

GRIDLOCKED NO MORE: SOUTH CAROLINA'S ENERGY FREEDOM ACT ENCOURAGES ADDITIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY INVESTMENT

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OVERVIEW

Over the past several years, the southeastern United States has seen an explosion in renewable energy investment. In South Carolina, the legislature, electrical utilities, and power producers have been working together to address renewable energy and potentially volatile utility rates across the state.

The Energy Freedom Act, passed recently by the South Carolina General Assembly (the "General Assembly"), is aimed at addressing renewable energy issues in a way that accurately reflects changes in the energy industry, benefits the customer, and considers the cost and benefits of renewable energy to electric utilities.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Under the new law, the South Carolina Public Service Commission (the "Commission") plays a role in opening up the dialogue between independent power producers and South Carolina electric utilities. In order to do this, the Energy Freedom Act requires the Commission to open a docket to establish electric utilities' standard offers, avoided cost methodologies, form contract power purchase agreements, commitment to sell forms, and other necessary terms. [1]

The Commission has a large amount of discretion to carry out all of these mandates, but the Energy Freedom Act directs that the overall goal of the Commission in so doing is to support South Carolina's clean energy movement.

REGULATING POWER PURCHASE AGREEMENTS

The Energy Freedom Act also regulates electric utilities and their business practices. Under this legislation, an electric utility's power purchase agreements must be commercially reasonable and consistent with the federal Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act. [2]

These new requirements for power purchase agreements are meant to promote competition between South Carolina's power producers in an effort to lower utility rates and give customers better utility options.

RENEWABLE ENERGY AND COMMUNITY SOLAR PROGRAMS

In order to encourage large-scale renewable energy investment by electric utilities, the Energy Freedom Act requires that those utilities file a proposed renewable energy program with the Commission. [3] Once approved by

the Commission, energy customers will be able to participate in these programs on a voluntary basis and negotiate directly with renewable energy suppliers over energy rates. [4]

Additionally, the Energy Freedom Act supports South Carolinians who either (i) do not own their own homes but wish to install solar panels, or (ii) cannot afford the initial upfront investment in renewable energy alternatives by exploring community solar programs. [5] Community solar programs refer to local solar facilities that are jointly owned by members of a community; participating members receive credit on their electricity bills for their share of power produced by the facility. [6] The Commission must open a docket to solicit information from electric utilities about these programs and to review newly proposed programs submitted by utilities. [7]

Investment in renewable energy by utilities and community solar programs will help promote energy efficiency statewide and lower consumers' monthly energy costs. These programs will also encourage independent power producers to help customers down the path to clean energy.

ELECTRIC UTILITY CUSTOMER RIGHTS

While drafting the Energy Freedom Act, the General Assembly found that there was a critical need to increase the rights of electrical utility customers across the state.

Under the new law, every customer now has a right to a rate schedule that gives them the opportunity to engage in cost-saving measures. Additionally, the law requires that electric utilities offer their customers reasonable rate options to help them cut costs. South Carolina customers now also have a right to obtain their electrical usage data in an accessible format. [8]

Practically, these changes are meant to help South Carolina energy customers control their energy usage, reduce their energy bills, and better understand the environmental impact of their energy usage. Thanks to these new rights, customers will have a chance to deploy energy-saving tactics in their everyday lives.

DISTRIBUTED GENERATION AND INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANS

The General Assembly has also laid out its goals of encouraging private investment in energy resources in South Carolina, increasing customer access to energy efficient options, and supporting the growing market for distributed energy resources. [9]

To meet these goals, the new law has amended the definition of "customer-generator" to include owners, operators, and lessees of electrical generation units. [10] Additionally, electric utilities are now required to make full retail rate net energy metering available to all customer-generators that apply for that metering before June 1, 2021. [11]

INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANS

Integrated resource plans are used by electric utilities to forecast annual energy demands and decide how to best meet these demands while providing cost-effective service to customers. [12]

The Energy Freedom Act requires that electric utilities, electric cooperatives, municipally owned electric utilities, and the South Carolina Public Service Authority must each prepare and submit an integrated resource plan. [13] Under the Energy Freedom Act, these plans are also subject to new requirements; for example, each submitted plan must state the utility's projected energy purchased from or produced by a renewable energy resource. [14]

The new requirements for utilities' integrated resource plans will ensure that South Carolina's power producers are taking affirmative steps towards energy efficiency.

