Procuring and Implementing Solar Projects on Public Buildings
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Kim Owens & Craig Schultz, ICF International

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What is TAP?

DOE’s Technical Assistance Program (TAP) supports the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program (EECBG) and the State Energy Program (SEP) by providing state, local, and tribal officials the tools and resources needed to implement successful and sustainable clean energy programs.
How Can TAP Help You?

TAP offers:

• One-on-one assistance
• Extensive online resource library, including:
  ➢ Webinars
  ➢ Events calendar
  ➢ TAP Blog
  ➢ Best practices and project resources
• Facilitation of peer exchange

On topics including:

• Energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies
• Program design and implementation
• Financing
• Performance contracting
• State and local capacity building
The TAP Blog

Provides a platform for state, local, and tribal government officials and DOE’s network of technical and programmatic experts to connect and share best practices on a variety of topics.

Access the TAP Blog!
http://www.eereblogs.energy.gov/tap/
Accessing TAP Resources

We encourage you to:

1) Explore our online resources via the Solution Center

2) Submit a request via the Technical Assistance Center

3) Ask questions via our call center at 1-877-337-3827 or email us at solutioncenter@ee.doe.gov
AUDIENCE
EECBG and SEP grantees that seek guidance on procuring and implementing current and future Solar PV or Solar Water Heating (SWH) projects on public buildings

GOALS
• Outline good practices for PV & SWH RFP process
• Describe how to avoid 5 common PV & SWH pitfalls
• Illustrate practices and pitfalls with a case study
• Direct audience to helpful tools & resources to support solar procurement & implementation
Good Practices for a Solar RFP

• Start the RFP process with the end of the tunnel in mind
  (1) Involve necessary internal stakeholders/departments
  (2) Develop bid weights according to agency priorities
  (3) First do no harm: roofing
  (4) Attempt for broad qualified bidder participation
  (5) Show bidders your site homework
Good Practices for a Solar RFP

• Management of the RFP process
  (6) Apples-to-apples comparisons among bidders
  (7) Require bidder performance in contract for areas such as permitting, utility interconnection, code compliance, construction schedule, warranties, and electricity output
  (8) Establish precedents for future renewable investments
Good Practices for a Solar RFP

- Involving stakeholders/departments
  - Procurement
  - Finance
  - Facilities/engineering
  - Energy/environmental mgmt.
  - Executive
  - Other
Good Practices for a Solar RFP

- First do no harm: roofing
  - Roof age and condition as important determinants of where and how installations are sited
  - Integration with roof warranty
  - Structural analysis/loading limitations
  - NREL solar rooftop optimization tool (forthcoming)
Good Practices for a Solar RFP

• Weighing bids according to agency priorities – no one right way
Solar Pitfall #1: RFP Specs are too Restrictive or too Unstructured

- How the pitfall arises
  - Somebody inside the agency or an advisor indicates that a very specific solar configuration is best
  OR
  - Uncertainty on what to request (especially in regions with little prior solar market activity)

Restrictive:
Extensive details on required technology, layout, improvements/add-ons

Unstructured:
At simplest level, any xx kW system on an agency site
Solar Pitfall #1: RFP Specs are too Restrictive or too Unstructured

Avoid pitfall for solar PV and SWH by proactively deciding what level of RFP specificity best meets your agency’s solar goals, administrative resources, and general procurement practices

- Overly specified bid requirements can drive up costs (dramatically), cause otherwise qualified bidders to walk away, and lead to inefficient systems

- Unstructured bid specifications can create major problems in standardizing bids (making apples-to-apples and publicly justifiable comparisons), impose high administrative costs to agencies, and result in low quality systems

Restrictive:
Extensive details on required technology, layout, improvements/add-ons

Unstructured:
At simplest level, any xx kW system on an agency site
Solar Pitfall #2: Competing Measures of System Efficiency

Avoid pitfall by (a) clarifying which measure(s) will be the basis of your performance decision, (b) focusing on longer-term performance, and (c) requiring that vendors use reliable sources.

