Economics of **Behind the Meter On-Farm Solar** Electric Systems (May 2023)



• F. John Hay (Extension Educator – Energy)

IN OUR GRIT, OUR GLORY...

Utility Scale Solar: Physics and Function

Utility Scale: Grid Scale +++ $\overline{\mathcal{N}}$ 111 <u>88</u> \$ Ð Distributed "behind the meter" Meter ~ ∕₹

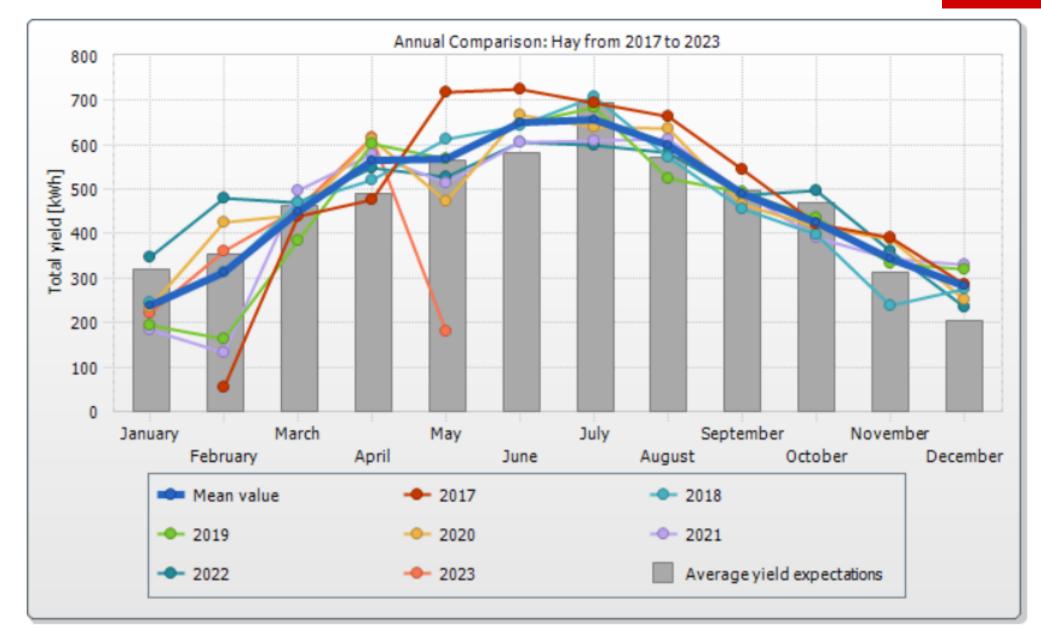
Why Solar?

Residential or Business System	Community Solar Purchase
Pros:	Pros:
Green energy Tax credit Depreciation (businesses) Marketing Ongoing savings Cons: Initial cost of system O&M May not regain investment if you move	 Green energy Can participate even without place to install Sell it back if you move No O&M Little to no risk Cons: No tax credit (maybe) Not at your location for marketing purposes

Table 1. Emissions by Type of Electrical Generation									
Carbon Dioxide Emissions of Electrical Generation Systems									
Generation Type	Emission Rate (g CO ₂ /kWh)								
Coal, Steam generator	940 ^a - 960.6 ^b								
Natural Gas, Combustion Turbine	604.2 ^b								
Natural Gas, Combined Cycle	406.6 ^b								
Nebraska's Generation Mix 2017	628 ^c								
Solar PV – utility scale	6- 14 ^{dg}								
Utility Scale Wind	4 - 9.11 ^{efg}								
Nuclear	4 ^g								
Hydro	97 ^g								
Note: Emission rates from electricity generation Rates noted with "a"	from Hong and Slatick. "b" from US DOE Environmental Baseline Report.								

Note: Emission rates from electricity generation. Rates noted with "a" from Hong and Slatick, "b" from US DOE Environmental Baseline Report, "c" from EIA.gov State electricity profiles, "d" from Louwen et al. "e" from Gamaa et al. 2019, and Guezuraga et al., 2012. "g" from Pehl et al., 2017







Steps in Solar PV Process

System Owner

Installer and Electrician

Utility is involved.

