



Non-Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) Options to Financing Solar Deployment at Universities

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- Participants are joined in listen-only mode.
- Use the Q&A panel to ask questions during the webinar. We will hold all questions until after all speakers have presented.
- Slides from today's webinar will be shared later this week with all registered attendees.
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- Program Overview
- Non-Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) Options to Financing Solar Deployment at Universities: Summary
- Case Study 1: Austin Community College District and Q&A
- Case Study 2: Luther College and Q&A

With funding from the Department of Energy's SunShot Initiative, NREL is providing technical support to Higher Education Institutions



1. Technical Assistance for Universities http://www.nrel.gov/technical-assistance/universities.html

- PV Screenings using NREL's REopt model, application period closing October 15
- Implementation Assistance; application period open later this fall.

2. Educational Materials

- Using Power Purchase Agreements for Solar Deployment at Universities, <u>http://www.nrel.gov/docs/gen/fy16/65567.pdf</u>
- Writing Solar Requests for Proposals (RFPs): Lessons from NREL's University PV Implementation Assistance Program, <u>http://www.nrel.gov/docs/gen/fy16/66369.pdf</u>

3. Publications on Midscale Solar

- Bird, L., Gagnon, P., and J. Heeter (2016). *Expanding Midscale Solar: Examining the Economic Potential, Barriers, and Opportunities at Offices, Hotels, Warehouses, and Universities.* Golden, CO: National Renewable Energy Laboratory. NREL/TP-6A20-65938. <u>http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy16osti/65938.pdf</u>
- Fact Sheet: Financing Options When PPAs are not Feasible (forthcoming)
- Case Study: PV at Colorado State University (forthcoming)
- Midscale Solar Market Policies (forthcoming)





Non-Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) Options to Financing Solar Deployment at Universities: Summary

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Background: PPA regulations in states across the U.S.



Source: DSIRE, 2016

- Institution-owned model:
 - $_{\odot}~$ Financed by university- pays upfront cost
 - University ownership
 - University is responsible for design, construction, installation, and operation and maintenance of the system- can be third party contracted or internal
- Lease model
 - Financed by third-party project lessor- pays upfront cost
 - Lessor takes advantage of federal tax incentives and depreciation benefits
 - University pays lessor
 - Negotiated contract terms determine each party's rights to electricity generated and its environmental attributes

- **Grants and incentives:** Grants are external sources of capital that are not required to be repaid by the university or tax payers. Some state and utility incentive programs offer substantial rebates.
- Solar Renewable Energy Credits: They represent the environmental attributes of solar energy systems and can be traded separately from commodity electricity.
- **Bond financing:** Public universities can issue or obtain tax-exempt low-interest bonds to invest in capital projects or to refinance prior-issued bonds.
- **Donor funding:** Wealthy donors can partially or fully invest in RE projects using lease arrangements.
- Internal funds: Use of internal operating or capital budget, and budget allocation to fund solar procurement.
- **Student funds:** Sustainability or renewable energy funds based on a nominal amount charged to students.
- **Other mechanisms:** Pro bono panels by manufacturers or leasing land for solar installations.

- Key drivers
 - University commitment
 - Solar energy champion
 - \circ Student initiatives
 - Sustainability branding
- Internal or external solar procurement process
- Approval process



17.4 MW array at Mount Saint Mary's in Maryland

Campus Non-PPA Projects by the Numbers

Description	Quantity
University solar capacity	>50 MW
installed through non-PPA	
models	
Number of universities using a	72 universities
non-PPA model	(in 27 states)
Percentage of university	31%
capacity installed using a non-	
PPA model	
Average system size with a non-	447 kW
PPA model	



State variations in installed capacities of solar projects using PPA and non-PPA models

Source: The Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education Campus Solar Photovoltaics Installation Database, 2016

Case study: Rutgers University

1.4 MW Plant

- Installed: 2009
- Model: Institution owned
- Type: Ground mounted solar
- Project Cost: \$10 million
- Funding:
 - \circ Rebates
 - \circ Bond financing
 - \circ SRECs
- Annual savings:
 - CO2: 1,200 tons
 - Utility costs: \$200,000 approximately

8 MW Plant

- Installed: 2012
- Model: Lease
- Type: Solar parking canopy
- Project Cost: \$40.8 million
- Funding:
 - \circ Lease
 - SRECs
- Annual savings:
 - CO2: 6,364 tons
 - Utility costs: \$1.2 million approximately

- Austin Community College District (ACCD): Leveraging Grant Funding with a Campus Green Fund
- Luther College: Using Donations and the Lease Model

Thank You!

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-PREPARE TO BE READY-Solar Projects at a Community College District

Presenter : Andy Kim, AIA, C.E.M., LEED AP Director, Energy & Sustainability

Austin Community College District Austin, TX

and Outreach

sustainable

Austin, Texas

- The 11th-largest city in the US, the fourth-largest city in TX.

- Austin-Metropolitan population (Over 2 Million (2014 U.S. Census).