• Solar Photovoltaic
  – Installed capacity (kW)
  – Output (kWh)
  – Output efficiency (kWh/kW)
  – Capacity/square foot
  – Output/square foot
  – Effect of degradation: measuring output over 20 years vs. 1 year
  – Reliable & standardized data sources (NREL’s PV Watts & SAM)

• Solar Water Heating
  – Installed capacity
  – Output (BTU/ft² panel)
  – Solar fraction > 0.5
  – Reliable & standardized data sources (SRCC & RETScreen)
Solar Pitfall #3: Finding Enough Qualified Contractors (Bidders)

How to avoid pitfall for Solar PV & Solar Water Heating

- Publicly release solicitation documents
- Allow sufficient time between release and RFP due date
- Places to advertise include: SEIA chapters (www.seia.org), plumbing, electrical, heating and cooling associations
- Find list of contractors on similar projects from other agencies and from public databases (e.g., California Solar Initiative, http://www.californiasolarstatistics.ca.gov/; & NREL’s Open PV, http://openpv.nrel.gov/) or the Utility Solar Water Heating Initiative (USH2O) for SWH.
- Understand industry qualification standards (e.g., Solar contractor license and certifications (NABCEP))
Solar Pitfall #3: Finding Enough Qualified Contractors (Bidders)

Solar Contractor Licensing Requirements

www.dsireusa.org / September 2010

14 states + PR have solar contractor licensing requirements
How to avoid pitfall for Solar PV & Solar Water Heating:

- Consider system warranties linked to rated power output
- Require contractor to provide:
  - Installation and operation and maintenance manuals
  - As-built drawings
  - Onsite training after startup
- Add an option for an annual maintenance contract to ensure continued operation
How to avoid pitfall for Solar PV & Solar Water Heating:

• Insist on at least basic customer monitoring:
  – Inverter kWh displays (PV)
  – Flow meter and temperature sensors for BTUs (SWH)

• Monitoring systems may also include: data acquisition system that allows for remote operation, frequent data collection (< =15 minute intervals), data retention (5 years), integration into building monitoring systems or SCADA, and/or displays at public kiosks and on Internet.

• PV Data: system availability, capacity factor, accumulated output, net metering

• SWH Data: solar BTUs, total BTUs, cumulative gallons of hot water, backup electric consumption

Monitoring is essential for proper operation and optimal performance of the system
Solar America Communities is a U.S. Department of Energy program designed to increase the use and integration of solar energy in communities across the United States.
$10M in Recovery Act funding to support local government innovation and bring successful pilot policies and programs to scale for replication across the nation.

Projects awarded in 17 original partner cities and launched in Spring 2010

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In 2010, DOE expanded the Solar America Cities program to Solar America Communities and initiated actions to begin replicating lessons and results from the original 25 partner cities to communities throughout the United States.

Solar America Communities Outreach Partnership
DOE selected two organizations to lead outreach efforts to local governments across the United States:

• International City-County Management Association (ICMA)
• ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability

ICMA and ICLEI will partner with DOE and other organizations to provide information to communities regarding solar policies and regulations, financial incentives, workforce training, utility and community engagement, and other important topics.
Goal: Provide information on solar best practices to thousands of local governments across the nation

Leverages investment in the original 25 Solar America Cities and distributes lessons learned to other communities

ICMA and ICLEI-led teams will receive $10M over 5 years to conduct outreach. Teams are developing a combined outreach plan and expect to launch activities in early 2011.

Activities will likely include nationwide dissemination of information through newsletters and media coverage, regional conferences, and in person presentations for targeted local governments.
Solar Powering Your Community: A Guide for Local Governments

Provides policy and program descriptions, implementation tips and options, and real life examples in areas of:

- Organizing and strategizing efforts
- Accelerating demand through policies and incentives
- Updating and enforcing local rules and regulations
- Engaging utilities
- Creating jobs and supporting economic development
- Accelerating demand through outreach and education
- Leading by example with installations on government properties

www.solaramericacommunities.energy.gov/resources

Updated guide will be available in December 2010!
Resources on the Solar America Communities Website

Recent publications and tools:
- **Report**: Interconnecting PV to Network Grids
- **Report**: The Impact of Utility Rate Structures on PV System Value – a San Diego Case Study

