

Connecticut Energy, Environment and Economic Development Conference

Powering New England in the New Environment

Connecticut Power and Energy Society

Bryan Garcia President March 14, 2012

Yankee Ingenuity

History of Clean Energy Innovation









Daniel Halladay: Wind Turbine

Owned the Halladay Windmill Company in Coventry, CT

Built and manufactured the first commercially successful self governing new windmill in the U.S. in 1854

Relocated to Batavia, Illinois because of delays in production and shipping as a result of the Civil War.

Albert Pope: Electric Vehicle

Owned the Pope Manufacturing Co. in Hartford, CT

Built electric vehicles under the Columbia Automobile Co. in 1897

Was bought out by the Electric Vehicle Co. and went under in 1899

Bernard Baker: Fuel Cell

Founder, president and CEO of ERC in Danbury, CT

Builds molten carbonate fuel cells for low emission, baseload, distributed generation applications

Receives a two-year 70 MW order from POSCO Power, a South Korean independent power producer in 2011

Governor's Goals



Deliver Connecticut ratepayers <u>cleaner</u>, <u>cheaper</u> and <u>more reliable</u> sources of energy...and <u>create jobs</u> while we are doing that!

What is the role...not of technology innovation, but financial innovation?

Entrepreneurship and Innovation Today's Henry Ford













...across the Country in 2008 Financial Innovation in Clean Energy









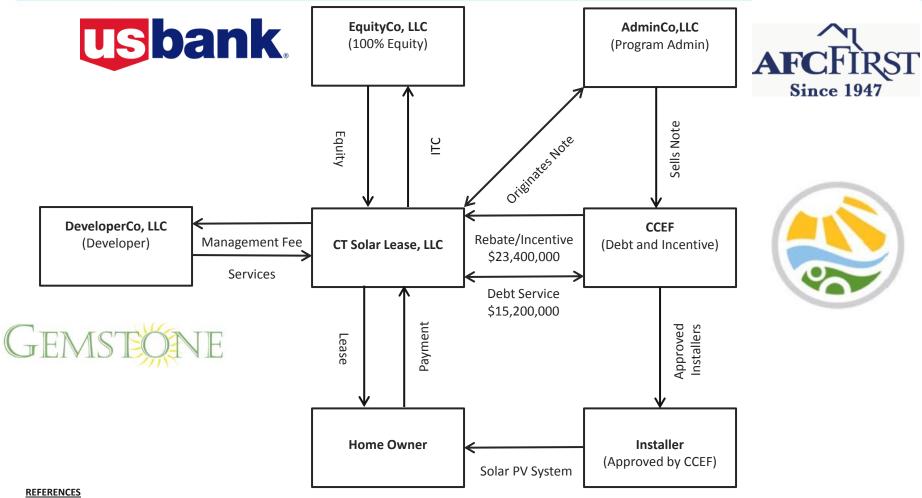




Connecticut Solar Lease Structure

Financial Innovation (Version 1.0)





Design – 5.5% interest rate (4% to AFC First Financial for sourcing and servicing, 0.5% CT Solar Lease, and 1.0% to CCEF), secured, 200% of median income

Consumer Credit Guidelines – 640 if salaried, 680 if self-employed for at least 2 years, 720 if self-employed less than 2 years, no bankruptcy in last 7 years, debt to income or monthly obligations to monthly income 50% for all credit scores

Performance – 850 loans, 6.0 kW AC average system size, from \$5,320/kW rebate in 2009 to \$2,731/kW rebate in 2012, and 2 defaults.



Residential Solar PV

Economics



Controllable Payback <u>Drivers</u>	Economic Variables	No Subsidy State (without ITC)	No Subsidy State (with ITC)	Current State (Step 1)
XXX	Installed Cost (\$/kWsrc)	(\$5,000)	(\$5,000)	(\$5,000)
	System Size (kWsTc)	5.0	5.0	5.0
	System Cost	(\$25,000)	(\$25,000)	(\$25,000)
$\boxtimes \boxtimes$	Ratepayer Subsidies	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$10,903</u>
	Cost post Ratepayer Subsidies	(\$25,000)	(\$25,000)	(\$14,098)
	Federal ITC	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$7,500</u>	<u>\$4,229</u>
	Cost post EPBB and ITC	(\$25,000)	(\$17,500)	(\$9,868)
\boxtimes	Debt Interest	(\$8,728)	(\$6,110)	(\$3,445)
	Avoided Annual Costs	\$1,244	\$1,244	\$1,244
	Payback Period	>15 years	>15 years	10.7 years
	Internal Rate of Return	<0	<0	5.3%

REFERENCES

\$2,450/kWPTC incentive from CEFIA in start state and \$2,100/kWPTC incentive in future state, 14% capacity factor, 0.5% degradation rate on solar PV panels, 2% inflation rate on electricity price, \$0.1826/kWh, 4% interest rate

Drivers of Customer Value

Sensitivity Analysis for Payback and IRR











	Base Case	Installed Cost Decrease of 10%	Subsidy Increase of 10%	Electricity Price Increase of 10%	Energy Efficiency
Payback	10.7 years	8.7 years	9.9 years	9.7 years	7.7 years
IRR	5.3%	8.8%	6.7%	7.0%	10.8%

Payback %	19%	7%	9%	28%
IRR %	66%	26%	32%	103%



Secret to success is that...

Arnold discovers insulation







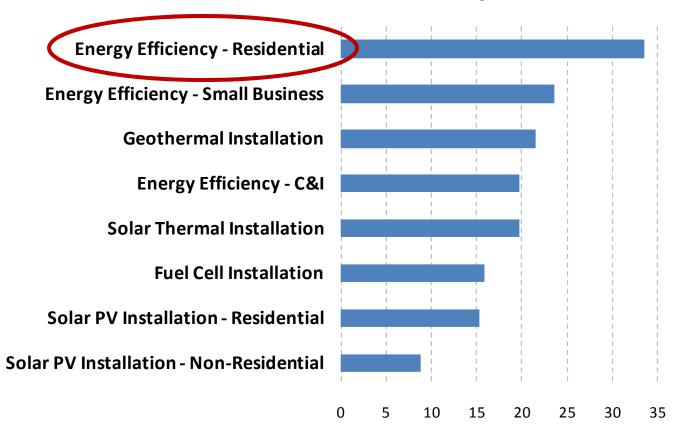






Job Creation in the Residential Sector Combination of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Direct and Indirect Job Years Created per Million \$ Invested



Financial Innovation for Solar PV Is there an Opportunity Again?



	Then in 2008 with CT Solar Lease	Today in 2012 if No Subsidy
Installed Cost (\$/W)	(\$9.00)	(\$5.00)
Ratepayer Subsidy (\$/W)	<u>\$4.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>
Cost to Household	(\$5.00)	(\$5.00)



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