



The State of Solar in Washington (state)

David Nicol, President, Solar Washington

Washington Solar Summit

10/15/2016

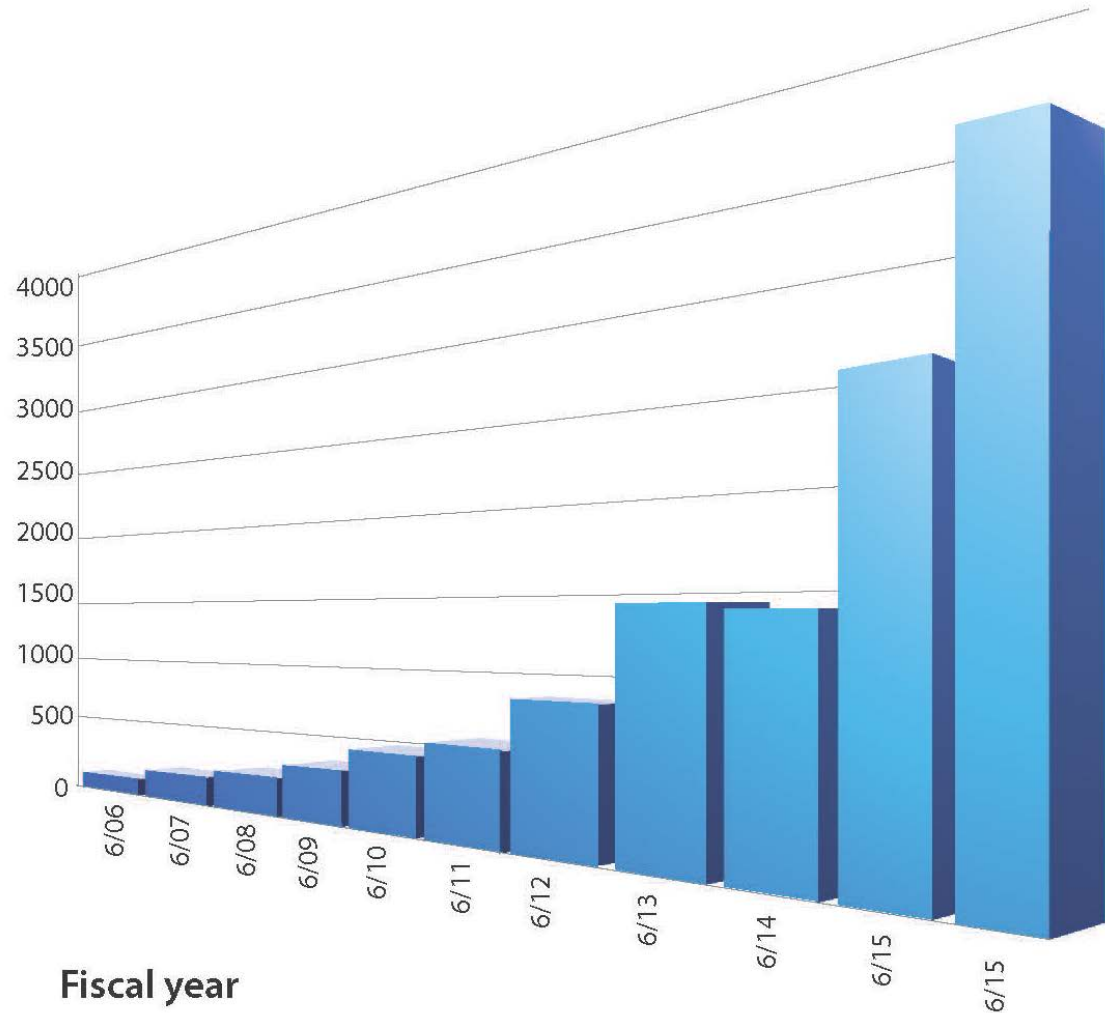
Growth from Renewable Energy Cost Recovery Program

Growth of the program

Total applications approved through 6/30/16 = **11,724**

Increase in total capacity from 6/30/15 through 6/30/16 = **26.3 MWdc**

Total renewables in program (PV, Wind, Digesters) as of 6/30/16 = **76 MWdc**



Source: <http://dor.wa.gov/Docs/Pubs/Incentives/RenewableEnergyProgramProgress.pdf>

Public Utility Tax (PUT) Credits taken by utilities for incentive payments made to participants under RCW 82.16.130

| | | | |
|-------------|------|--------------|-----------------|
| Fiscal year | 2016 | \$15,514,332 | 41 |
| | 2015 | \$7,980,142 | 39 |
| | 2014 | \$4,266,887 | 34 |
| | 2013 | \$2,374,874 | 33 |
| | 2012 | \$1,155,125 | 32 |
| | 2011 | \$581,978 | 27 |
| | 2010 | \$338,756 | 23 |
| | 2009 | \$188,459 | 20 |
| | 2008 | \$99,443 | 14 |
| | 2007 | \$52,729 | 10 |
| | 2006 | No takers | No credit users |

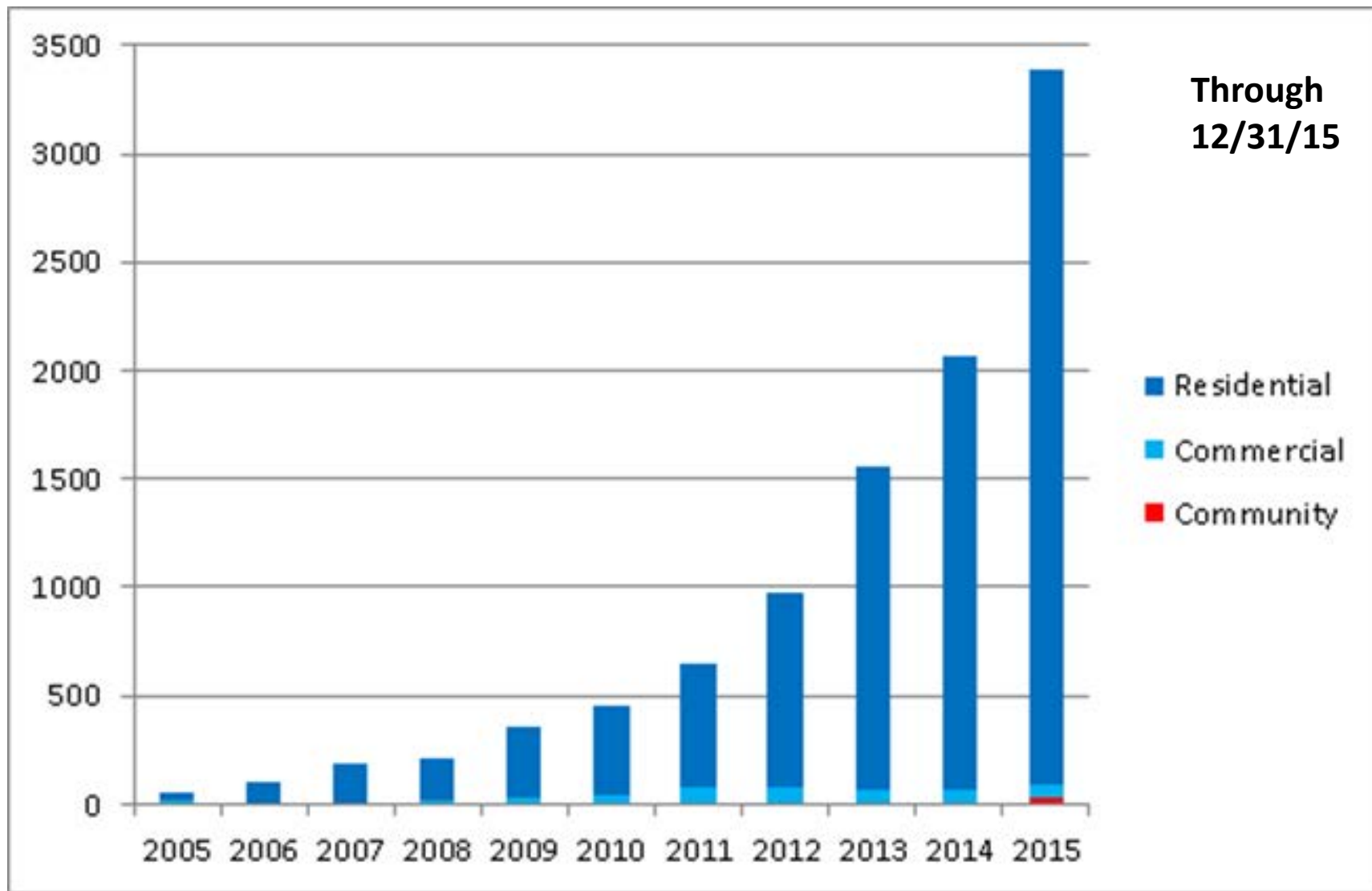
Source: <http://dor.wa.gov/Docs/Pubs/Incentives/RenewableEnergyProgramProgress.pdf>

Public Utility Tax (PUT) Credits taken by utilities for incentive payments made to participants under RCW 82.16.130

| Calendar year | PUT Credits claimed | | No. of utilities |
|---------------|---------------------|--|------------------|
| | | | |
| 2015 | \$17,072,234 | | 41 |
| 2014 | \$6,822,345 | | 39 |
| 2013 | \$3,831,735 | | 34 |
| 2012 | \$1,929,196 | | 32 |
| 2011 | \$1,145,081 | | 29 |
| 2010 | \$559,412 | | 24 |
| 2009 | \$336,304 | | 23 |
| 2008 | \$187,901 | | 20 |
| 2007 | \$103,946 | | 15 |
| 2006 | \$48,226 | | 8 |
| 2005 | No takers | | |