- 1. Study electric bills, efficiency
- 2. Solar homework, goals,
- 3. Get quotes, talk to multiple installers and apply for grants
- 4. Contact utility (before signing installation contract)
- 5. Design
- 6. Order solar modules, inverter, mounting
- 7. Building permit
- 8. Structure
- 9. Solar rail mounting
- 10. Solar module (panel) installation

- 11. Electrical permit
- **12.** DC wiring and grounding
- **13.** Inverter installation
- 14. AC wiring
- **15.** Electrical inspection
- 16. Install safety labeling
- 17. Utility agreement
- 18. New meter (Utility site inspection)
- 19. Turn it on! (owner and installer)
- 20. Online Monitoring (owner and installer)

Gross System Cost: \$/Watt x Watt Capacity





Solar Production



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Value of Electricity

5 kW Solar Array

- Gross System Cost: 5000 Watts X \$3/Watt = \$15,000
- Federal Tax Credit (30%) = \$4,500
- Net System Cost: \$10,500
- Production = 7,100 kWh/year X (\$0.0525 to \$0.1025/kWh) = \$575 savings/year
- Payback 15.56 years

Gross System Cost:



Federal Tax Credit: Received at tax time



Depreciation for Businesses

DEPRECIRTION

Other Grants and Incentives:

USDA Rural Energy for America Program







Solar Production

X

Value of Electricity

Operation and Maintenance Insurance Time value of money

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O&M, Insurance, and Inflation = 16.2 years