-Live Music Capital of the World : SXSW, ACL, Reg<mark>gae</mark> Fest

-Industry : Apple, Samsung, Intel, AMD, Dell, Whole Foods Market Inc., Applied Material, Silicon Laboratories Inc., AT&T, T-Mobile and the Circuit of The America(F1 Race)

Austin Community College District (ACC)

- 40th. Anniversary in 2013
- Offers over 250 Degree Programs
- 11 Campuses, 12 Centers covering 7,000 Square Miles in 7 Counties
- Serves over 40,000 Credit Students, 15,000 Non-Credit Students

Board Policy Sustainable Practices - 2009





Renewable Energy





2009 - 2.4kW -Rio Grande Campus \$41,000 (\$17/kW) \$11,000 (ACC) + \$30,000 (DOE Grant)

20 \$4 \$1



2009 - 2.4kW -Riverside Campus \$41,000 (\$17/kW) \$11,000 (ACC) + \$30,000 (DOE Grant)



2010 - 12 kW -Riverside Campus \$100,000 (\$8.4/kW) \$10,000 (ACC) + \$40,000 (Workforce Grant) + \$50,000 Utility Rebate

ACC energyproject



2011 - 101 kW -Eastview Campus \$2,000,000 (\$5.8/kW) \$400,000 (ACC) + \$1,600,000 (ARRA Grant)

2011 - 245 kW -Northridge Campus

ACC Energy Projects Renewable energy-Solar

First year - \$40,000 utility saving



Round Rock Campus - 312kW

\$1,200,000 - Total Project Cost \$900,000 - Federal Grant \$364,000 - Utility Rebate

= \$64,000 Saving



austincc.edu/sustainability

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2012 - 312 kW -Round Rock Campus \$1,200,000 (\$3.8/kW) \$900,000 (ARRA Grant) + \$364,000(Utility Rebate)



2013 - 14 kW -Elgin Campus \$Free.



2016 - 170 kW(est.) -Highland Campus Total : \$357,000 \$150,000 (EBSCO Grant) + \$25,000 (CAPCOG Grant) + \$182K (ACC)





Maintenance and Operation



- Site Safety / Security
- Indoor VS. Outdoor
- Grid-Tied VS. Battery Backup

Preparing for future projects

PV ready Campus Design

- Roof orientation and pitch
- Layout of roof penetration mech. units, vents, etc., to prevent shading Maximize the roof real-estate
- Structure : roof dead load, wind load
- Expandable service panel and circuit breakers
- Space for PV inverters and other equipments



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Resources

Austin Community College District Austin, TX

ACC Board Policies : http://www.austincc.edu/board/policies.php#policies

ACC Sustainability Portal: green@austincc.edu http://www.austincc.edu/sustainability/



Financing Methods for Solar Projects at Luther College

Non-Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) Options to Financing Solar Deployment at Universities

National Renewable Energy Laboratories (NREL) Webinar, October 4, 2016

Motivations

- Reduce operating costs
- Environmental stewardship



kWh Costs Including Demand



Motivation: Environmental Stewardship

SIGNATORY OF

American College & University Presidents' Climate Commitment

- Luther College became a charter signatory in January 2007.
- Two long-term goals:
 - Make sustainability a part of every student's learning experience
 - Achieve carbon neutrality by a date we determine
- Interim goal: Reduce Luther's greenhouse gas emissions 50%

Luther College Carbon Footprint



Luther's Solar Projects









Sustainability House (4 kW)

- \$22,000
- Installed in August 2011
- 4 kW ground-mounted array
- Sized to provide all electricity for the house
- 100% Donor-funded
- Net-metered



Shirley Baker Commons (20 kW)

- \$76,000
- Installed in May 2013
- Public demonstration site for marriage of geothermal energy and solar PV
- 40% Donor-funded
- 40% DOE grant funding
- 20% Utility rebate



President's House I (5.3 kW)

- \$18,000
- Installed August 2013
- To honor former President, Rick Torgerson and his wife, Judy, for their commitment to sustainability
- 80% Donor-funded by faculty, staff, and friends of the college
- 20% Utility rebate



President's House II (13.66 kW)

- \$37,537
- Installed August 2016
- To honor former President, Rick Torgerson and his wife, Judy, for their commitment to sustainability



• 100% Donor-funded

Baker Village Array (280 kW)

- \$1.2 million
- Installed Summer 2012
- Leased from Decorah Solar Field, LLC, which utilized the Section 1603
 Cash Grant and accelerated
 depreciation
- 280 kW array
- 355,000 kWh/yr offsets Baker Village consumption
- Net metered



Main Campus Arrays (822 kW)

- \$1.6 million
- Installed: August October 2015
- 96 kW on roof of the library
- 726 kW in two ground-mounted arrays
- Third Party Power Purchase Agreement with Oneota Solar, LLC, which used a USDA REAP grant, the Federal ITC, State PTC, and MACRS
- Projected generation: ~1,118,000 kWh/yr
- Annual carbon footprint reduction: 5-6%
- 11-year payback for Luther





PREUS LIBRARY 96 KW

96 kW on Preus Library Roof



1 Preus Library - layout









Financing Methods for Solar Projects at Luther College

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Question & Answer Session

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