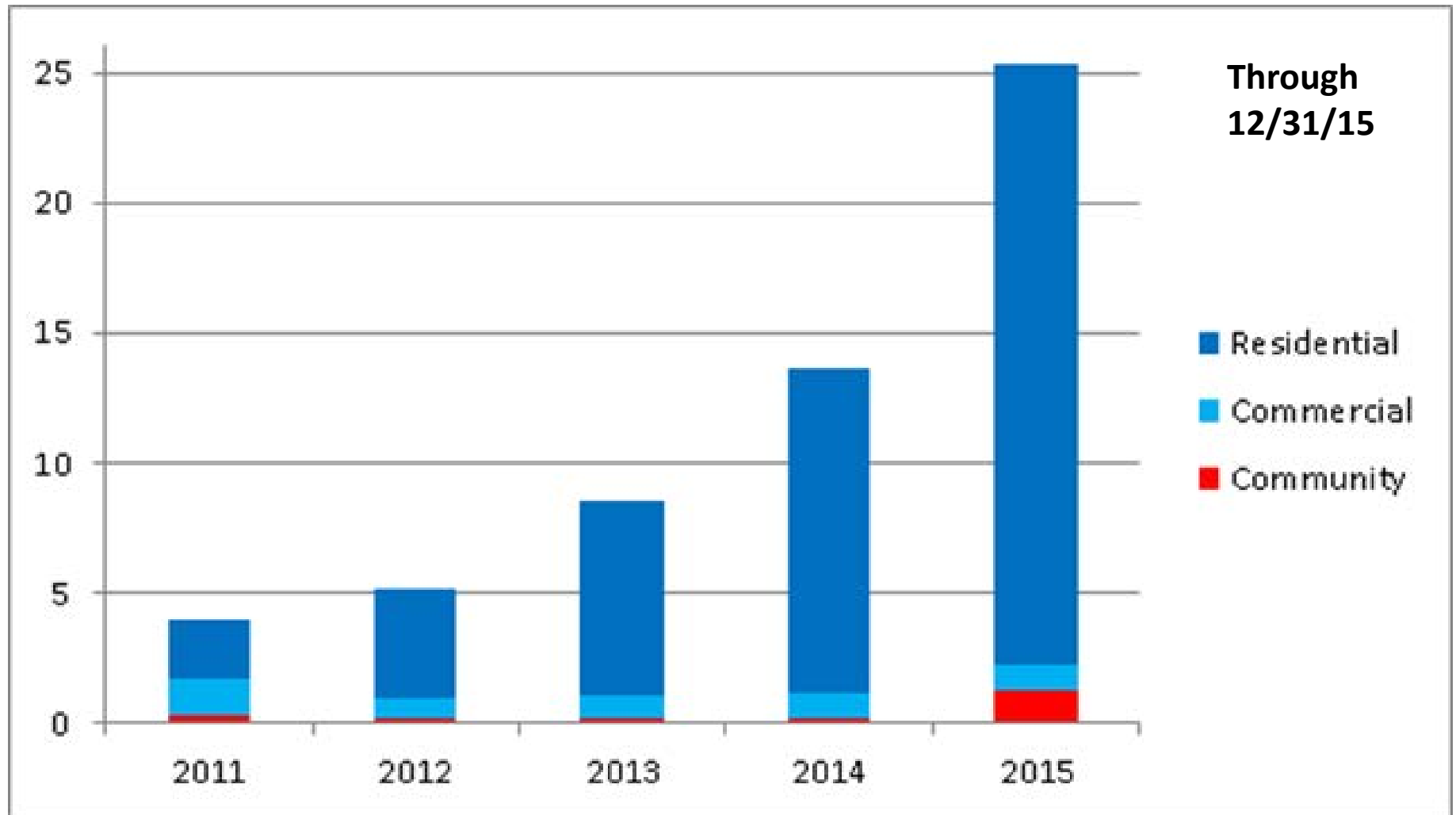
Source: <http://dor.wa.gov/Docs/Pubs/Incentives/RenewableEnergyProgramProgress.pdf>

From WSU Energy Office - by # of Installations



Courtesy of Phil Lou, Solar Energy Specialist, Washington State University

From WSU Energy Office - by capacity

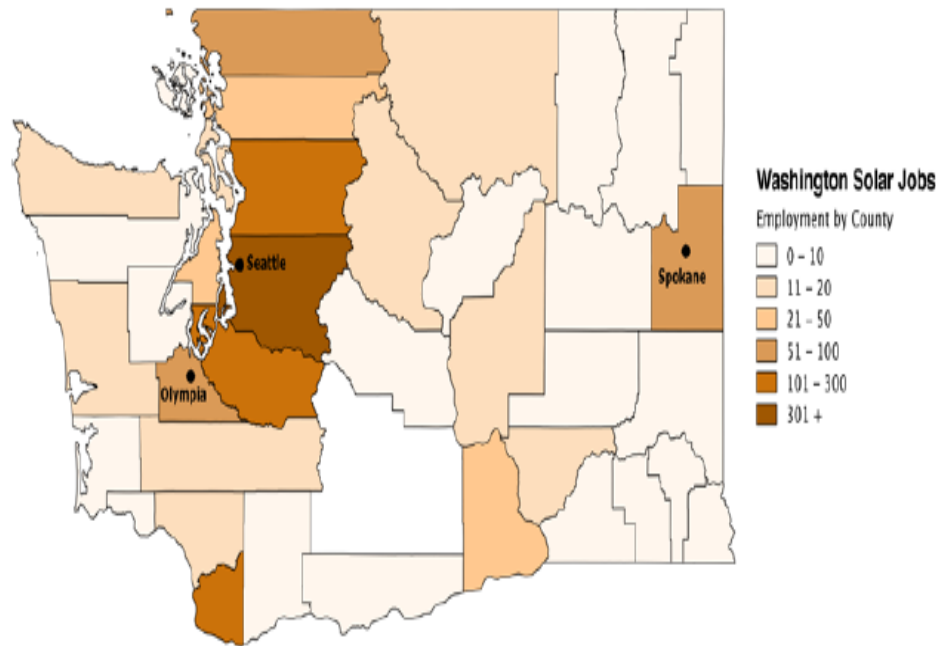


Courtesy of Phil Lou, Solar Energy Specialist, Washington State University

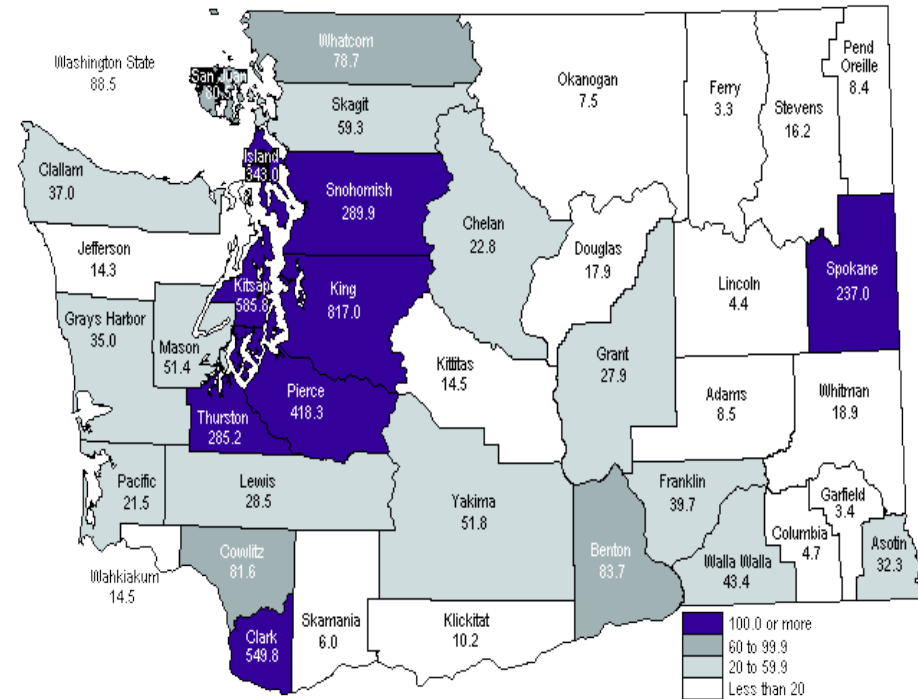
There are approximately 2000 solar jobs in WA largely a result of the State Incentive program. It cost the state roughly \$7,300/job based upon the WWU Solar Economic Impact Study. By comparison, it cost the state \$450,000/job at Boeing.

A person's hands are visible holding a large, white rectangular sign with the words "GREEN JOBS" in bold, dark green, sans-serif capital letters. The sign is held up against a clear blue sky. In the background, the white, domed roof of the Washington State Capitol building is visible, centered behind the sign. The overall scene suggests a protest or a public demonstration in support of green jobs.

**GREEN
JOBS**



Density of Solar Jobs in WA



Population Density in WA

WASHINGTON

Total Solar Jobs, 2015

2,262

Solar Jobs
Rank

#21

Cumulative Installed
Capacity thru Q3 2015 (MW)

54.2

Projected Solar
Jobs Growth, 2016

349
(15.4%)

Solar Jobs
Per Capita Rank

#29

Total Solar
Companies**

136

Solar Jobs Census from The Solar Foundation

Solar Jobs Census from The Solar Foundation

Washington

One of few states that saw minor contraction in solar jobs in 2015, Washington now has 2,262 solar workers, which is slightly lower than the previous year. An estimated 15.5 megawatts (MW) of new solar photovoltaic (PV) capacity were installed in 2015 through Q3, about 10% more than the previous year, which brings Washington's total to 54.2 MW cumulative installed solar PV capacity.⁵⁵⁴

Under Initiative 937, the Energy Independence Act, electric utilities that serve more than 25,000 customers must obtain 15% of their electricity from new renewable resources by 2020 and must undertake cost-effective energy conservation measures. Distributed generation in Washington receives a two times credit multiplier under the state's RPS requirements.⁵⁵⁵ Washington has received a grade of "B" from Freeing the Grid for its net metering policy, which apply

| Sector | WA Solar Jobs | % WA Solar Jobs | % U.S. Solar Jobs |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Installation | 1,429 | 63.2% | 57.4% |
| Manufacturing | 274 | 12.1% | 14.5% |
| Sales & Distribution | 37 | 1.6% | 11.7% |
| Project Development | 297 | 13.1% | 10.8% |
| Other | 225 | 9.9% | 5.7% |

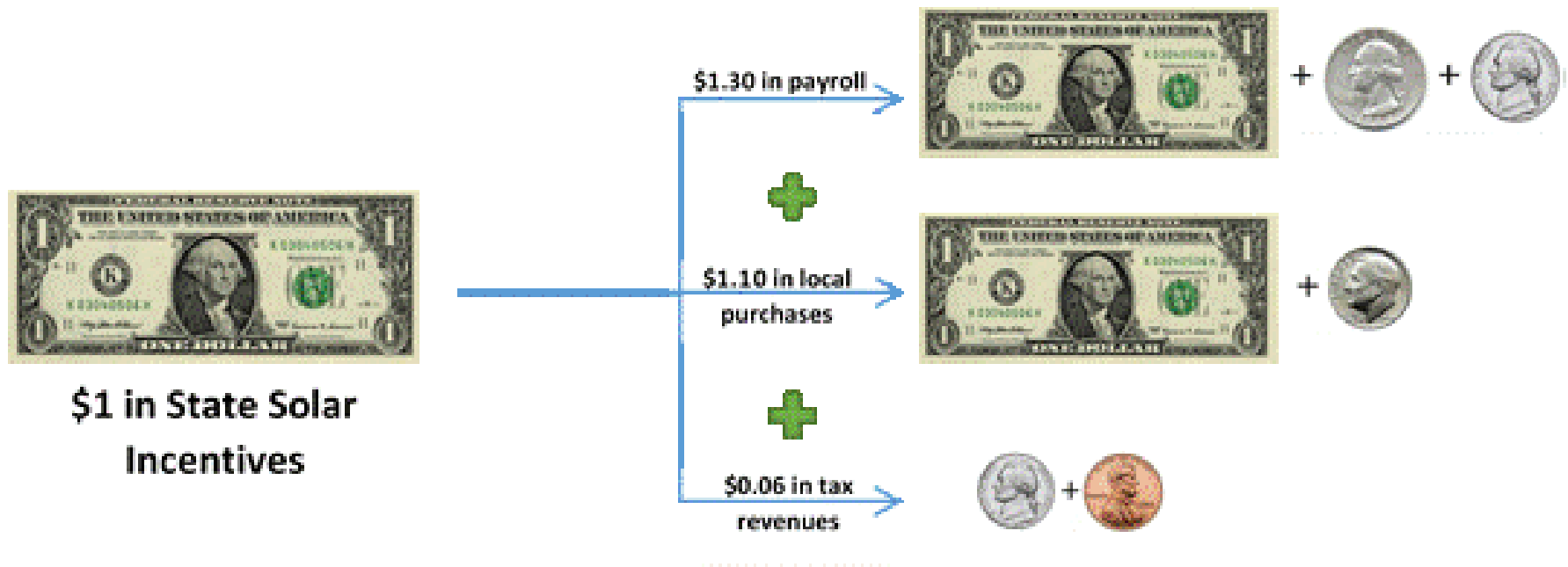
| Demographic | % WA Solar Jobs | % WA Overall Jobs† | % U.S. Solar Jobs |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Women | 26.5% | 46.7% | 23.8% |
| African-American | 2.5% | 3.3% | 5.1% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 4.3% | 8.1% | 8.6% |
| Latino or Hispanic | 3.6% | 10.8% | 11.3% |
| Older Workers (55+) | 16.0% | 22.6% | 18.6% |
| Union Members | 6.8% | - | 5.5% |
| Veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces | 6.0% | 9.3% | 8.1% |