Federal Tax Credit: Received at tax time



Depreciation for Businesses

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Solar Production

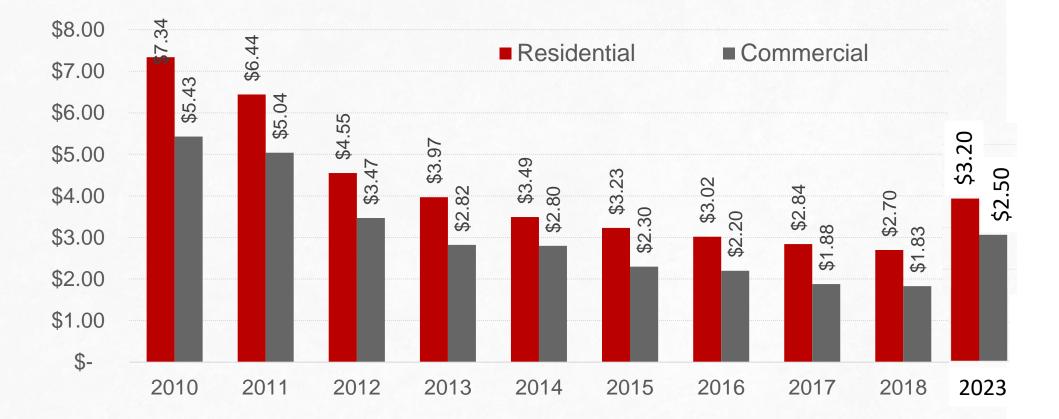


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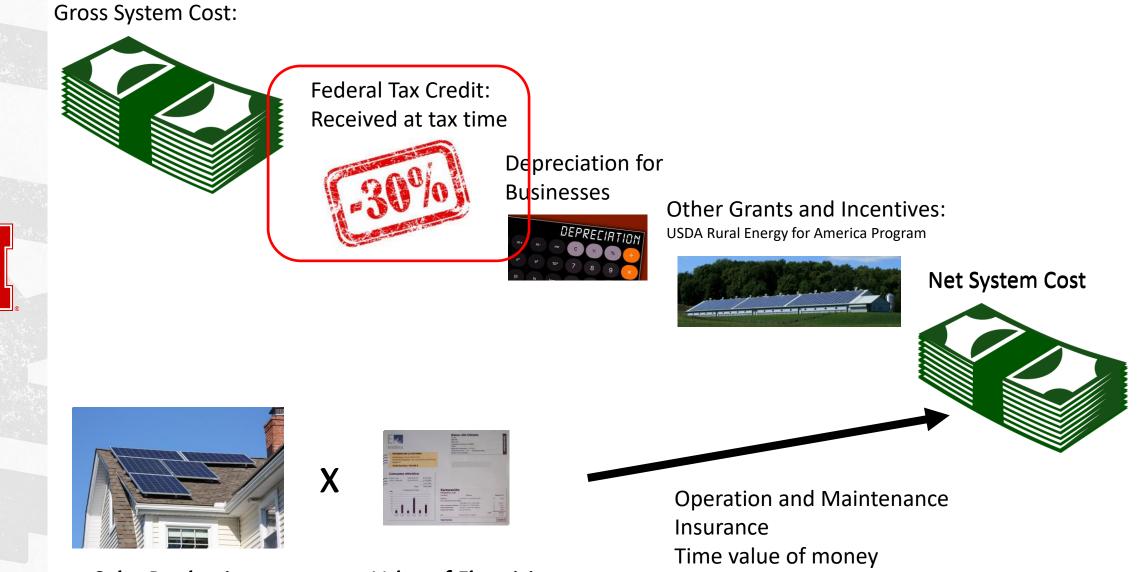
Value of Electricity

Operation and Maintenance Insurance Time value of money

NREL Solar System Installation Cost \$ Per DC/Watt (Inflation Adjusted), Q4 2010–Q1 2018



https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy22osti/82854.pdf



Solar Production

Value of Electricity

Inflation Reduction Act (Renewables)

Investment Tax Credits (ITC) Residential:

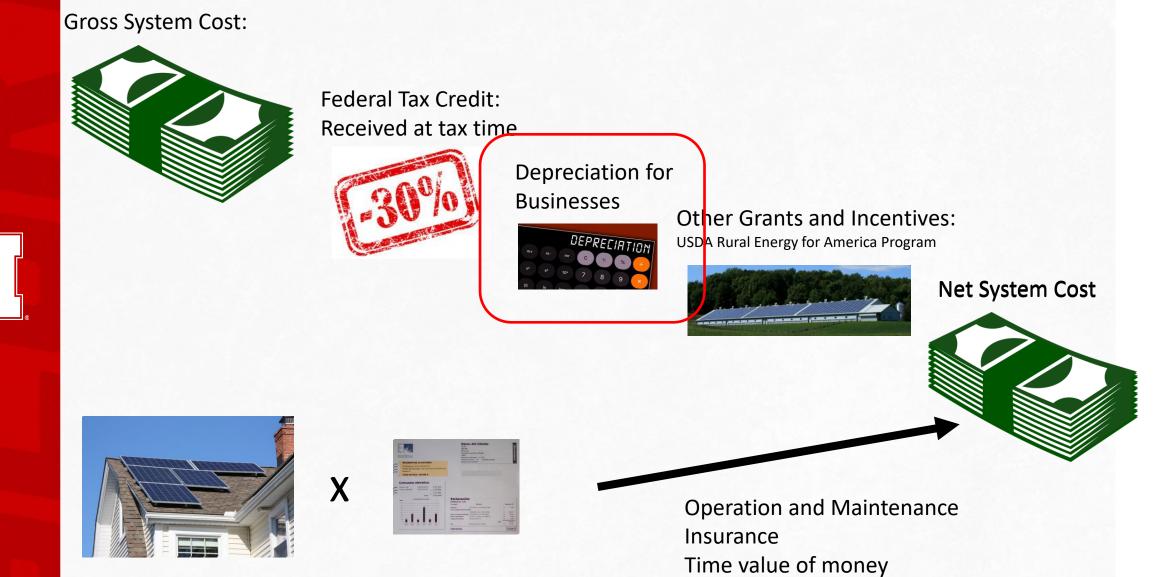
• 30% ITC through 2032

Commercial

 ITC or Production Tax Credit (PTC) through 2025 – after 2025 switching to new tax credit rules

Commercial Renewable Tax Credits Investment tax credit

- Base of 6 percent of a project's cost
 - 30 percent for developers that pay a prevailing wage.
- Additional 10 percent bonuses are available
 - domestically made materials
 - in low-income or fossil fuel-reliant communities.
 - 10% for selling the electricity via community solar to lowincome families – the tax credit could potentially reach 60%.