Upcoming publications and tools:
- Status reports on PACE and Community Solar Financing Models
- **Report**: Assessing Solar Economic Development Opportunities in your City
- **Report**: Streamlining Solar Permitting through Standardized Structural Design
- **PV / SHW Rooftop Optimization Tool**
Other Informational Resources for Solar Procurement

SolarTech: Project Finance Templates and Guidelines

NREL: Power Purchase Agreement Checklist
http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy10osti/46668.pdf

RETScreen International: Clean Energy Project Analysis
http://www.retscreen.net/ang/home.php

NREL: In My Backyard (IMBY) PV System Analysis
http://www.nrel.gov/eis/imby/

This is only a reference list of potentially helpful sources, but is not a DOE endorsement of nor preference for these sources.
Other Informational Resources for Solar Procurement

Vote Solar: Sample Municipal Solar RFPs
http://votesolar.org/?s=SAMPLE+RFP&x=0&y=0

Nat’l Assn. of State Energy Officials (NASEO): ARRA RFP Library
http://www.naseo.org/arra/rfp/index.html

Nat’l Assn. of Counties (NACO): EECBG RFP Library
http://www.naco.org/programs/csd/Pages/EECBGGRFPLibrary.aspx

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The Solar Public Interest Waiver increases the number of solar panels that can be used in a solar project; it permits the use of:

- Domestically-manufactured modules containing foreign-manufactured cells
- Foreign-manufactured modules, when comprised exclusively of domestically-manufactured cells

It also allows grantees to use non-domestic ancillary items (except inverters and batteries):

- Any ancillary items and equipment (including, but not limited to, charge controllers, breakers and fuses, racks, trackers, cables and all otherwise incidental equipment with the exception of inverters and batteries) when utilized in a solar installation involving a U.S. manufactured PV module, or a module manufactured abroad but comprised exclusively of domestically-manufactured cells.
Why Include the Solar Public Interest Waiver in your RFPs?

• Broadens the number of potential bidders, because it lowers the risk and responsibility for contractors

• Makes clear to potential bidders that the Buy American provisions will be enforced - flowing down the Buy American provisions may provide indemnification by contractors later if a mistake is made

• Clarifies what items need to be compliant with the Buy American provisions up-front for accurately priced bids
Milwaukee’s RFP Experience: Third Time’s a Charm

Presented by:
Andrea Luecke
*Milwaukee Shines* Project Manager 2008-2010
www.MilwaukeeShines.com
City of Milwaukee’s Context

Advantages
1. Committed Mayor Tom Barrett
   – Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goal: 7% below 1990 levels by 2012
   – Office of Environmental Sustainability Created 2007
2. We Energies (utility) and Focus on Energy (public benefits fund) rebates
3. Solar America City Designation 2008

Disadvantages/Barriers
1. Low energy costs
2. Older housing stock
3. Shading problems
4. Underdeveloped installer workforce
5. Unclear permitting/codes
6. Time consuming rebate application process
7. General sense that solar doesn’t work
3 RFPs for SWH systems on city firehouses over the course of 3 years!

1st RFP: Fall 2007 – 9 SWH systems
2nd RFP: Spring 2009 – 9 SWH systems
3rd RFP: Spring 2010 – 4 SWH systems
1st RFP: Fall 2007 – 9 SWH installations

Pitfall #1: RFP too specific
(i.e. project overdesigned)
2nd RFP: Spring 2009 – 9 SWH installations

Pitfall #1: RFP too specific
(i.e. cost of structural reinforcements too high)

Pitfall #4: No effective O&M program
(i.e. time and cost of O&M not factored in)
3rd RFP: Spring 2010 – 4 SWH installations on city firehouses

Pitfall #3: Finding enough qualified contractors
Milwaukee Case Study

In the end, it was a team effort. Special thanks to:

- DOE and NREL
- City of Milwaukee DPW and Common Council
- Caleffi Hydronics Solutions
- Midwest Renewable Energy Association
- Milwaukee Solar
Please join us again:

Title: ESPC Pricing and Financing
Date: December 16, 2010
Time: 1:30 – 2:30pm EST

For the most up-to-date information and registration links, please visit the Solution Center webcast page at www.wip.energy.gov/solutioncenter/webcasts
• Questions from webinar attendees
• Please submit electronically