to all utilities and credit net excess generation at the retail rate. Its comparatively low cap on aggregate capacity (0.5% of peak demand from a base year) keeps it from receiving the highest grade.⁵⁵⁶ Washington is also one of the few states to have taken steps at the state-level to address solar "soft costs" (e.g., local administrative or business process costs) – through allowing local jurisdictions to exempt solar energy systems from certain requirements of the state building code. This effectively allows jurisdictions to establish expedited permitting processes for qualifying residential solar energy systems.⁵⁵⁷

Last summer, Governor Jay Inslee directed the state's Department of Ecology to more strictly enforce an emissions target set in 2008, imposing a binding cap on carbon emissions under the authority of the state's Clean Air Act.⁵⁵⁸

The state's installed capacity in 2016 is expected to significantly exceed the previous year's total. As such, employers are projecting that Washington's solar workforce to grow approximately 15% in 2016.

Solar WA's study in 2014 showed that for every \$1 spent on our State Solar Incentive program, \$2.46 was injected back into the local economy.



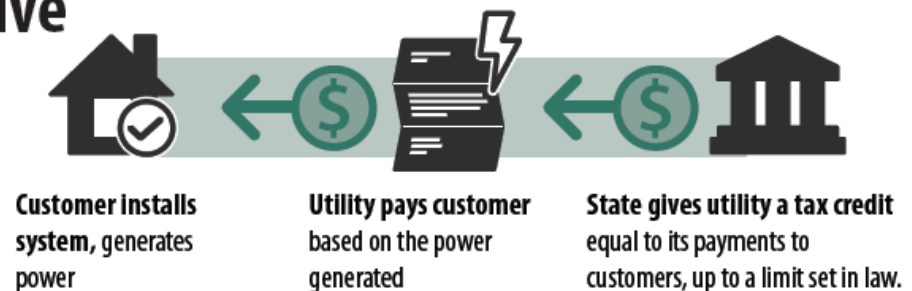
Customer-Generated Power

JULY 2016

| Stated Objectives | Results |
|--|---|
| Increase use of WA renewable energy technology | Achieved |
| Support WA renewable energy industry | Achieved, but growth concentrated in solar and a few businesses |

Credit creates incentive to install renewable energy systems

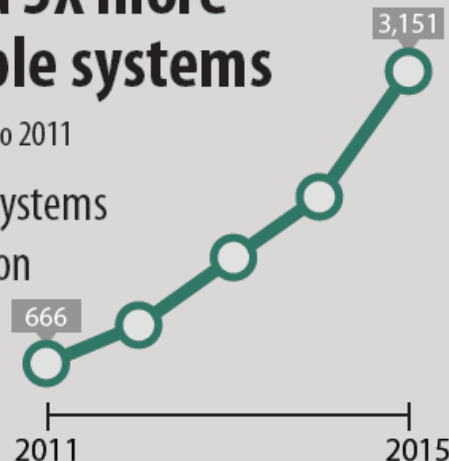
A different program (net metering) pays customers for power sold to the system.



Consumers installed 5X more renewable systems

in 2015 compared to 2011

79% of new systems are Washington made



99.6% of new systems are solar, and made by a few businesses

4 Businesses with parts certified as "Made in WA" since 2010

3 Still offering "Made in WA" elements in 2016

Utilities are reaching the limits set by state for providing incentives



16 utilities – serving 71% of WA utility customers – reached the statutory limit

6 reduced payments, 10 closed program to new participants

RECOMMENDATION: The Legislature should review and clarify the preference, including targets for how much power capacity and the number of systems it hopes to create, whether targets may be impacted by caps on utilities' use of the credit, and which local industries it wants to support.

For more information, contact:

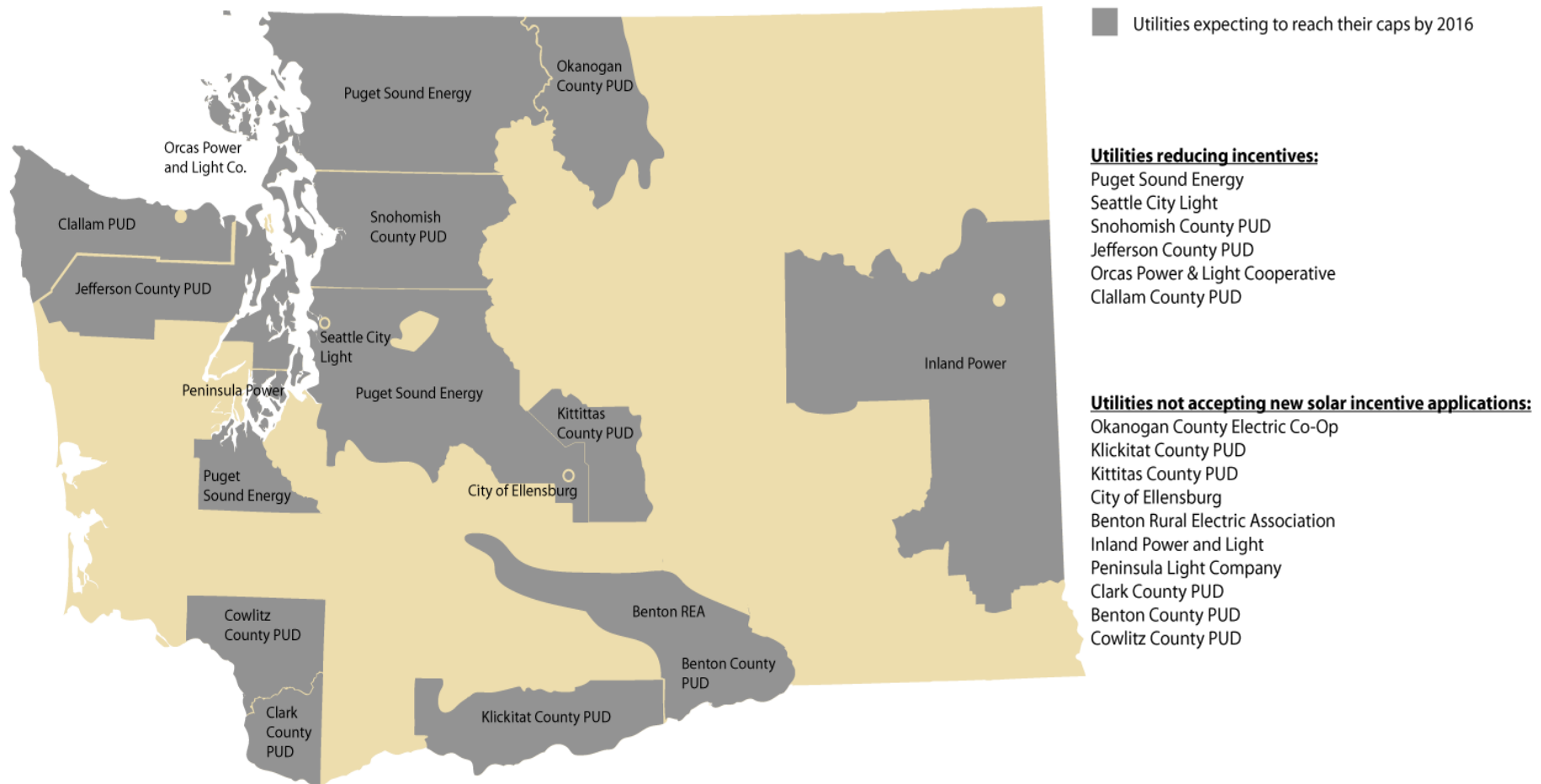
Keenan Konopaski, Washington State Legislative Auditor • (360) 786-5187 • keenan.konopaski@leg.wa.gov

The complete report is at citizentaxpref.wa.gov.

JLARC, Joint Legislative Audit & Review Committee, **data is current as of 12-31-2015**

[source:](#)

leg.wa.gov/jlarc/taxReports/2016/CustomerGeneratedPower/documents/overview.pdf



Map prepared by JLARC based on fiscal year-end 6/30/2015

See www.citizen taxpref.wa.gov

JLARC - Joint Legislative Audit Review Committee

seeks YOUR input

**regarding how well tax incentives & preferences
have served their purposes**

<http://leg.wa.gov/jlarc/taxReports/2016/CustomerGeneratedPower/p/default.htm>

Public Policy Objective

The Legislature stated its intent for this preference was to provide incentives for:

- The greater use of locally created renewable energy technologies; and
- Supporting and retaining existing local industries, and creating new opportunities for renewable energy industries to develop in Washington.

What evidence exists to show that the tax preference has contributed to the achievement of any of these public policy objectives?

The number of renewable energy systems certified by the Department of Revenue (DOR) each year and the number of systems with Made in Washington components has increased. However, this growth is largely due to solar technologies with no increase in wind or anerobic digesters.

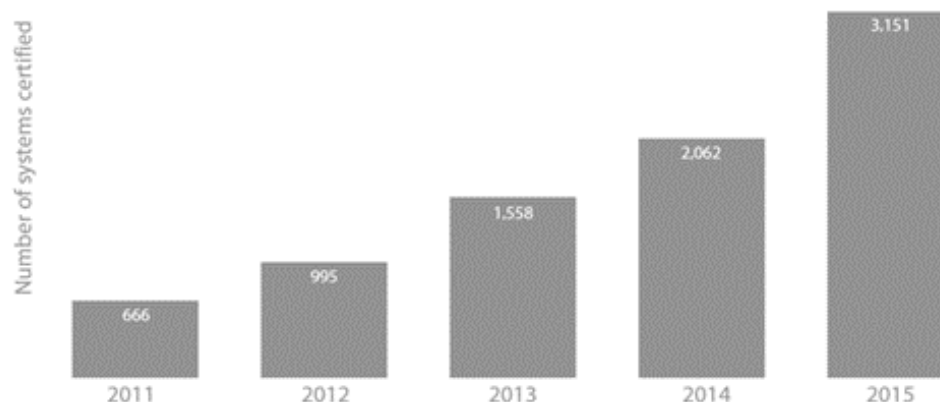
In addition, since the credit began, four businesses have had their products certified as Made in Washington and one of those has discontinued its production.