Solar Production

Value of Electricity

Net System Cost



Federal Tax Credit: Received at tax time



Depreciation for Businesses







Solar Production

X

Value of Electricity

Operation and Maintenance Insurance Time value of money





Rural Energy for America Program: Inflation Reduction Act Changes

Applicable to REAP RES/EEI grant applications received on or after April 1, 2023

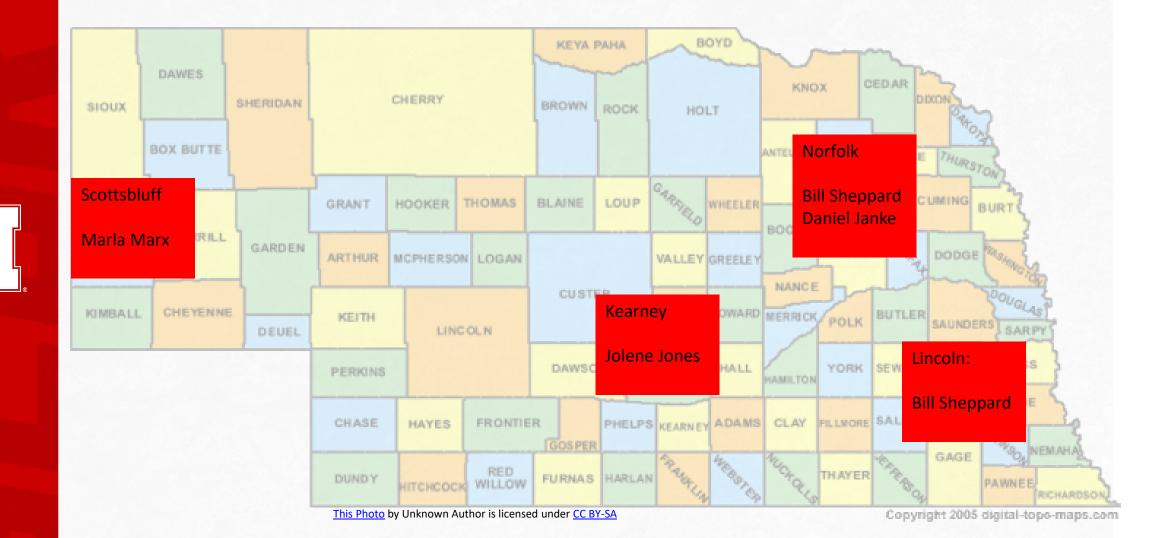
Description of Change	Brief Description
NEW Funding Source: Inflation Re	eduction Act of 2022



Subject	Current Language	Regulation Location	Brief Description of Change
REAP Energy Efficiency Improve	ments and Renewable Energy Systems		
Underutilized Technology		3/31/23 REAP Notice	Applicable to IRA funding only
			Renewable Energy technologies which do not produce greenhouse gas emissions at project level and that make u less than 20% of total grant dollars obligated at the end of the fiscal year (FY) two years previous to current year. (Example, for FY23, FY21 award data is used)
Number of Employees Calculation	Uses preceding 12 months	4280.103 Small Business 3/31/23 REAP Notice	Conforming REAP to SBA calculation of number of employees which has been updated to use preceding 24 months
Application Limits	Applicants may compete one RES and one EEI grant application per fiscal year. Legally formed entities based on tax identification number were viewed as independent applicants	4280.110 (c) 3/31//23 REAP Notice	Maximum grant award applies to all affiliated entities as if they applied as one applicant. Maximum grant assistance to an applicant in a fiscal year is \$1,500,000
Grant Minimums	Minimum RES grant request of \$2,500 Minimum EEI grant request of \$1,500	4280.115 (a) 3/31/23 REAP Notice	Minimum grant request has been changed to a minimum total project cost. Regardless of federal grant share eligible projects must meet the minimum total project costs: RES of \$10,000 and EEI of \$6,000

