

# Clean Energy Opportunities for Missouri Utilities

# Overview

1. Clean Energy tax credits
2. Energy communities
3. All source RFPs
4. Upcoming federal rules



*Photo courtesy of Henrik Kam*

# Clean Energy Production and Investment Tax Credits

# Clean Energy Production and Investment Tax Credit

- Congress extended and expanded existing PTC and ITC through Dec. 2024 and new tech - neutral Clean Energy Production and Investment credits take effect in Jan. 2025
- What's the amount of ITC? 30% if [labor requirements](#) are met.
- What's the amount of PTC? \$27.50 MWhr if [labor requirements](#) are met (2023 value, will be adjusted for inflation)
- Non - Profit Utilities Receive “Direct Pay” Amounts of Comparable Value.



*Photo by Dennis Schroeder, National Renewable Energy Laboratory*

# Clean Energy Production and Investment Tax Credit

## Stackable credits:

- Domestic Content - 10% increase of PTC or ITC
- “Energy Community” - 10% increase of PTC or ITC

Strategically placed clean energy project using domestic materials can get up to **50%** ITC or comparable PTC.



*Photo by Dennis Schroeder, National Renewable Energy Laboratory*

# New ERA Program

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Empowering Rural America

## \$9.7 billion in IRA Section 22004

Broad financial assistance

- Loans, refinancing
- Forgivable loans
- **Grants** (up to \$970 million, 3:1 match requirement)

Clean energy focused

- **Purchase of renewable energy systems**
- Zero emissions systems and carbon capture
- Improve efficiency of generation or transmission

Outcome oriented

- **Achieve greatest emissions reductions**
- Long-term resilience, reliability, and affordability

Near Term

- **Funds must be dispersed by September 30, 2031**



# Energy Communities



# Energy Communities



Energy Communities are defined by the IRA as *any* of the following criteria:

- a. Brownfields
- b. Census tracts or adjoining census tracts where:
  - i. A coal mine has closed after 12/31/99, or
  - ii. A coal-fired electric generating **unit** has been retired anytime after 12/31/09
- c. Census statistical areas that have significant fossil fuel employment *and* unemployment rates above the national average
  - i. Also applies to areas with high fossil fuel employment after Dec 31, 1999
  - ii. Fossil fuel employment: areas that have significant employment related to the extraction, processing, transport, or storage of coal, oil, or natural gas

**LEGEND**

**Coal Closure Energy Communities**

Symbol

-  Census tract with a coal closure
-  Directly adjoins a tract with a coal closure

