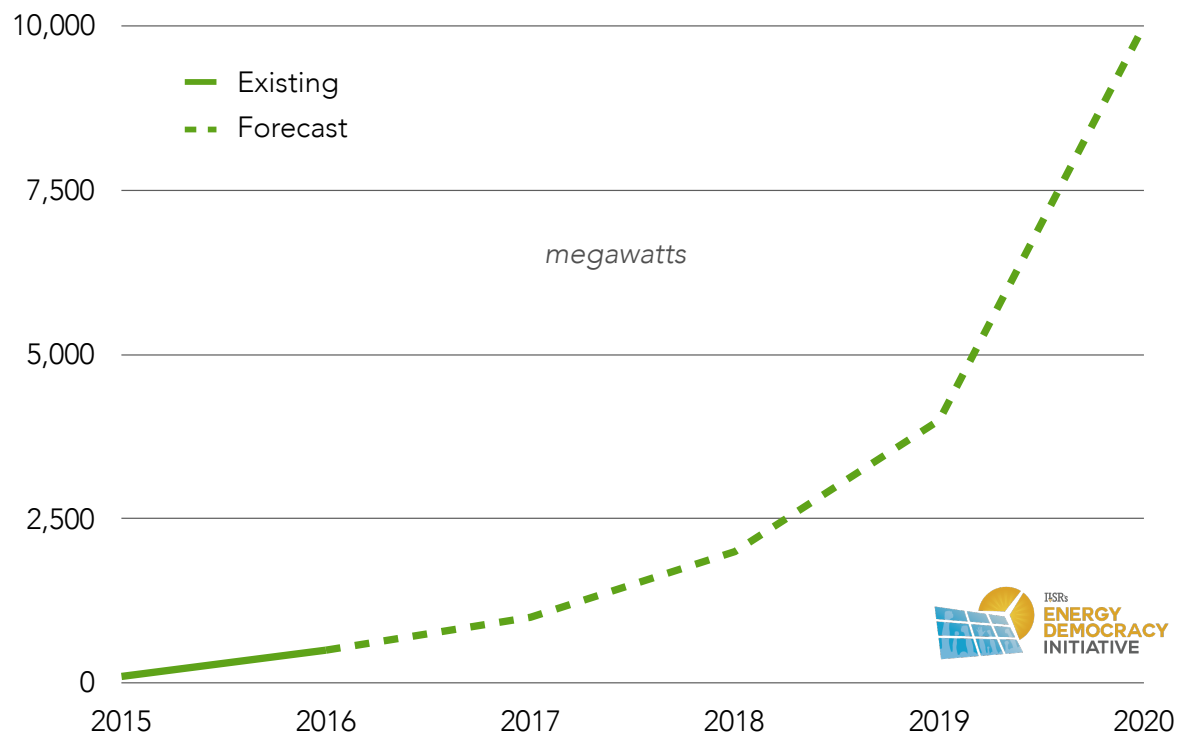


Beyond Sharing – How Communities Can Take Ownership of Renewable Power

Executive Summary

In the past five years, the opportunity for community-based renewable energy has coalesced around “shared solar,” where participants share the electricity output from a nearby solar array in the form of credits on their electricity bill. Some forecasts suggest that shared solar could supply 5-10 gigawatts of new power capacity in the next 5 years.

GROWTH IN COMMUNITY RENEWABLE ENERGY OR JUST SHARED SOLAR?



But shared solar is just a small slice of the community renewable energy opportunity, which could include many other renewable technologies such as wind or geothermal, but also actual community ownership of projects that would allow [greater local capture of economic benefits](#). While shared solar is a model shown to avoid several of the pitfalls typical for community renewable energy, these pitfalls could be bridged to much more broadly expand the opportunity for community renewable energy.

- **State and federal crowd funding laws** have carved out exemptions from securities limitations, although the laws remain substantially complex and compliance is expensive.
- Successful community renewable energy projects have found **third party “tax equity” partners** to provide access to a fraction of the tax incentives, but far less than if they could have captured the incentives themselves. The **long-term phase out of federal renewable energy incentives (and potential substitution of low-cost capital)** may finally address the incentive inequity between community-based and single-party, for-profit projects.
- **Shared solar** typically has third party or utility owners of community-based projects with participation limited to compensation via electric bill credits. In this manner, the third party or utility allows shared solar to overcome the securities and tax incentive barriers. Although proven to be the most replicable, shared solar often requires a sacrifice of community ownership and control. Additionally, some utility-run programs may offer poor payback or be designed to divert customers from individual solar ownership.
- **Cooperatives**, very popular in the grocery and agriculture industry, solve the securities barrier by allowing unlimited fundraising from members and retain economic benefits for member-owners. A promising solution, cooperatives may face the same challenges (i.e. access federal tax incentives) as other community-based institutions.