1. Greater use of locally created renewable energy technologies

There has been an increase in the use of some types of locally created renewable energy technologies since the preference began.

The number of renewable energy systems installed annually by utility customers and community solar project participants has increased nearly five times in the last five years, from 666 in 2011 to 3,151 in 2015. In addition, the average capacity of systems has increased, meaning more power is generated from each system. For residential systems, the average capacity size increased from 4.5 kilowatts in 2011 to 7.1 kilowatts in 2015.

The number of renewable systems installed annually has increased each year since 2011



Source: JLARC staff analysis of DOR system certification application data.

source

<http://leg.wa.gov/jlarc/taxReports/2016/CustomerGeneratedPower/p/default.htm>

Utilities that Have Not Reached the Cap

- Avista
- City of Centralia
- Chelan County PUD
- Clearwater Power
- Douglas County PUD
- Elmhurst Power & Light Co
- Ferry County PUD
- Franklin County PUD
- Grant County PUD
- Grays Harbor County PUD
- Mason County PUD #1
- Lewis County PUD
- Ohop Mutual Light Co
- Okanogan PUD
- Pacific County PUD
- Parkland Light & Power
- Pend Oreille PUD
- Port Angeles City Light
- Skamania PUD
- Tacoma Power
- Town of Steilacoom
- Wahkiakum County PUD

Have Reached the Cap,

Reducing Incentives

- Clallam County PUD
- Jefferson County PUD
- Puget Sound Energy
- Seattle City Light
- Snohomish PUD
- Orcas Power and Light

Program Suspension

- Benton County PUD
- Benton Rural Electric Association
- City of Ellensburg
- City of Richland
- Columbia REA
- Cowlitz County PUD
- Inland Power & Light
- Kittitas County PUD
- Klickitat County PUD
- Peninsula Light Company
- Tanner Electric Cooperative

NEXT:

Examples from specific utilities

including:

PUDs,

Municipal,

Inventor Owned

Washington Net Metering

Jason Zappe

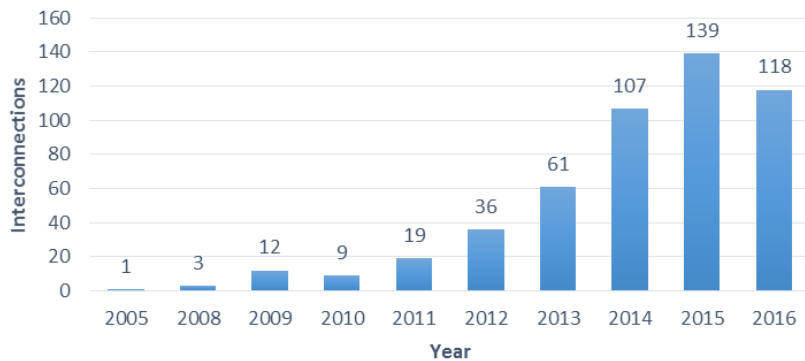
Customer Generation Manager



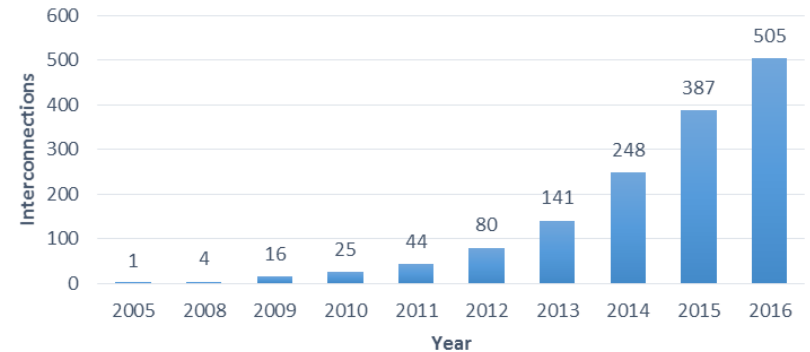
Let's turn the answers on.

Pacific Power Interconnections

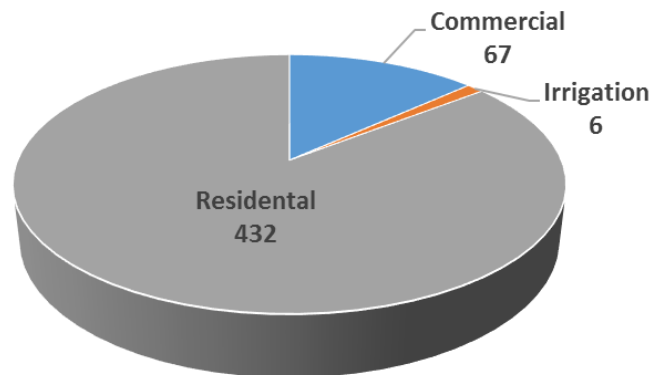
Washington Incremental Interconnections by Year



Washington Cumulative Interconnections by Year



Washington Interconnections by Rate Class



Pacific Power DOR Incentive

- 2016 program cap was \$1,723,365
- 2016 Incentives awarded was about \$1,400,000
- The average incentive rate was \$0.43
- Made-in-WA under 10 KW paid at \$.54/kWh
- Total production was 4,120,143 kWhs (for 2016)
- **Very likely to hit the program cap in 2017**
- **Will reduce** the incentive amounts proportionately for all participants per the DOR program rules

Solar at Avista

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| AMT OF CAP REMAINING | \$1,286,652.00 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|

Rooftop Solar

- 362 systems (311 applied for incentive)
- 2,275 kW installed (1,840 kW applied for incentive)
 - 1,100+ kWh per kW installed
- \$694,260 paid in incentives (2015-2016)
 - 98 new participants

Avista-Owned Community Solar

- 423 kW installed / (1512) 280 W iTek panels
 - 12 mo production: 558,832 kWh
 - 12 mo (state) incentives paid: \$603,539.00

Solar Washington – 2016 Update

Leslie Moynihan
Net Metering Program Manager



The Numbers

2016 Production Incentive Limit: \$10.05 Million

2015-2016 Production Incentive Requests: \$10.4 Million

4300 customers eligible for payment this year.

2015

- Production Incentive: \$6,022,000
- 3925 Net Metered Customers
- 26.3 MW Capacity

2014

- Production Incentive: \$3,130,000
- 2578 Net Metered Customers
- 15.8 MW Capacity

2013

- Production Incentive: \$1,838,000
- 1906 Net Metered Customers
- 10.8 MW Capacity

2012

- Production Incentive: \$1,106,000
- 1476 Net Metered Customers
- 7.8 MW Capacity

2011

- Production Incentive: \$545,000
- 1062 Net Metered Customers
- 5.1 MW Capacity

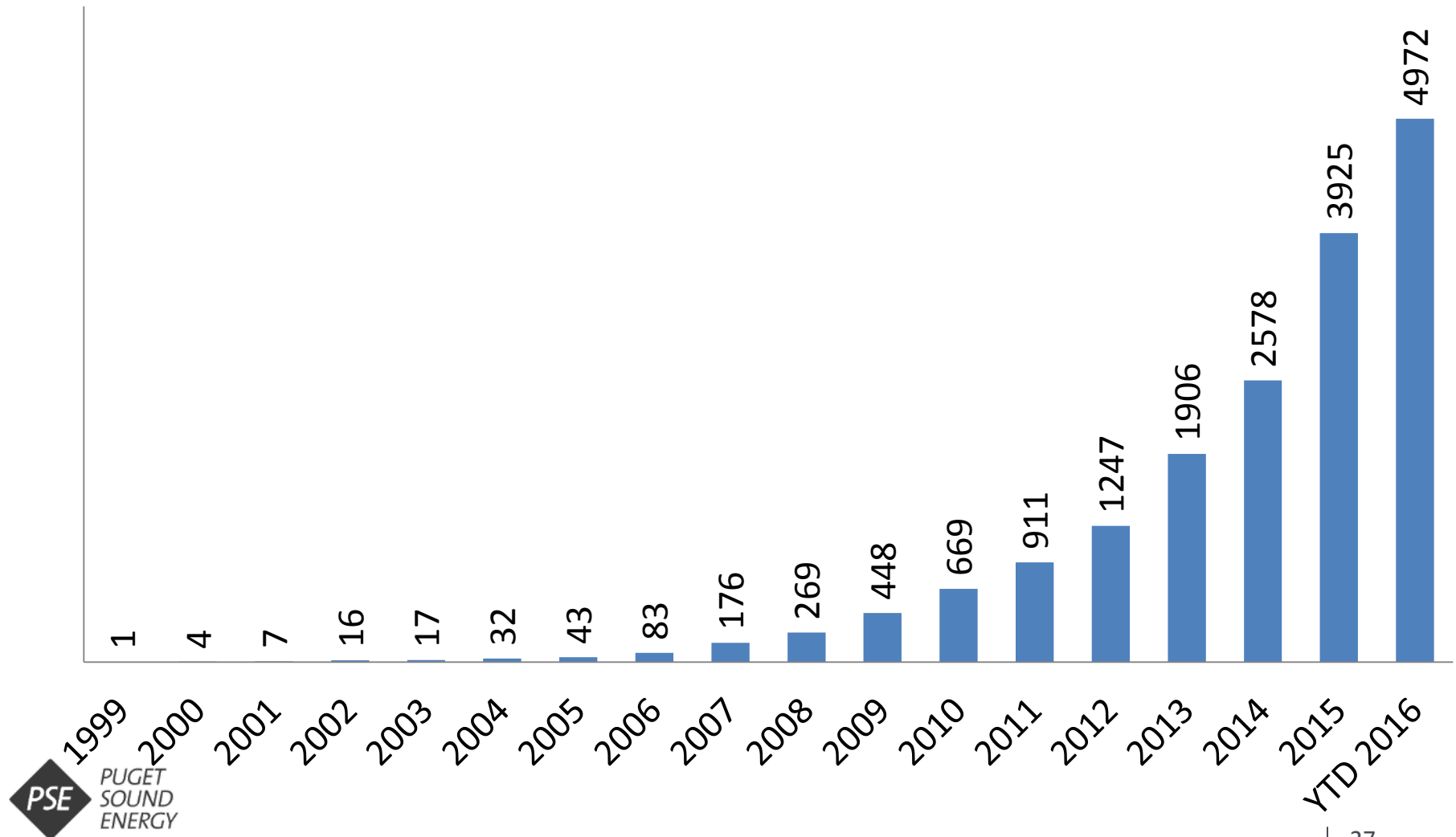
2010

- Production Incentive: \$283,000
- 793 Net Metered Customers
- 3.4 MW Capacity

Through Sept 2016:

**4972 Solar Net Metered Customers
34.5 MW Capacity**

Net Metering Growth



Total Systems By County (As of 9/30/2016)

| <i>County</i> | <i>Count</i> |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Island | 258 |
| King | 1702 |
| Kitsap | 548 |
| Kittitas | 246 |
| Pierce | 218 |
| Skagit | 459 |
| Thurston | 557 |
| Whatcom | 984 |
| <i>Total Systems</i> | 4972 |

Tacoma Power Solar Program

Mark Aalfs

Program Manager

October 2016

Solar Program

Rooftop and Community Solar Programs

Program results as of June 30, 2016

| | number of customers | kW | kWh | production payments |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------|-----------|------------------------|
| Rooftop solar | 270 | 1,362 | 1,057,338 | \$464,180 |
| Community solar | 1,006 | 298 | 165,398 | \$178,630 |
| Total | 1,276 | 1,660 | 1,222,736 | \$642,810 |

Four Community Solar systems – utility owned: 75, 75, 75, and 73 kW

Total: 298 kW. Completed: February 2016

Solar Program

- **Rooftop Solar average payment rate in 2016:** **\$0.44**
- **Tacoma Power taxable power sales:** **\$326,600,601**
- **2016 solar incentives cap:** **\$1,633,003**
- **2016 percent of cap:** **39%**
- **Projected date for reaching program payment cap:** **June 2019**
- **Solar grid-tied customers not eligible for state production incentives:** **Tacoma Community College, Pierce College, Puyallup Tribe, Puyallup Nation Housing Authority, Tacoma Solid Waste.**
Total: 84 kW

Contact Info

Mark Aalfs, LEED AP
Solar Program
Conservation Resources Management
Tacoma Power
PO Box 11007
Tacoma, WA 98411
Direct: 253-502-8939
Office: 253-502-8619

maalfs@cityoftacoma.org

<https://www.mytpu.org/tacomapower/>

<https://www.mytpu.org/tacomapower/about-tacoma-power/dams-power-sources/solar-metering.htm>

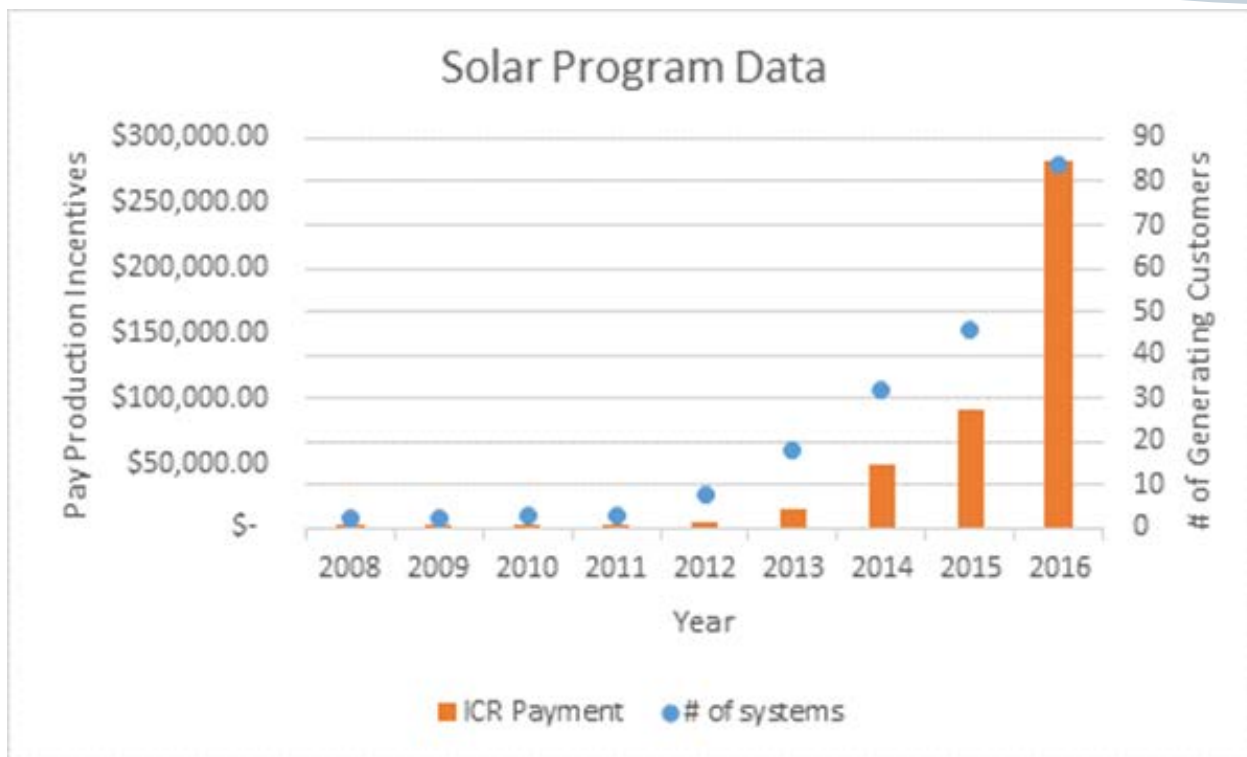
Washington Solar Summit Presentation

Dawn Senger
Energy Specialist
Energy Services Department
City of Richland

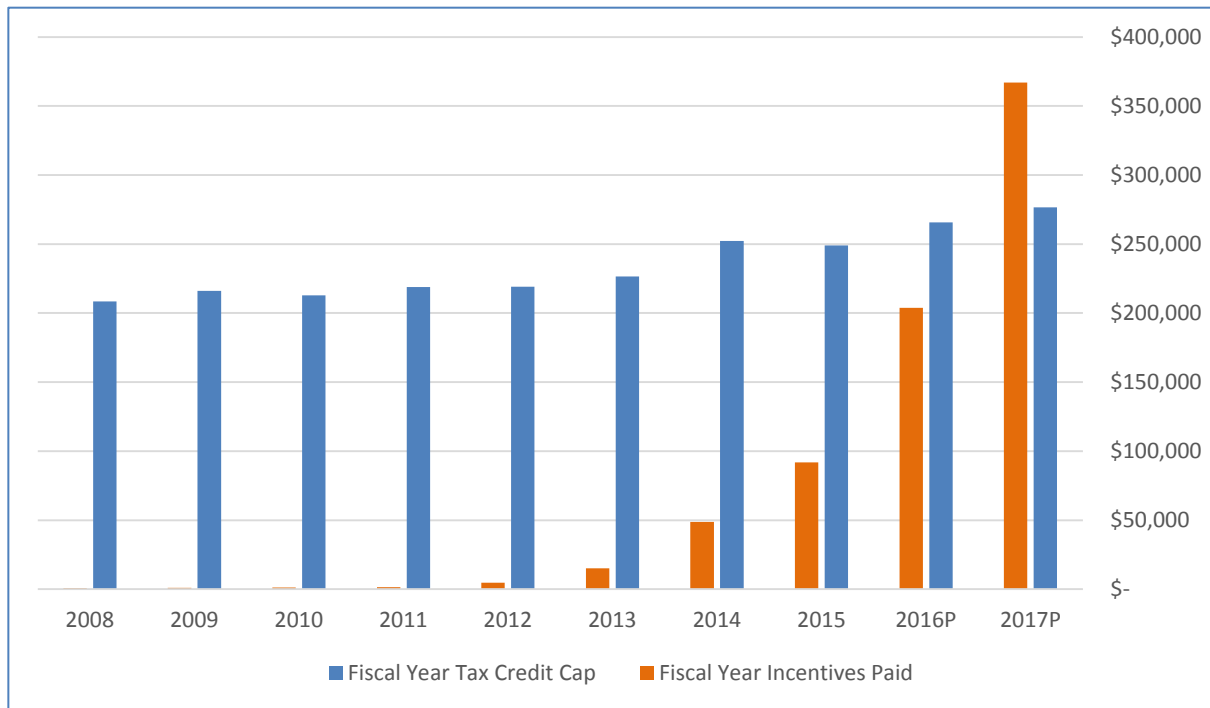
Program offerings

- All systems are residential customers. The total number of systems is 89.
- Given the current level of tax credit the City can claim from Washington State to offset the cost recovery incentives we provide customers, we are not approving any additional Renewable Energy System Cost Recovery Incentive (ICR) applications at this time.
- Although the City is suspending application to the ICR program, the City will continue to accept net metering applications for all solar systems. Several customers continue to move forward with these systems in order to take advantage of net metering.