**MSA/Non-MSAs that meet the Fossil Fuel Employment 0.17% Threshold**

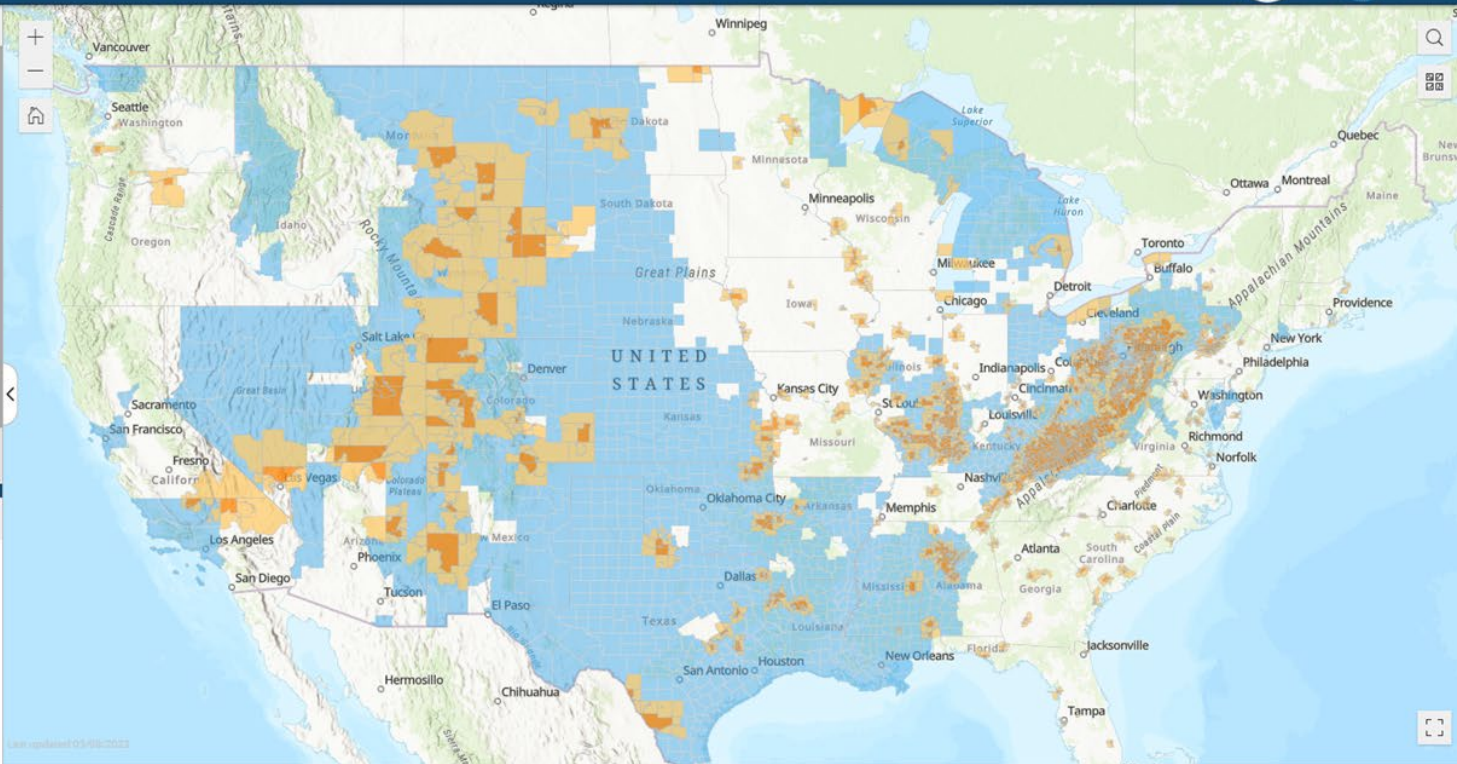
MSAs/non-MSAs that meet Fossil Fuel Employment (FFE) threshold of 0.17 percent