Exceptional Community Renewable Energy Projects

Despite the barriers, a number of clever entrepreneurs have pulled together community renewable energy projects that combine local, community-scale renewable energy and local ownership. Three examples from the report include:

- A 35-member LLC in University Park Maryland installed a community solar array on a local church
- Nearly 200 Iowa rural residents financed 6 community-owned turbines
- Over 600 South Dakota residents are owners in a 7-turbine wind power project hosted by Basin Electric Cooperative

Cities as “Community”

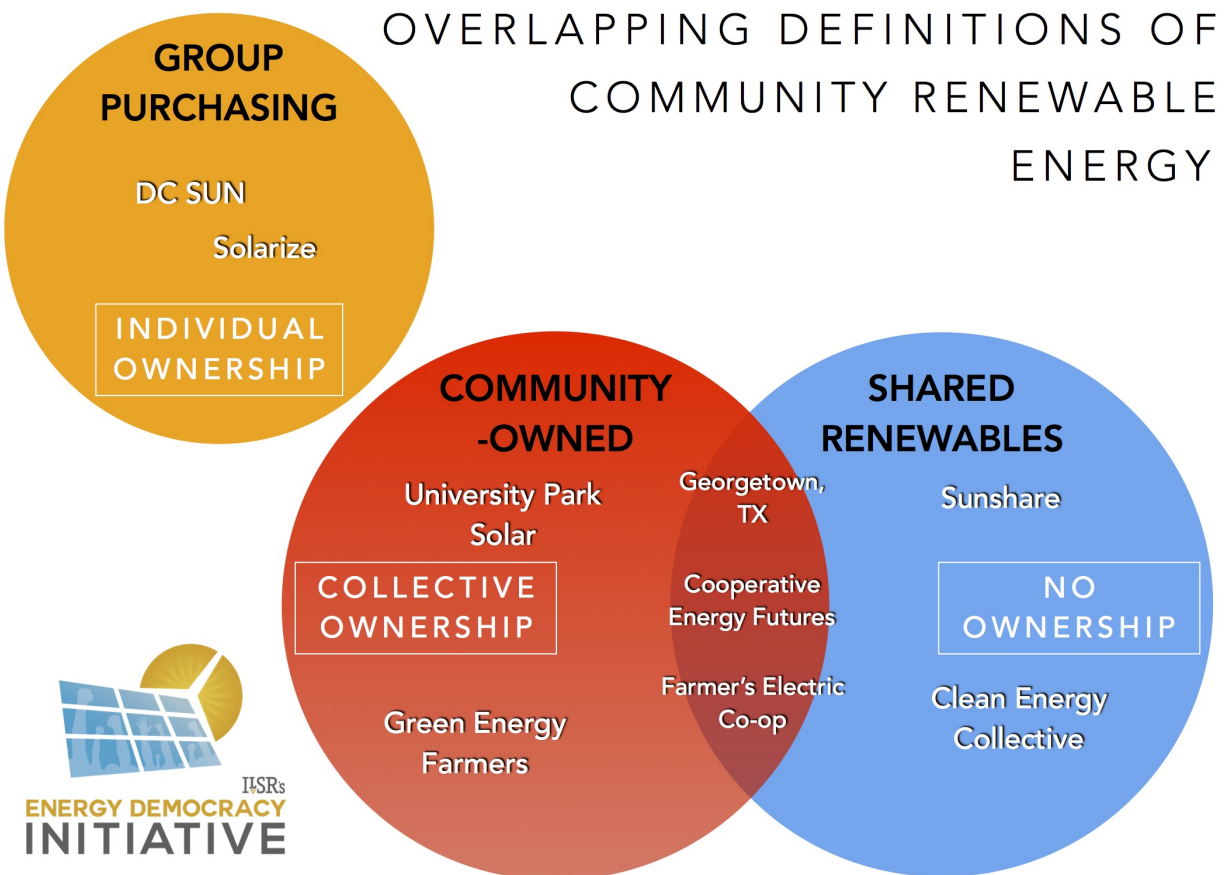
More than 2,000 cities have municipal electric utilities. Cities with municipal utilities like Georgetown or Denton, Texas, have already signed contracts for 70 to 100% renewable electricity. Many more cities have pooled their resources to procure renewable energy in joint ventures. In a few states, municipalities are able to make clean energy procurement a priority via “local energy aggregation,” and two California aggregations, Marin Clean Energy and Sonoma Clean Power, already offer electricity at competitive prices with a higher portion of renewable energy than incumbent utilities.

A Community Renewable Energy Gold Standard

There are four key principles to community renewable energy held in common across most advocates:

1. Tangible benefits for participants
2. Flexibility in ownership structure
3. Additive to other renewable energy policies
4. Access for all

While these principles apply to all community renewable energy, ILSR prioritizes community-owned renewable energy, in particular, for its greater benefits and local control. As is shown below, community-ownership may be distinct from shared solar, or from collective action that supports individual ownership, such as group purchasing. Some examples of the three categories are shown in the full report.



Shared renewables have led the development of community renewable energy and the forecasts for growth because it bypasses two of the most significant barriers, securities regulation and access to tax incentives. But proponents of community renewable energy should look beyond sharing. Ownership allows local decision making about location, hiring, and participation that shared solar may not, and it will require all forms of community renewable energy to make it as ubiquitous in the 21st century as utility ownership was in the 20th century.