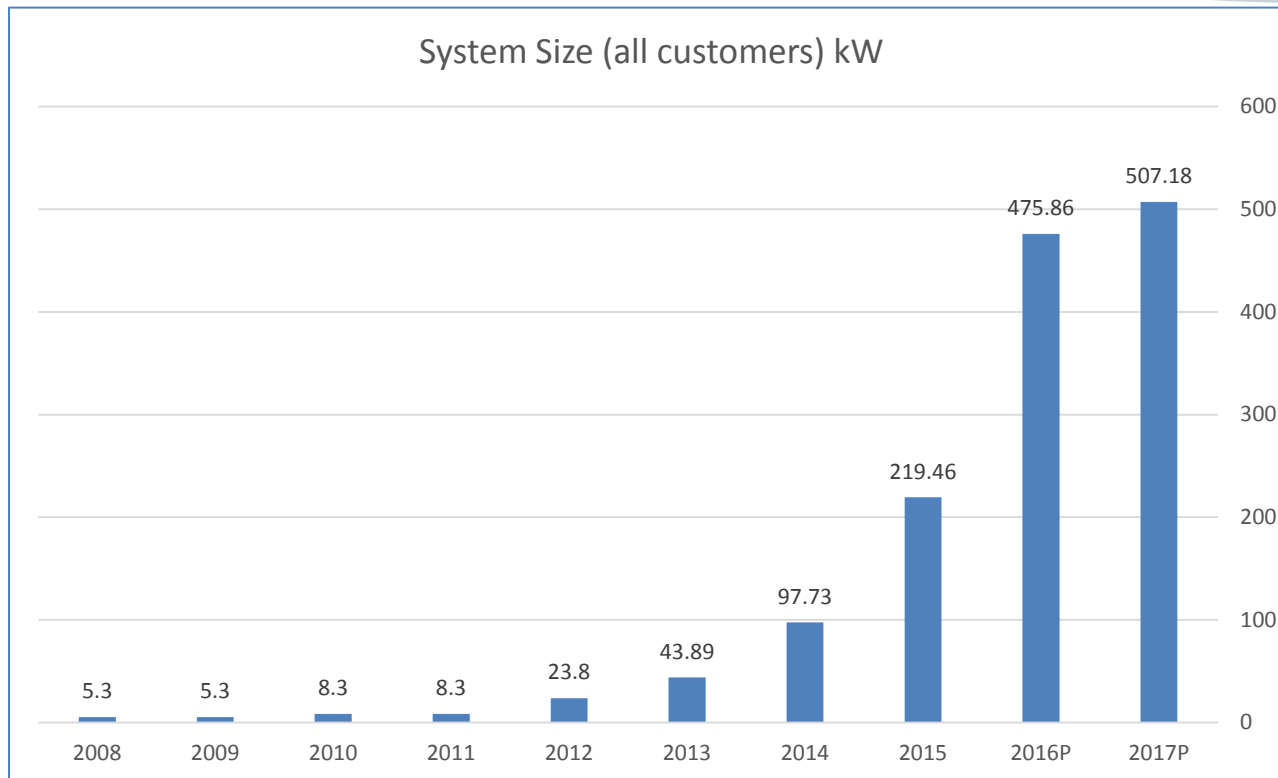
Data



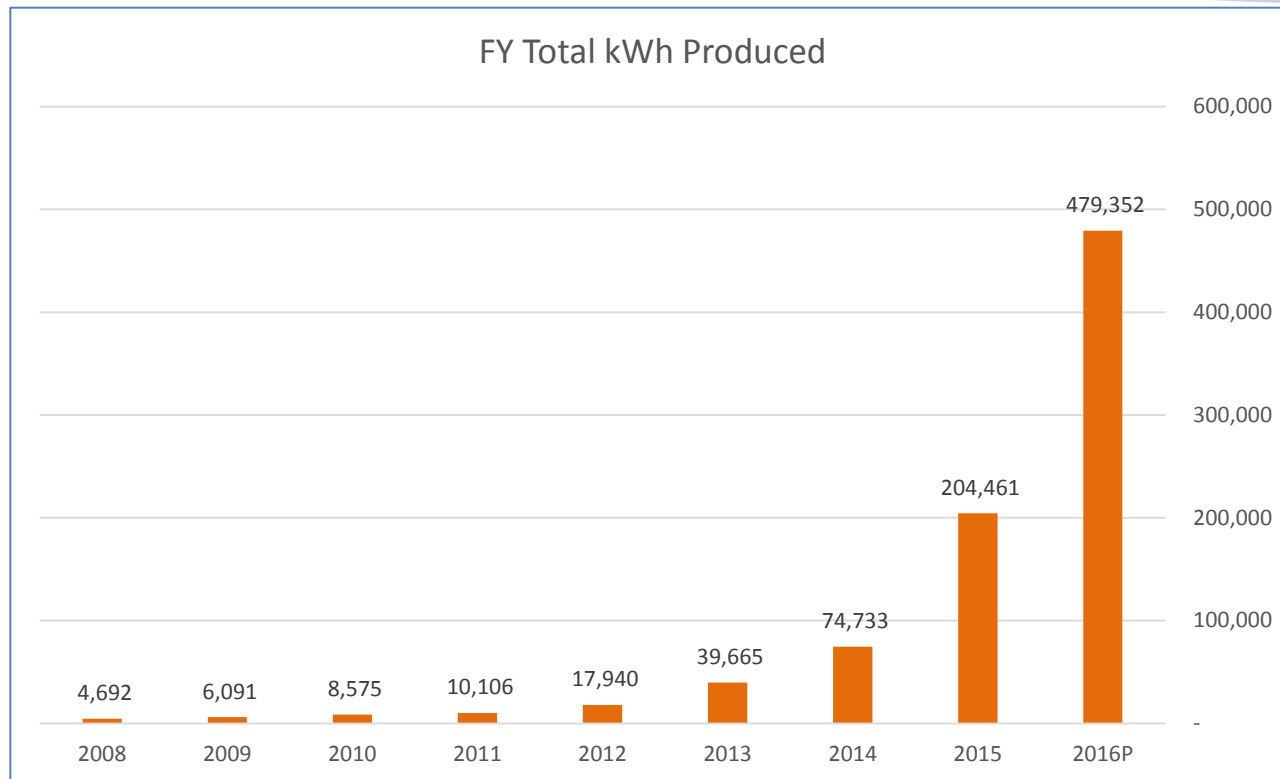
Incentives Paid vs Tax Credit Cap



System Size (all customers) kw



FY Total kWh Produced





2016 WASHINGTON STATE SOLAR SUMMIT

State of Solar – Seattle City Light

Jake Wade | 15 Oct 16



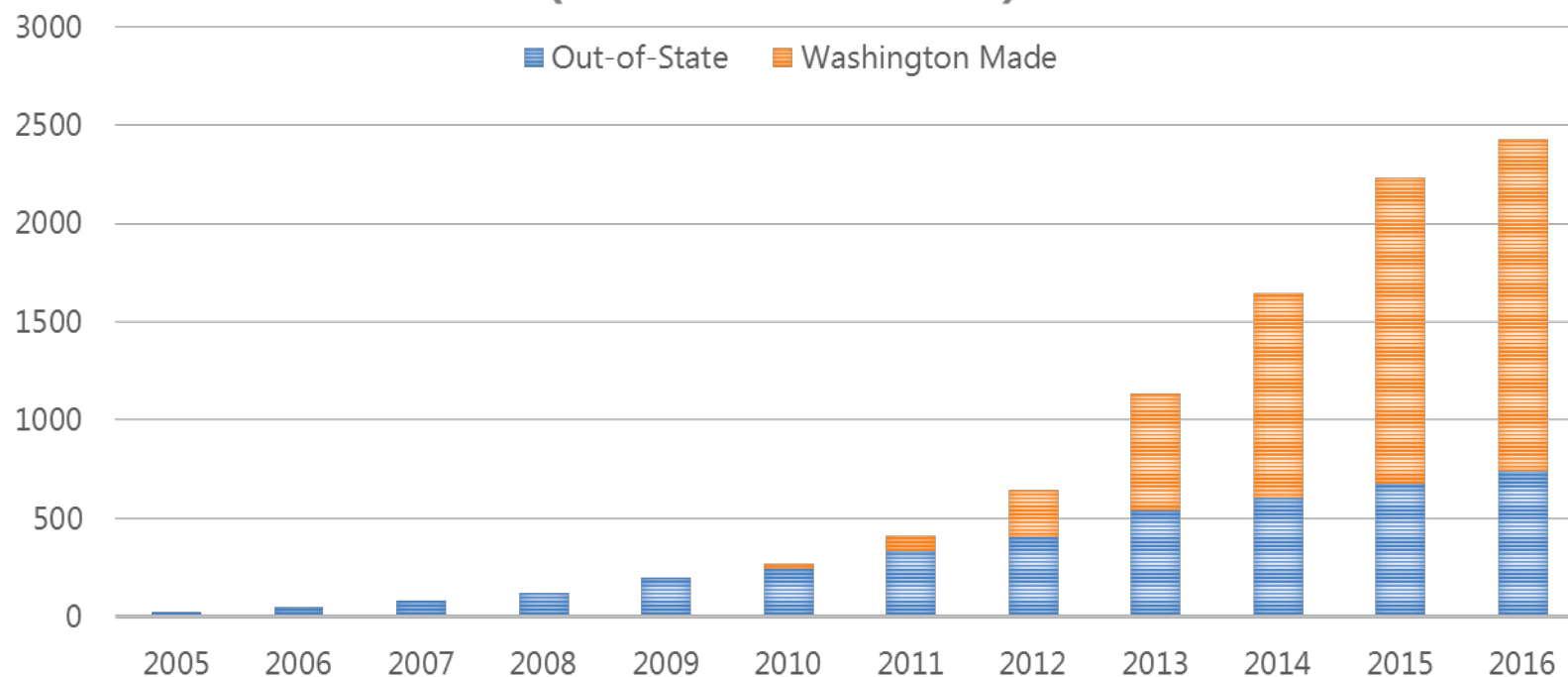


CITY LIGHT NUMBERS

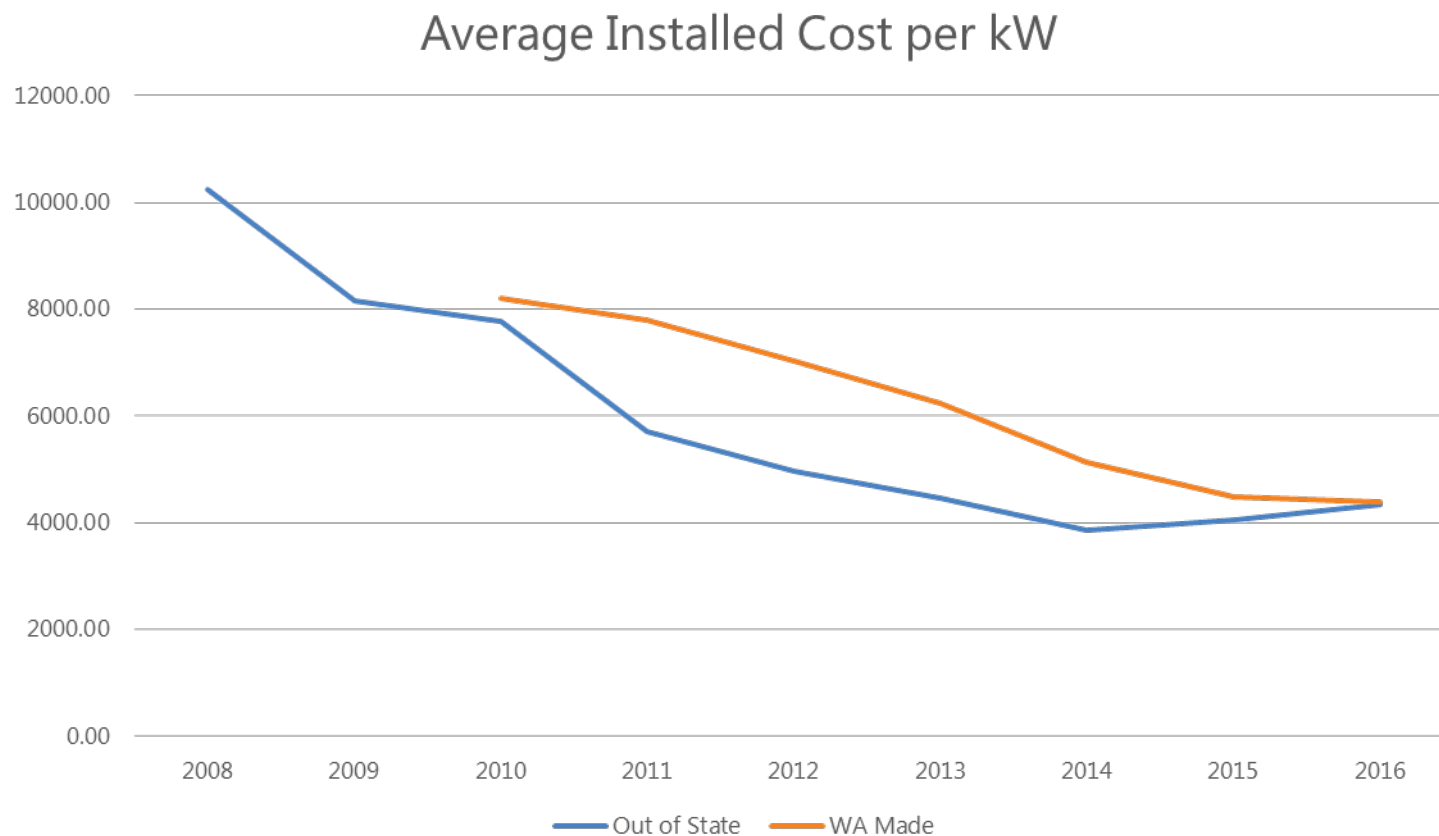
- Number of systems installed as of 30 Jun 16: **2429**
- Number of KW installed: **15.5 MW**
- kWh generated in production year 2016: **11,500 MWh**
- System Detail:
 - Residential **12.7 MW**
 - Commercial **1.6 MW**
 - Industrial **1.0 MW**
 - Community **.17 MW** (35% of customers, 1% of kW, 4% of WA Incentive)
- Payment rate in 2016: **.725**
- Total dollars paid out in 2016: **\$3.79 M**
- Net-metering requirements: **10 MW** (RCW 80.60) **20 MW** (SMC 21.49)