Subject	Current Language	Regulatory Citation	Brief Description of Change				
REAP Energy Efficiency In	nprovements and Renewable Energy Systems (C	ont'd)					
Federal Grant Share	25 % of Total Eligible Project Costs	4280.115 3/31/23 REAP Notice	 Federal grant share of up to 50% using IRA funding for projects that meet one of the following: Renewable energy systems or retrofits that produce zero greenhouse gas emissions at the project level; Projects located in an Energy Community defined in 26 U.S.C. 45 (b)(11)(B); Energy efficiency improvement projects; Projects proposed by eligible Tribal entities All other projects remain limited to 25% or less feder grant share 				
Scoring	CriteriaPointsEnergy generated/saved/replaced25Previous recipient15Length of payback period15Commitment of matching funds15Environmental benefits5Size of request10Existing business5State Director/Administrator Points10TOTAL POINTS100	4280.121 3/31/23 REAP Notice	Criteria Points Energy generated/saved/replaced 25 Previous recipient 15 Length of payback period 15 Commitment of matching funds 10 Environmental benefits 10 Disadvantaged or distressed community 15 State Director/Administrator Points* 10 TOTAL POINTS 100 *Key priorities now embedded in scoring. See notice.				
Application Windows	October 31 March 31	4280.122 3/31/23 REAP Notice	Announces 6 quarterly application windows. Comple applications <i>compete</i> in the following quarter: Q1 April 1, 2023 - June 30, 2023 Q2 July 1, 2023 - September 30, 2023 Q3 October 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023 Q4 January 2, 2024 - March 31, 2024 Q5 April 1, 2024 - June 30, 2024 Q6 July 1, 2024 - September 30, 2024				

USDA Rural Development Contacts



Net System Cost



Federal Tax Credit: Received at tax time



Depreciation for Businesses







Solar Production

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Value of Electricity

Operation and Maintenance Insurance Time value of money

Gross System Cost:



Federal Tax Credit: Received at tax time



Depreciation for Businesses

DEPRECIRTION

Other Grants and Incentives:

USDA Rural Energy for America Program



Net System Cost



Solar Production



Value of Electricity

Operation and Maintenance Insurance Time value of money

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Production

Sizing your Solar Array

- 1. Solar Array should produce = or less than you use annually (green energy goals)
- 2. Solar should produce < 75% of your annual use (economic return goals)
- 3. Size is based on available space (roof)
- 4. Size is based on budget (how much you have to spend or tax credit appetite)

Gross System Cost:



Federal Tax Credit: Received at tax time



X

Depreciation for Businesses

DEPRECIRTION

Other Grants and Incentives:

USDA Rural Energy for America Program



Net System Cost



Solar Production



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Operation and Maintenance Insurance Time value of money



Rate schedule will determine the value of electricity

Farm Rate Schedule Example

Customer Charge: \$30 per month

Demand Charge: \$0

Energy Charge: \$0.067-\$0.10/kWh

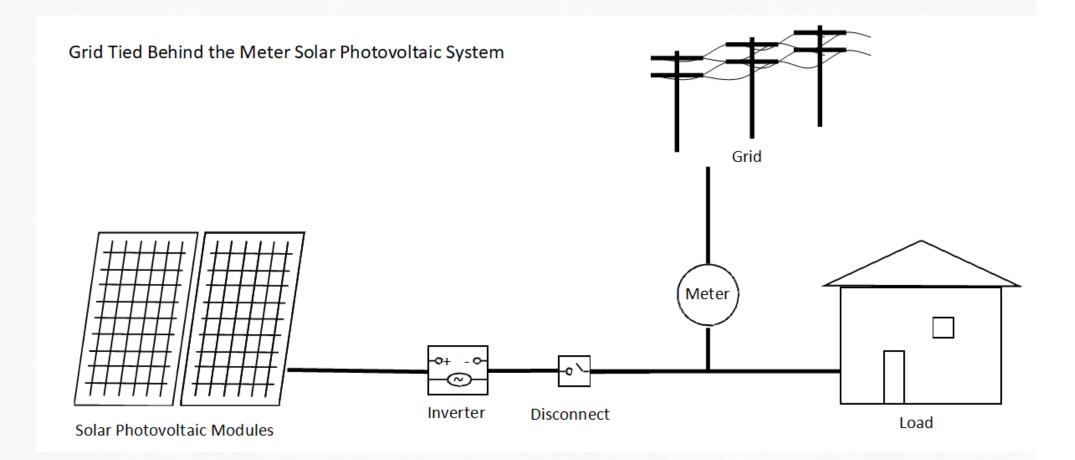
Solar Production Reduces Energy Charges (kWh) and Excess is credited back to the customer based on policy