**MSAs/non-MSAs that meet both the FFE threshold and the unemployment rate requirement (NOT YET DETERMINED)**

MSAs/non-MSAs that meet both the FFE

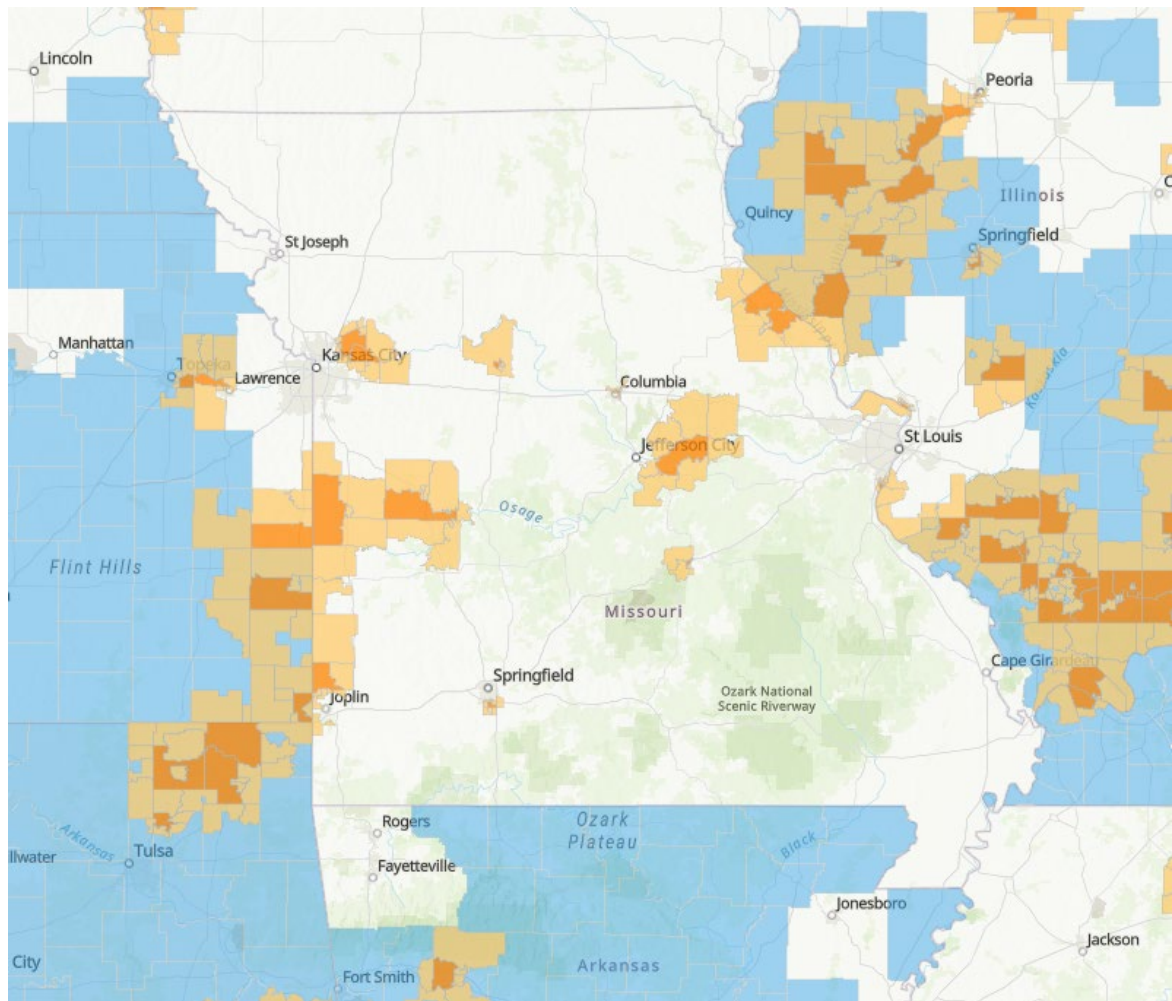
**MAP LAYERS**

- Coal Closure Energy Communities ...
- MSA/Non-MSAs that meet the Fossil Fuel Employment 0.17% Threshold ...
- MSAs/non-MSAs that meet both the FFE threshold and the unemployment rate requirement (NOT YET DETERMINED) ...



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Esrri, USGS | Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA | U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL), Interagency Working Group (IWG) on Coal & Power Plant Communities & Economic Revitalization, ... Powered by Esri



