 140 MW of RE so far, with more on the way
- California: Interim procurements resulting in lots of RE contracts, a fraction of which are coming from new RE
- Nevada: Initial procurement led to 277 MW of RE contracts
- Arizona: 7 MW PV, 5-10 MW LFG, 3 MW biomass, 15 MW wind (contract), 20 MW geothermal (contract)
- New Mexico: Contributor to 204 MW wind project installed in 2003
- Massachusetts and Connecticut: Merchant LFG, wind development,
 biomass repowering and re-development
- New Jersey: Mostly supported existing LFG so far, but some new wind and LFG indirectly affected by policy

Market-based incentives

Federal

- Production tax credit (PTC)
 - Provides tax credit of 1.5 cents/kWh generated
 - ✓ Key driver for U.S. wind energy market
 - Expired 12/31/03; numerous wind projects on hold

States

- Public Benefit Funds
 - ✓ Minimal charge on electricity bill (cents per kWh basis)
 - √ 15 States with Funds; \$4 billion by 2012
 - ✓ Support renewable energy investments (CT, PA, MA) projects (CA, NJ, NY, OR, others), industry/infrastructure (WI, PA, NY)
 - ✓ Vulnerable to budget cuts (CT, MA, PA, WI)
- Tax credits renewable energy equipment purchases (CA, HI, OR, others)
- Sales tax (AZ, UT, VT, others) and/or property tax exemptions (OR, IA, others)

What is Green Power?

- Special category of marketed electricity
- Electricity that is entirely or significantly generated from:











U.S. Green Power Market

Green Power Options

- Utility Markets
 - More than 350 utilities in 33 states have green pricing programs
 - Top programs are achieving 3-6% customer participation, average participation is about 1%
- ✓ Competitive Markets
 - About 20 retail green power marketers active in 8 states
- ✓ Voluntary REC Markets
 - About eighteen REC marketers across the US

Current Status

√ 1500+ MW of new RE capacity brought on-line to serve demand created by voluntary green power markets



EPA's Green Power Partnership

Vision

✓ Lower the cost and increase the value of renewable energy by increasing demand and offering services to buyers

Goal

Reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions by expanding the market for green power

Structure

✓ Program Partners make a commitment to buying green power in return for technical assistance and recognition

Current Status

✓ Over 230 Partners with a total commitment which exceeds 1.1 billion kilowatt hours of green power annually



Partner Requirements

Sign Letter of Intent (on website)

- ✓ Purchase green power within one year of joining
- Purchase must meet or exceed facility(ies) benchmark level
- ✓ Eligible products: green power, green tags, onsite generation.
- ✓ Eligible renewable resources
 - "eligible" as currently defined by Green-e
 - 50% of minimum green power purchase must be "new" renewable resources

Provide Annual Update

electricity usage, percentage of "new" renewables in commitment, provider, and resource type



Partner Benefits

Credibility

- ✓ A definition of green power (in collaboration with Green-e)
- ✓ A metric for "How much green power is enough?"
- ✓ A metric for "How much green power is outstanding?"
- ✓ A product standard: % new renewables
- ✓ An answer to "What does my purchase mean environmentally?"

Recognition

- ✓ Press and communications support
- Promotional opportunities & use of the Partnership Logo
- ✓ Green Power Leadership Awards

Information

- Procurement and Communications Guides
- Environmental impact information
- ✓ A network of Partners
- ✓ Green Power Locator



Recommended Renewable Energy Resources

- Green Power Network
 - ✓ www.eren.doe.gov/greenpower
- Renewable Energy
 - ✓ www.eren.doe.gov
- State Renewable Energy Incentives
 - ✓ www.dsireusa.org
- Green-e
 - ✓ www.green-e.org
- EPA's Green Power Partnership
 - ✓ www.epa.gov/greenpower





Tackling Utility Policy Barriers

- Standardized interconnection at wholesale/distribution
- "postage stamp" rates for transmission
- State forward-funding for new transmission lines
- BC Hydro/CA wind scheduling approaches

