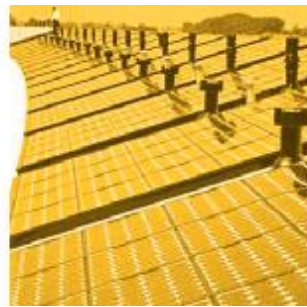


RENEWABLE ENERGY



SOLAR ENERGY IN A TIME OF POLICY, REGULATORY, and FINANCIAL UNCERTAINTY



— Overview

- • Review three market challenges:
 - Look at ‘first step’ on CO₂ control. A corrected ‘wedge’.
 - Solar ‘market’ is really multiple sub-markets.
 - Future - Solar progress requires a successful innovation policy.

— Market Size: Renewable Generation

- • Stabilization wedge approach. Pacala and Socolow call for 2 million MW of solar or wind for one wedge.
- Correction shows one wedge requires removing 15 million tons of carbon per year.
- Requires approximately 18,500 MW per year.
- Ten year program means \$150 billion capital investment.

— Market Structure

- Market ranges from distributed to grid parity projects.

Basic Equation:

- i $(\text{CapEx}) \times (\text{CRF}) - (\text{Annual Production}) \times (\text{Rate}) > < 0$
- i Where CapEx = Installed Cost - Subsidy, e.g. watt buydown, ITC, other. Tie public payment to CO2 avoidance.
- i $\text{CRF} = (\text{debt/Equity leverage}), \text{Debt Interest Rate}.$
- i Rate = PPA, net metering, other. Rate will reflect position in grid.



— Innovation

- The competitive advantage of solar is its ability for rapid technology innovation.
- Successful innovation requires a transmission belt to take basic science to lab prototype to initial commercial scale up to market participant.
- Successful innovation requires a workable, efficient, permanent commercialization policy. The DOE Loan Guarantee needs shock therapy.
- Portfolio standards pose costly non-transparent impediments. A limited feed-in tariff for 'significant commercialization efforts' should be explored.