CITY LIGHT PV CUSTOMERS

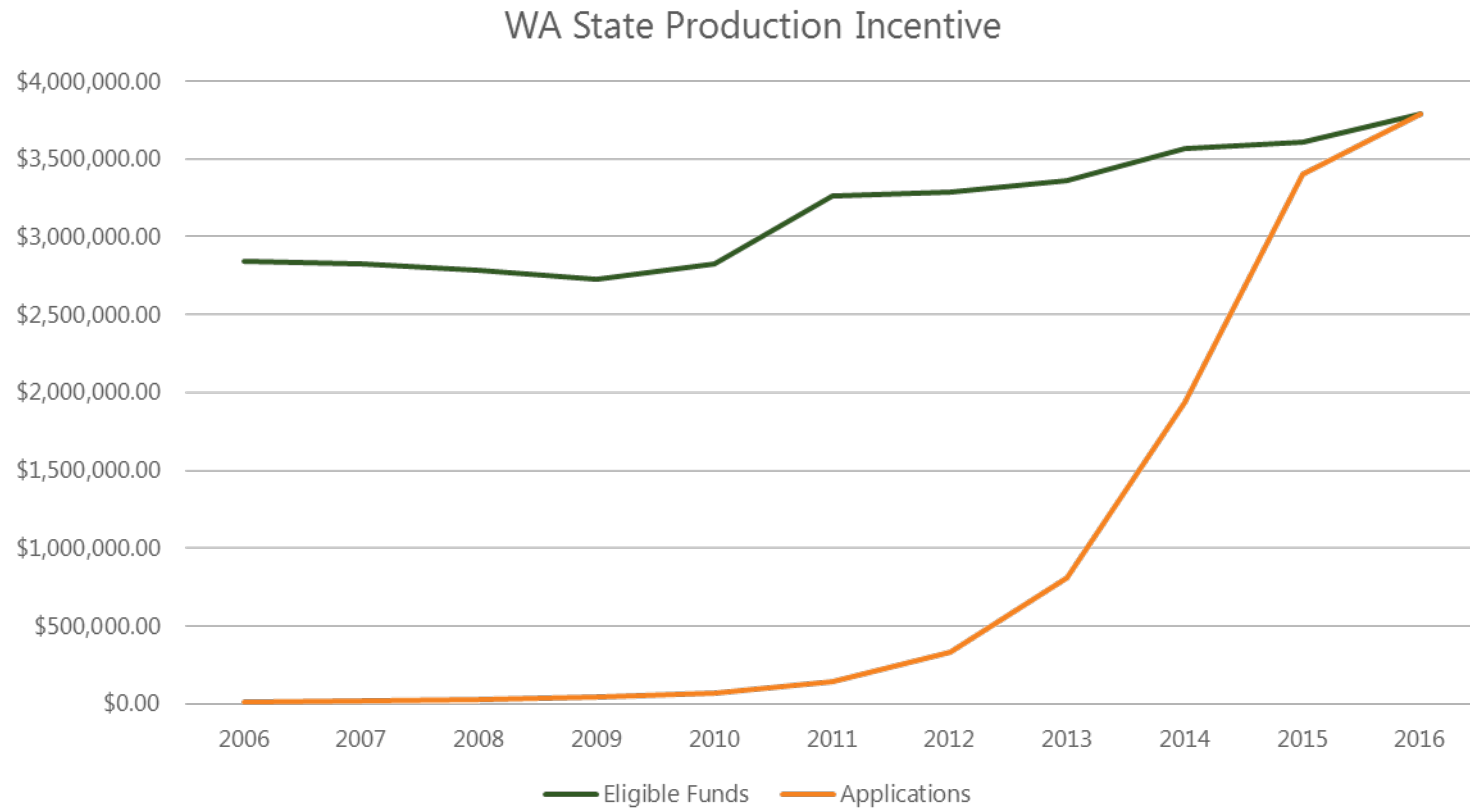
SEATTLE CITY LIGHT SOLAR PV CUSTOMERS (RUNNING TOTAL)



COST PER KILOWATT



WA STATE PRODUCTION

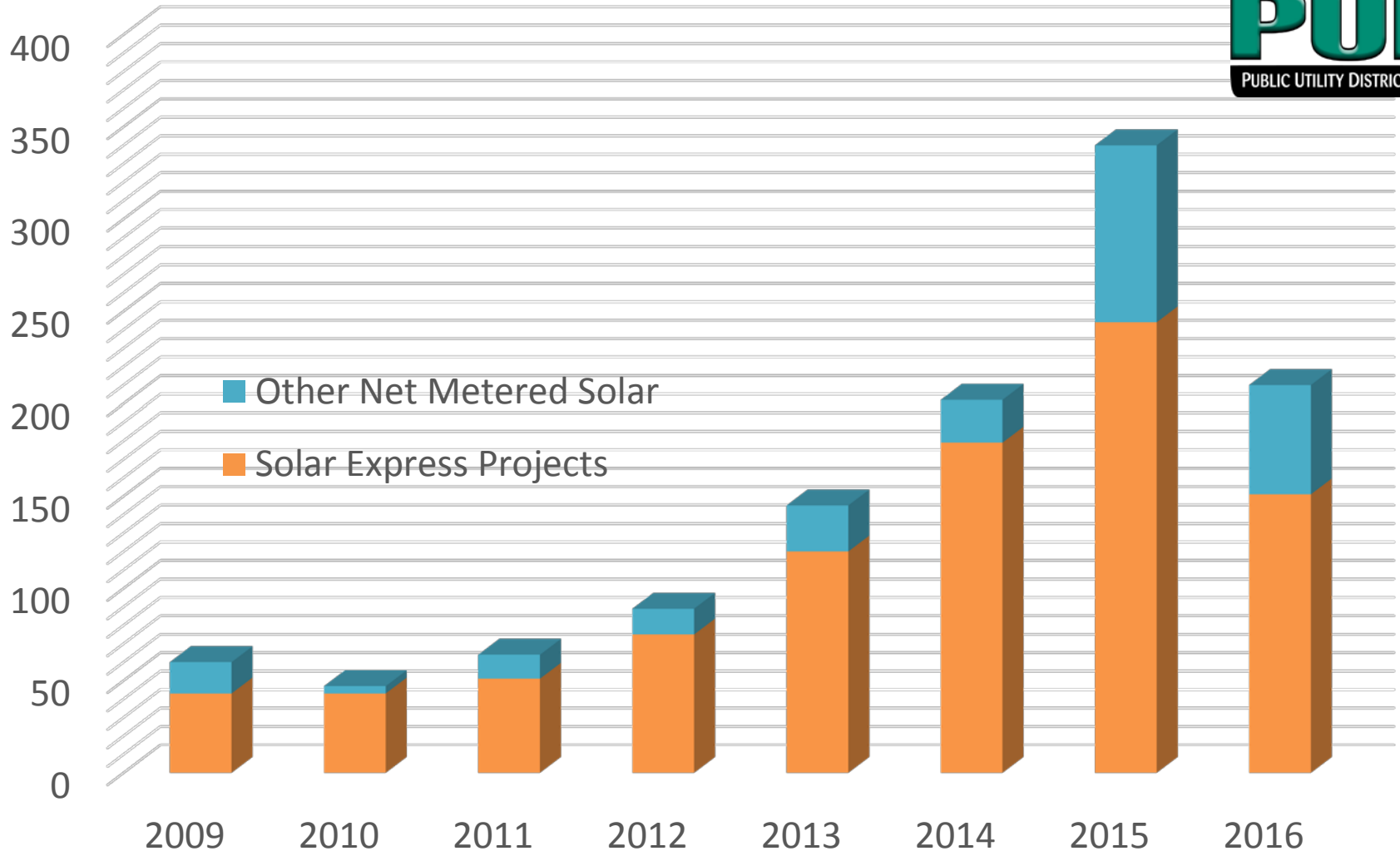
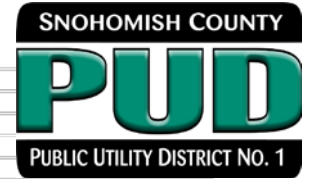


A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consists of overlapping yellow, red, and blue squares with a black crosshair.

Jefferson County PUD

- Total Systems Installed as of June 2016
 - Residential - 226
 - Commercial - 8
 - Solar Groups - 1
- 1,1973.4 Mwh generated in production year 2016
- Incentive Payment Rates Paid
 - 2014 – 100% (54¢/kwh, made-in-Washington example)
 - 2015 – 70% (37.8¢/kwh)
 - 2016 – 61.53% (33.22¢/kwh)

