

## **Memorandum in Strong Opposition of A.5713 (Englebright) / S.4178 (Maziarz)**

April 12, 2011

**A.5713 (Englebright) / S.4178 (Maziarz) - AN ACT to amend the public service law and the public authorities law, in relation to the creation of the New York solar industry development and jobs act of 2010 and the procurement of solar renewable energy credits; and providing for the repeal of such provisions upon expiration thereof**

**The Independent Power Producers of New York, Inc. (IPPNY) is a trade association representing companies involved in the development of electric generating facilities, the generation, sale, and marketing of electric power, and the development of natural gas facilities in the State of New York. IPPNY represents almost 75 percent of the electric generating capacity in New York.**

**IPPNY opposes A.5713 / S.4178.** These bills would require utilities, energy service companies, the New York Power Authority (NYPA), and the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) to procure annually solar renewable energy credits (RECs) according to a schedule to be established by the legislation. Among other provisions, the legislation would allow utilities to construct, own, and operate qualified solar energy generation equipment for the purpose of complying with the legislation, as well as to report on RECs associated with that ownership. The bills also would require NYPA and LIPA to report on RECs associated with their respective ownership of qualified solar energy generation equipment. IPPNY is opposed to these provisions of the bills, as they are inconsistent with the foundation of the states policy on restructuring of the electric industry, which applies to the ownership of generation by utilities, as well as by public power authorities.

The adopted 2009 New York State Energy Plan re-affirmed a commitment to the competitive wholesale energy market structure, noting the states preference is for new energy infrastructure to be built by merchant providers reacting to market forces. The document also indicates support for competitively issued solicitations for new capacity from private developers by utilities, NYPA, and LIPA, and the plan does not encourage a role for these entities in the generation business.

Accordingly, the legislation should be amended to delete provisions that refer to utilities, NYPA, and LIPA constructing, operating, and/or owning qualified solar energy generation equipment. IPPNY has supplied such an amendment to the sponsors of the bills; however, our recommended changes still have not been incorporated into the bills.

The state has long-standing policies on the restructuring of and competition within the electric industry and the shift of investment risks away from captive ratepayers to private investors. No evidence exists that utility or public power authority ownership of renewable resources is necessary for the state to meet its renewable energy goals. Indeed, the state is well on its way to meeting its goals without the participation of these entities in the development of new resources.

In its seminal order on competition, the New York State Public Service Commission (PSC) established its policy for the creation of a competitive wholesale generation market. The PSC found that competitors would have a greater incentive to lower costs than utilities would under cost of service regulation. This increased cost-effectiveness by independent power companies would flow to the benefit of New Yorks consumers. The PSC also recognized that the most efficient means of selecting new resources was via the competitive market. Furthermore, the PSC determined that one of the primary benefits of competitive markets is that investment risks shift from captive utility ratepayers to private investors. In the case of a merchant generation facility, the developers shareholders bear the risk of loss, not consumers, and, since they must rely on the market to cover their costs and produce revenue, they are forced to be more efficient. Therefore, not only are independent developers better situated to construct facilities, but they also incur less risk to consumers in the cost over-run area.

The PSC also issued its orders in the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) proceeding and decided against having utilities in the generation ownership business. The Legislature should not overturn the PSCs sound reasoning. Importantly, the PSC recognized the concerns expressed by stakeholders regarding utility ownership of renewable generation and utility participation in the bidding process. The PSC agreed with stakeholder assertions that the retail distributed solar photovoltaic market is demonstrably competitive and that utility involvement in the market is not needed to address any deficiencies. The PSC decided that only market participants will be allowed to submit bids in the competitive solicitations. Furthermore, the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority has seen increasing interest from many developers in its RPS solicitations.

Thus, the state strongly favors utilities and public power authorities not owning or developing generation. Clearly, the state should not reverse its long-standing policy prohibiting utilities and public power authorities from owning and developing generation, because to do so would harm competitive markets and consumers.

**For the reasons stated above, IPPNY respectfully and strongly opposes the passage of A.5713 / S.4178.**