### Location of Missouri Brownfield Sites (10/31/17)

NEBRASKA

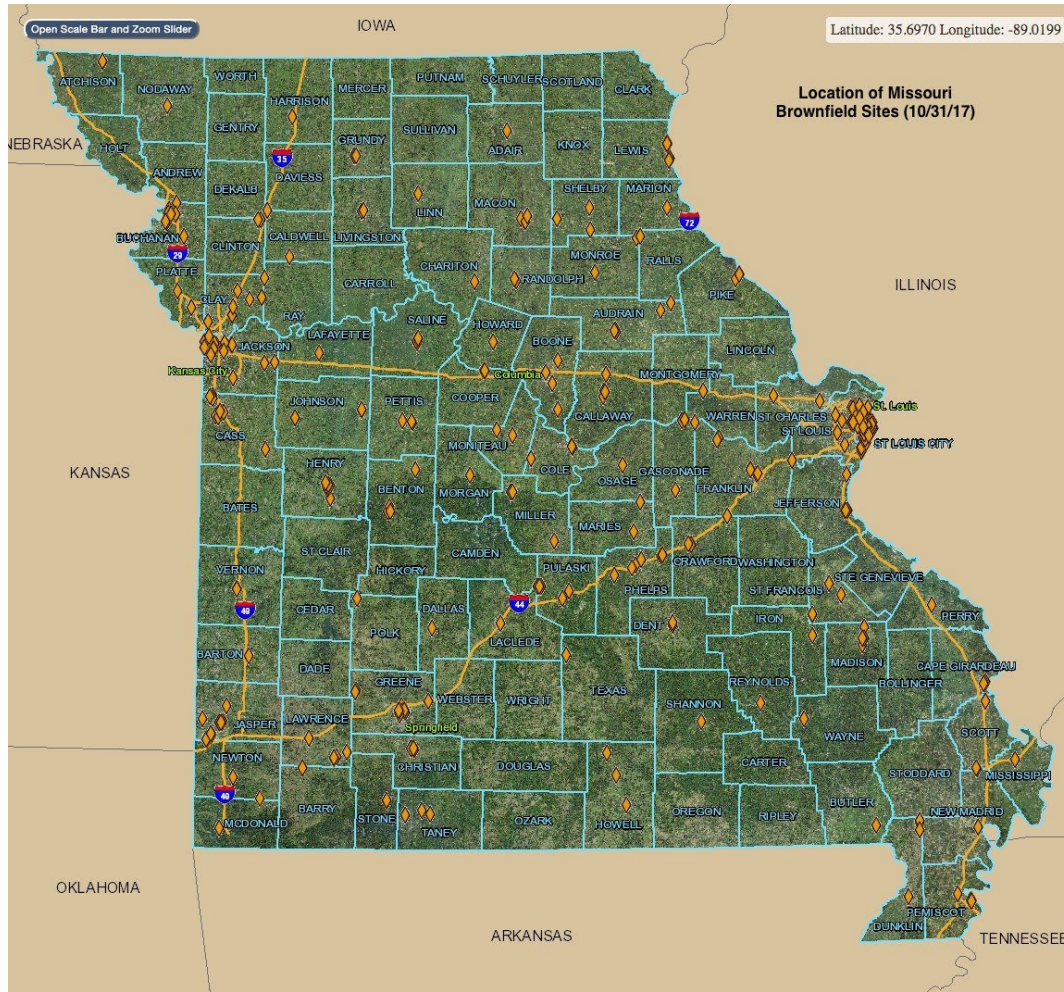
ILLINOIS

KANSAS

OKLAHOMA

ARKANSAS

TENNESSEE



# All Source RFPs

# All Source RFPs - a neutral path to the best resources

- Demonstrates current, accurate prices in a fluctuating market
- Removes biases and assumptions for internal utility planning to find the **lowest-cost** systems
- Allows for all solutions regardless of technology and size (over a certain minimum)
  - Allows smaller resources to compete as a piece of the total need

## All Source RFPs - a neutral path to the best resources

NIPSCO quote:

[In] Indiana, the Northern Indiana Public Service Company, or Nipsco, opened bidding to outside energy developers and found that adding a mix of wind, solar and batteries would be cheaper than building a new gas plant to replace its retiring coal units. **“We were surprised by that,”** said Joe Hamrock, the chief executive of the company that owns the Nipsco. **“Renewables in our particular situation were far more competitive than we realized.”**

Indiana Utility Commission endorsement (IURC CAUSE NO. 45196):

" NIPSCO utilized an **array of best practices, including conducting an all-source RFP** to inform model inputs, which gave NIPSCO an unusual level of credibility from which to forecast the cost of utility scale, supply-side resources."

# Federal Environmental Rules



# New and upcoming Federal Rule Updates:

- Good Neighbor Plan
  - The final **Good Neighbor Plan** addresses dangerous smog pollution using a combination of approaches proven to limit a key ingredient in smog: ozone season emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx). EPA based the pollution reductions in the rule on NOx controls that two thirds of coal-fired power plants already have, but often fail to use effectively.
  - Published in March 2023
- PM2.5 - Soot
  - EPA recently closed the comment period on proposed updates to the PM2.5 NAAQS (soot). The current annual standard is set at 12 micrograms per cubic meter and 24-hour standard is set at 35 micrograms per cubic meter.
  - EPA is considering an updated standard of 9-11 micrograms per cubic meter and no changes to the 24-hour standard.
- Regional Haze
  - In August 2022, the EPA [issued notices](#) to fifteen states—including Missouri—that failed to submit plans to reduce regional haze pollution required by the Clean Air Act. Regional Haze plans should require pollution reductions from large industrial sources like coal plants, oil refineries, and gas facilities that contribute to haze at [90 percent](#) of our national parks and wilderness areas.
- Proposed Mercury and Toxics Standard
  - April 3rd of 2023, the EPA proposed strengthening the existing MATS rule. The strengthened rule will require electrostatic precipitators and baghouses to control particulate matter. Costs may be significant for utilities.

Questions?