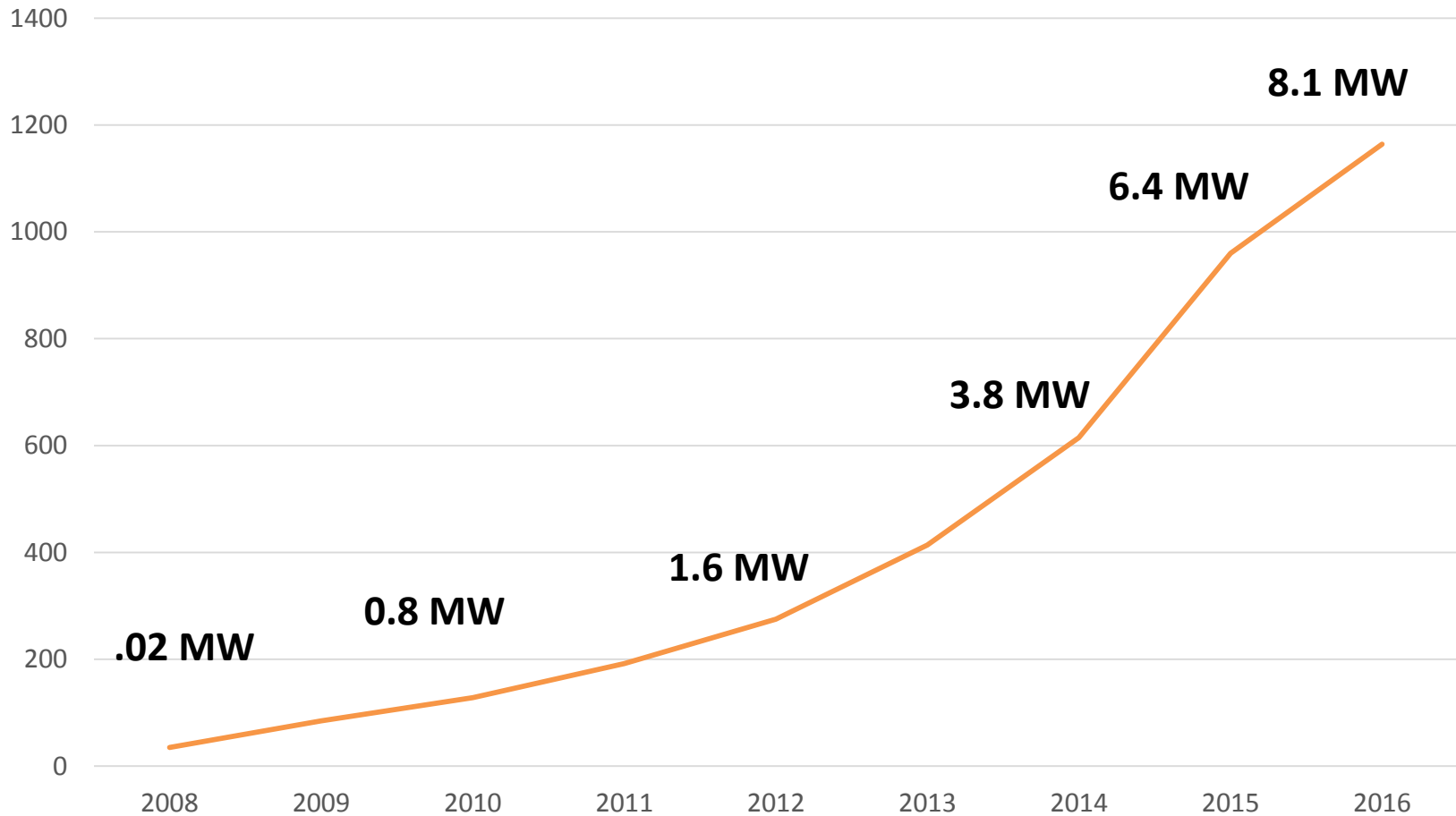
Solar Demand by Number of New Projects*



*2016 numbers are as of August 30, 2016

PUD's Cumulative Customer-Generation

8.1 MW as of 9-1-2016



Current Trends in Specs

2015 Specs

- 326 Residential
- 12 Commercial

72% through Solar Express

Avg Residential Size: **7.3 kW**

Average Cost per Watt: \$4.24

97% use WA-made modules

2016 Specs (as of Aug 30, 2016)

- 202 Residential
- 8 Commercial

73% through Solar Express

Avg Residential Size: **7.8 kW**

Average Cost per Watt: \$3.87

94% use WA-made modules

Production Data

About 1,050 certified systems installed to date

- Generated 5.8 million kWh during 2015-2016 FY
- Administered \$2.6 million in incentive payments (87% of our limit)
- Average annual production: 891 kWh



Questions?

Erika Coveny

Assistant Program Manager, Renewables

Residential Energy Efficiency

Ph: 425-783-1906

emcoveny@snopud.com



Photo credit: Camano Center, Fire Mountain Solar



Solar Update 2016

Bart Hansen

Photo Voltaic Solar Systems

PHOTO VOLTAIC SYSTEMS

AS OF 10/10/2016 @ 9:27:16 AM

| INSTALL ACTIVITY | 9/10/2016 - 10/10/2016 |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| CUSTOMER QTY | 4 |
| GENERATOR* QTY | 4 |
| TTL CAPACITY (kW) | 14.00 |

* GENERATOR QTY IS EQUAL TO THE NUMBER OF INVERTERS PER SYSTEM.

| SECTOR TOTALS** | RESIDENTIAL | COMMERCIAL | INDUSTRIAL |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| CUSTOMER QTY | 533 | 32 | 7 |
| GENERATOR* QTY | 625 | 66 | 53 |
| TTL CAPACITY (kW) | 3026.51 | 319.54 | 286.20 |

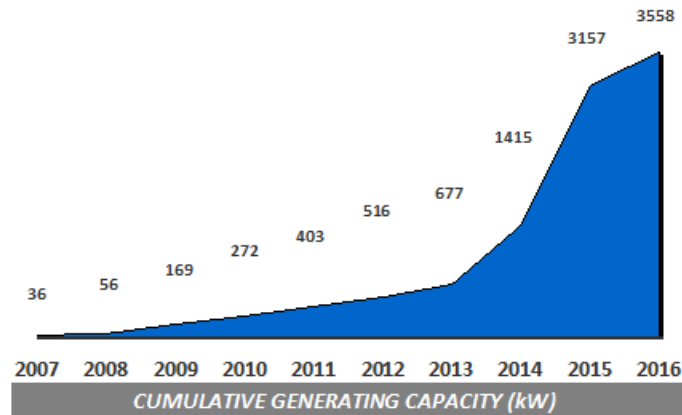
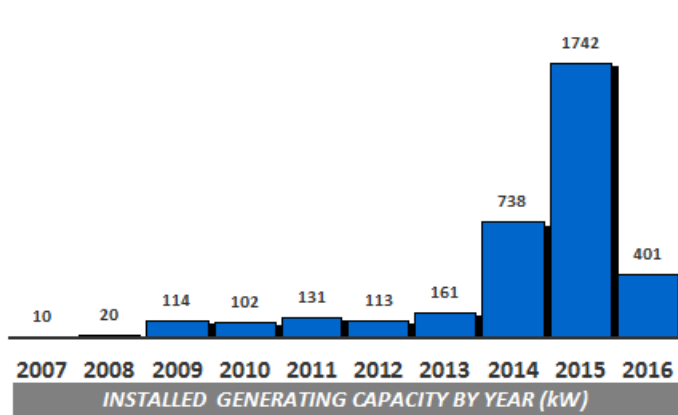
* GENERATOR QTY IS EQUAL TO THE NUMBER OF INVERTERS PER SYSTEM.

** INCLUDES JOBS IN THE PIPELINE.

| YEARLY ACTIVITY | PREVIOUS | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | TOTAL | PIPELINE** | TOTAL |
|-------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|----------|------------|----------|
| CUSTOMER QTY | 21 | 8 | 9 | 31 | 33 | 37 | 123 | 234 | 63 | 559 | 13 | 572 |
| GENERATOR* QTY | 27 | 24 | 19 | 35 | 40 | 41 | 181 | 295 | 67 | 729 | 15 | 744 |
| TTL CAPACITY (kW) | 55.69 | 113.74 | 102.09 | 131.48 | 112.83 | 161.11 | 738.02 | 1742.50 | 400.96 | 3,558.40 | 73.85 | 3,632.25 |

* GENERATOR QTY IS EQUAL TO THE NUMBER OF INVERTERS PER SYSTEM.

** PIPELINE CONSISTS OF SYSTEMS ENTERED INTO THE DATABASE BUT NOT YET INSTALLED.



Generator Totals by Sector

INSTALLED NET-METERED GENERATOR AC CAPACITY

AS OF 9/22/2016 @ 3:27:53 PM

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| RESIDENTIAL | 3056.48 kW |
| Photo Voltaic | 3042.58 kW |
| Wind | 12.7 kW |
| Engine Generator | 1.2 kW |
| COMMERCIAL | 288.22 kW |
| Photo Voltaic | 286.47 kW |
| Wind | 1.75 kW |
| INDUSTRIAL | 284.6 kW |
| Photo Voltaic | 284.6 kW |
| TOTAL | 3629.3 kW |
| CUMULATIVE GENERATING CAPACITY CAP | 70 % |
| APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF AVAILABLE PROJECTS | 224 |
| 1996 Peak Demand x 0.5% (1033MW x .005 = 5.165MW) | |

Made in WA
Solar Equipment Manufacturers

OutBack Power Technologies

- Premier developer of off-grid and grid hybrid power conversion systems for renewable & energy systems
- Based in Arlington, Washington USA since founding in 2001
- International brand & product quality recognition



ISO 9001
QMI-SAI Global



Midnite
SOLAR, inc



MAGNUM
MAGNUM
E N E R G Y



PureSolar, Inc.

Approved by the Department of
Revenue as manufactured in WA

Passed ANSI/UL 1703 Third Edition

Available Now.



275-295W

2MM GLASS-ON-GLASS

4 BUS BAR

HIGH-EFFICIENCY MONO CELLS

TIGO TS4 SMART ELECTRONICS

18% MAX EFFICIENCY

ZERO PID ENCAPSULANT

12-YR PRODUCT WARRANTY

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RECSiLICON

Moses Lake silicon plant to shut down due to ongoing trade war with China over solar panels

Feb 9, 2016, 7:01am PST

Feb 9, 2016



REC Silicon is shutting down its production plant in Moses Lake.

REC Silicon will shut down its Moses Lake plant this month due in part to an ongoing trade dispute between China and the United States.

The company said it would shut down two units at the Moses Lake plant, which makes solar-grade silicon for the solar panel industry, until June.

The plant won't immediately layoff any of the 400 employees. The [Columbia Basin Herald reports](#) that those employees will be shifted to maintenance and repair work but the company also said in a release that restarting the units was "dependent on the ongoing negotiations towards a resolution in the solar trade war and the general market development outside China."

May 5, 2016

REC Silicon to resume production in Moses Lake this month

Story

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Posted: Thursday, May 5, 2016 11:34 am

By Ryan Minnerly |  0 comments



REC Silicon/courtesy photo

REC Silicon

REC Silicon will restart production at its Moses Lake plant later this month.

MOSES LAKE — REC Silicon announced this week that it will restart production of solar-grade polysilicon at its Moses Lake plant later this month.

According to the announcement, the company will restart its Silane III unit and half-rate production, and the Silane IV unit will restart along with full-rate production in June. The company also announced that the maintenance work that has been completed since production at the Moses Lake plant was curtailed earlier this year “should allow us to run the FBR (Fluid Bed Reactor) unit as well as Silane III and IV for two years without an extended outage,” the announcement states.

REC Silicon stopped production on the Silane III unit in Moses Lake in July 2015, with expectations that it would resume production in January 2016. However, in February the company shuttered the rest of its production and extended the shutdown of Silane III. The moves were made in response to impacts from the ongoing trade dispute between the U.S. and China regarding duties charged on the polysilicon material, which is used in solar panels.

The trade disagreement involves tariffs imposed by China on U.S.-made polysilicon imports, to the tune of 57 percent, according to a previous Herald report. The duty is reportedly a response to U.S. duties imposed on Chinese-made solar panels. The dispute has been ongoing for several years, but REC Silicon had previously been able



Solar Washington

Advancing Solar Energy in Washington State

David Nicol

425-248-3626

dnicol@solarwa.org