CONSTRUCTION OF MAJOR UTILITY FACILITIES

The Energy Freedom Act also establishes that businesses cannot construct a new energy utility facility without first exploring every energy efficient option for creating that facility. [15]

Practically, this provision ensures that independent power producers and electric utilities build the most energy-efficient facilities possible.

TAX INCENTIVES

Notably, the Energy Freedom Act leaves out certain tax incentives that have previously been proposed in the General Assembly.

For example, a bill that came before the General Assembly in February 2017 sought to provide 10-year, 80% property tax reductions for distributed energy and renewable energy resources. [16] This same bill also proposed 25% tax credits for taxpayers who constructed, purchased, or leased solar energy property located on either (i) the Environmental Protection Agency's ("EPA") National Priority List, (ii) priority lists equivalent to the EPA's, (iii) lists certified by the Department of Health and Environmental Control, or (iv) on property owned by Pinewood Site Custodial Trust within South Carolina. [17]

The purpose of those provisions was to reduce property taxes for, and thereby increase investment in, South Carolina's renewable energy projects. That bill stalled in the House Committee on Ways and Means. [18] However, because power producers, South Carolina counties, and the legislature are all working together to explore energy efficiency, eliminating these tax incentives was a concession made by the independent power producers to push the Energy Freedom Act through.

CONCLUSION

After the passage of the Energy Freedom Act, renewable energy companies can expect to find an even friendlier environment for renewable energy in South Carolina. Due to the omission of predetermined tax incentives in the Energy Freedom Act, however, most renewable energy companies developing a project in South Carolina will still want to pursue economic development incentives from the county where the project will be located.

Ultimately, the Energy Freedom Act promotes more competition among South Carolina's power producers and may lead to lower rates and better renewable energy options for consumers.

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NOTES

[1] Energy Freedom Act, Section 1 (amending S.C. Code Ann. § 58-41-20(A)).

[2] Energy Freedom Act, Section 1 (amending S.C. Code Ann. § 58-41-20(B)(2)).

- [3] Energy Freedom Act, Section 1 (amending S.C. Code § 58-41-30(A)).
- [4] Energy Freedom Act, Section 1 (amending S.C. Code § 58-41-30(A)(1)).
- [5] Energy Freedom Act, Section 1 (amending S.C. Code § 58-41-40(A)).
- [6] Solar Energy Industries Association, *Community Solar*, <https://www.seia.org/initiatives/community-solar>.
- [7] Energy Freedom Act, Section 1 (amending S.C. Code § 58-41-40(A)).
- [8] Energy Freedom Act, Section 2 (amending S.C. Code § 58-27-845(B)-(E)).
- [9] Energy Freedom Act, Section 5 (amending S.C. Code § 58-40-20(A)(1)-(2)).
- [10] Energy Freedom Act, Section 3 (amending S.C. Code § 58-40-10(C)(1)-(6)).
- [11] Energy Freedom Act, Section 5 (amending S.C. Code § 58-40-20(C)(1)-(2)).
- [12] Rachel Wilson & Bruce Biewald, *Best Practices in Electric Utility Integrated Resource Planning 2* (June 2013), <https://www.raponline.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/rapsynapse-wilsonbiewald-bestpracticesinirp-2013-jun-21.pdf>.
- [13] Energy Freedom Act, Section 7 (amending S.C. Code § 58-37-40(A)).
- [14] Energy Freedom Act, Section 7 (amending S.C. Code § 58-37-40(B)(1)).
- [15] Energy Freedom Act, Section 9 (amending S.C. Code § 58-33-110(a)).
- [16] S.44, 122nd Sess., Section 1 (S.C. 2017).
- [17] S.44, 122nd Sess., Section 2 (S.C. 2017).
- [18] Andrew Brown, *South Carolina House stalls renewable energy tax breaks that solar advocates wanted, halting bill this year*, POST & COURIER (May 2017), https://www.postandcourier.com/news/south-carolina-house-stalls-renewable-energy-tax-breaks-that-solar/article_da05b1b0-2f3c-11e7-b78f-8f7b1a6c2359.html.

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