	12am	1am	2am	3am	4am	5am	6am	7am	8am	9am	10am	11am	12pm	1pm	2pm	3pm	4pm	5pm	6pm	7pm	8pm	9pm	10pm	11pm
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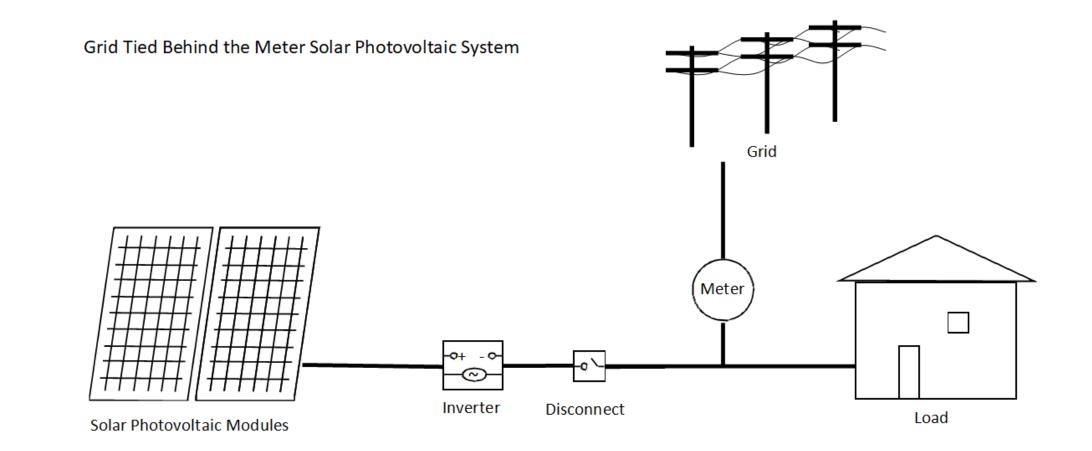
- **Net Metering:** Get retail credit for most of instantaneous electricity that flows to the grid
- **Net Billing:** Get wholesale credit for all instantaneous electricity that flows to the grid
- **Buy All Sell All:** All solar generation is credited at wholesale, all energy use is purchased at retail

	Net Metering	Net Billing	Buy All Sell All
Payback (years)	16.2	19.6	>25 years

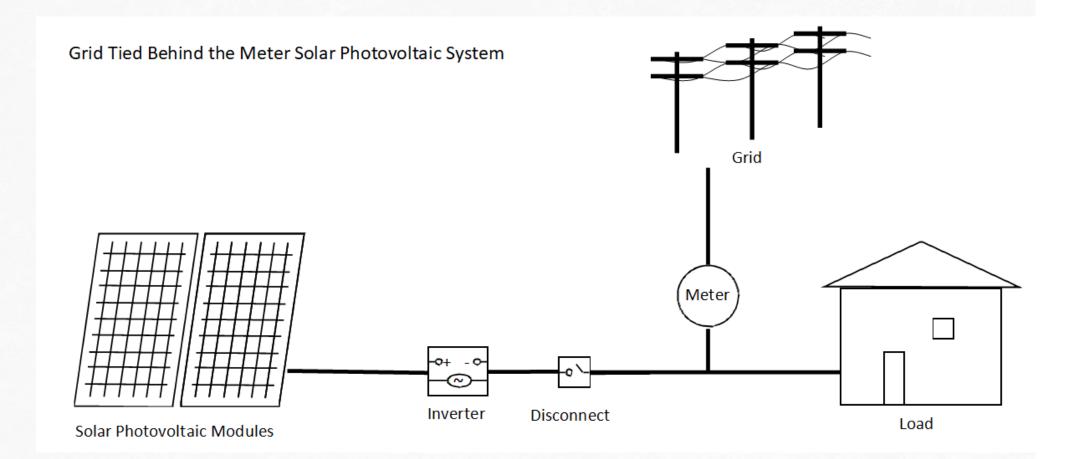
Net Metering



Net Billing



Buy All Sell All



Gross System Cost:



Federal Tax Credit: Received at tax time



Depreciation for Businesses

DEPRECIRTION

Other Grants and Incentives:

USDA Rural Energy for America Program



Net System Cost



Solar Production

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Value of Electricity

Operation and Maintenance Insurance Time value of money

Other Considerations for Financial Analysis

Solar O&M is low but not Zero - Operation and Maintenance

- Monitoring
- Replacement of equipment under warranty
- Panels broken due to accidents, rocks, bullets, kids, stupidity
- Replacement of equipment which fails after warranty (10 years for some inverters 25 years for panels and some inverters)

- Insurance

There may or may not be increase in insurance premiums due to solar installation

- Time Value of Money

- Good analysis will consider that money now is worth more than money in the future
- Cost of capitol (loans)

Gross System Cost:



Federal Tax Credit: Received at tax time



Depreciation for

DEPRECIATION

Businesses

Other Grants and Incentives:

USDA Rural Energy for America Program



Net System Cost



Solar Production



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Operation and Maintenance Insurance Time value of money

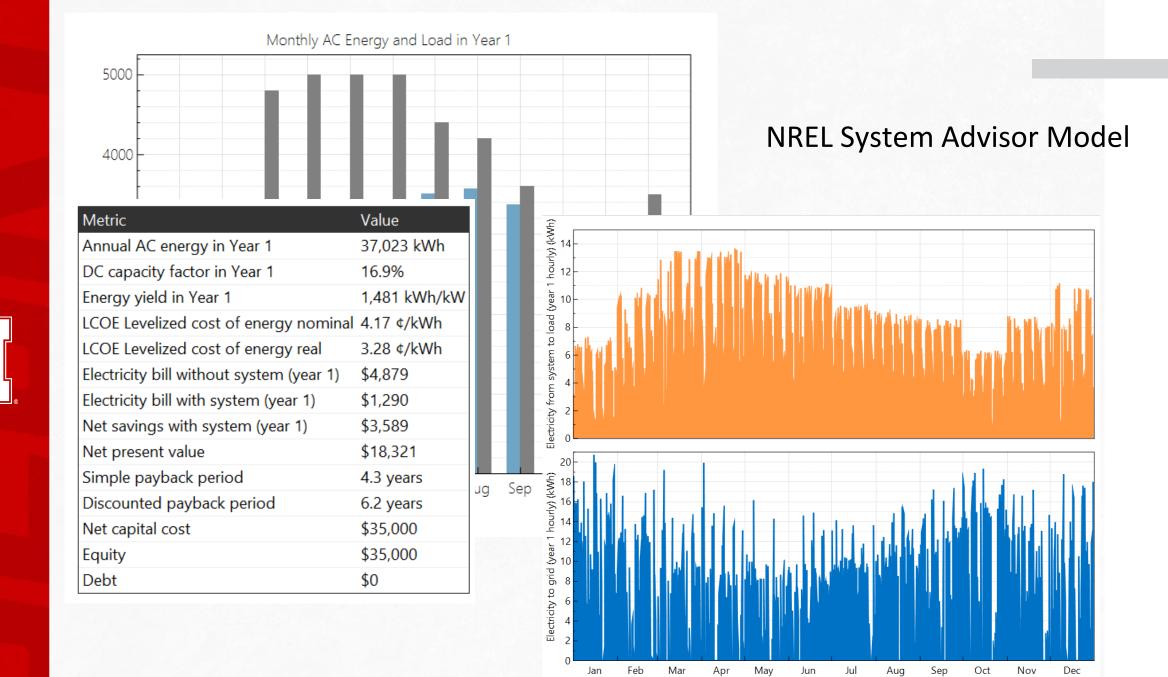
Value of Electricity

Farm Cash Flow Example With USDA REAP Grant **25 kW Solar Array**

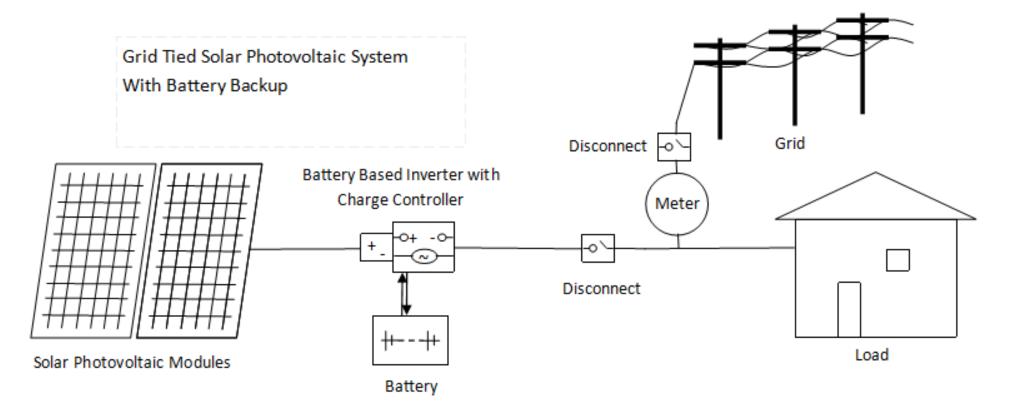
- Gross System Cost: 25,000 Watts X \$2.8/Watt = \$70,000
- Federal Tax Credit (30%) = -\$21,000
- USDA REAP = \$27,000 after taxes
- Net System Cost: \$22,000
- Depreciation: -\$14,000
- Production = 34,000 kWh/year X (\$0.09 to \$0.105/kWh) = \$2,500 savings/year
- O&M, Insurance, Inflation
- Simple Payback 12.5 years

Farm Cash Flow Example With USDA REAP Grant **25 kW Solar Array**

- Gross System Cost: 25,000 Watts X \$2.8/Watt = \$70,000
- Federal Tax Credit (30%) = -\$21,000
- USDA REAP = -\$27,000 after taxes
- Net System Cost: \$22,000
- Depreciation: -\$14,000
- Production = 34,000 kWh/year X (\$0.09 to \$0.105/kWh) = \$2,500 savings/year
- O&M, Insurance, Inflation
- Simple Payback 4.3 years

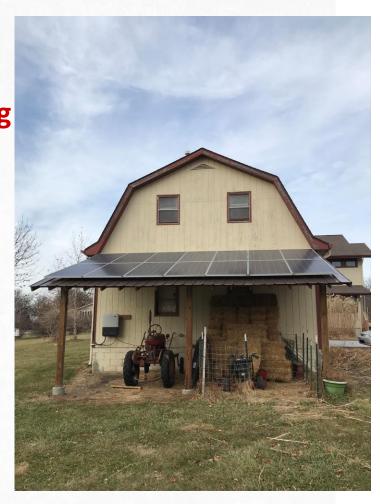


Distributed Solar with Battery Backup

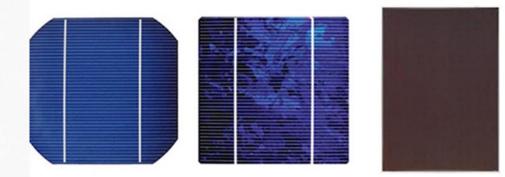


Contact me for Questions

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Silicon Solar Cells



Other Chemistries

- Cadmium telluride (CdTe)
- Amorphous silicon (a-Si)
- Copper indium gallium selenide (CIGS)

	Mono	Poly	Thin Film
Efficiency	Up to 20+ %	~16%	Up to 12%
Life span (years to reach 80% capacity)	25-30 years	25-30 years	<20 years
Manufacturing costs	High	Moderately High	Low

Microinverters (one small inverter under each panel)

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String Inverter (many panels in a string into one inverter)

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Frontas