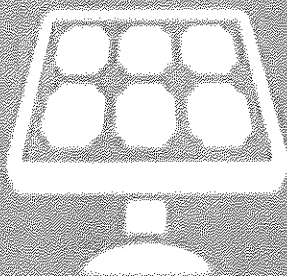


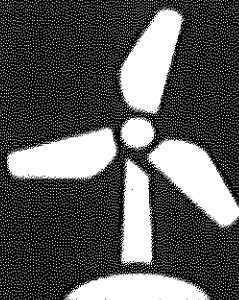
ENERGY
EFFICIENCY



SOLAR



WIND



GEOHERMAL

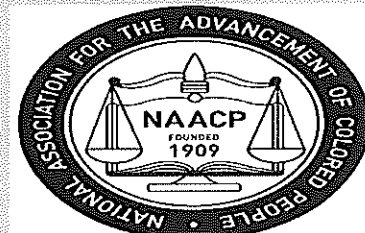


2014

Just Energy Policies: Reducing Pollution and Creating Jobs

UTAH REPORT

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
Environmental and Climate Justice Program
FEBRUARY 2014



Just Energy Policies and Practices

Utah Report on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Policies

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WHY THE NAACP IS STANDING UP FOR JUST ENERGY POLICIES

Since 1909, the NAACP has addressed a vast array of civil rights issues including education, employment, housing, civic engagement, health, and criminal justice. Communities of color nationwide are, and have historically been, beset by human and civil rights violations, including disproportionate exposure to pollution, crime, substandard living conditions and more. African Americans who reside near energy production facilities including coal fired power plants, nuclear power plants, or biomass power plants, are more likely to suffer the negative health impacts of prolonged exposure to smog, lead, asbestos, mercury, arsenic, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and other toxins than any other group of Americans.¹²³⁴

Prolonged exposure, to toxins from these energy production facilities, is tied to birth defects, heart disease, asthma attacks, lung disease, learning difficulties, and even lower property values. Approximately 68% of African Americans live within 30 miles of a coal-fired power plant, which produces the largest proportion of energy compared to any other energy production type. The health conditions associated with exposure to toxins coming from these plants disproportionately affect African Americans. An African American child is three times as likely to be admitted to the hospital and twice more likely to die from an asthma attack than a white American child. Though African Americans are less likely to smoke, they are more likely to die of lung disease than white Americans are.⁵ A 2010 report by the National Research Council (NRC) calculates that particulate matter pollution from U.S. coal-fired power plants is solely responsible for causing approximately 1,530 excess deaths per year. In addition, properties in close proximity to toxic facilities average 15% lower property values.⁶

At the same time, many of the same polluting facilities that affect the daily health and well-being of host communities are major contributors to the greenhouse gases that are driving climate change. Carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions are the leading cause of climate change and coal-fired power generation accounts for 32% of all CO_2 emissions.⁷ Not only do low-income neighborhoods and communities of color suffer more of the direct health, educational, and economic consequences of these facilities, but also devastating natural disasters such as Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy, along with rising food prices and water shortages, harm low-income people and people of color disproportionately partly due to pre-existing vulnerabilities.

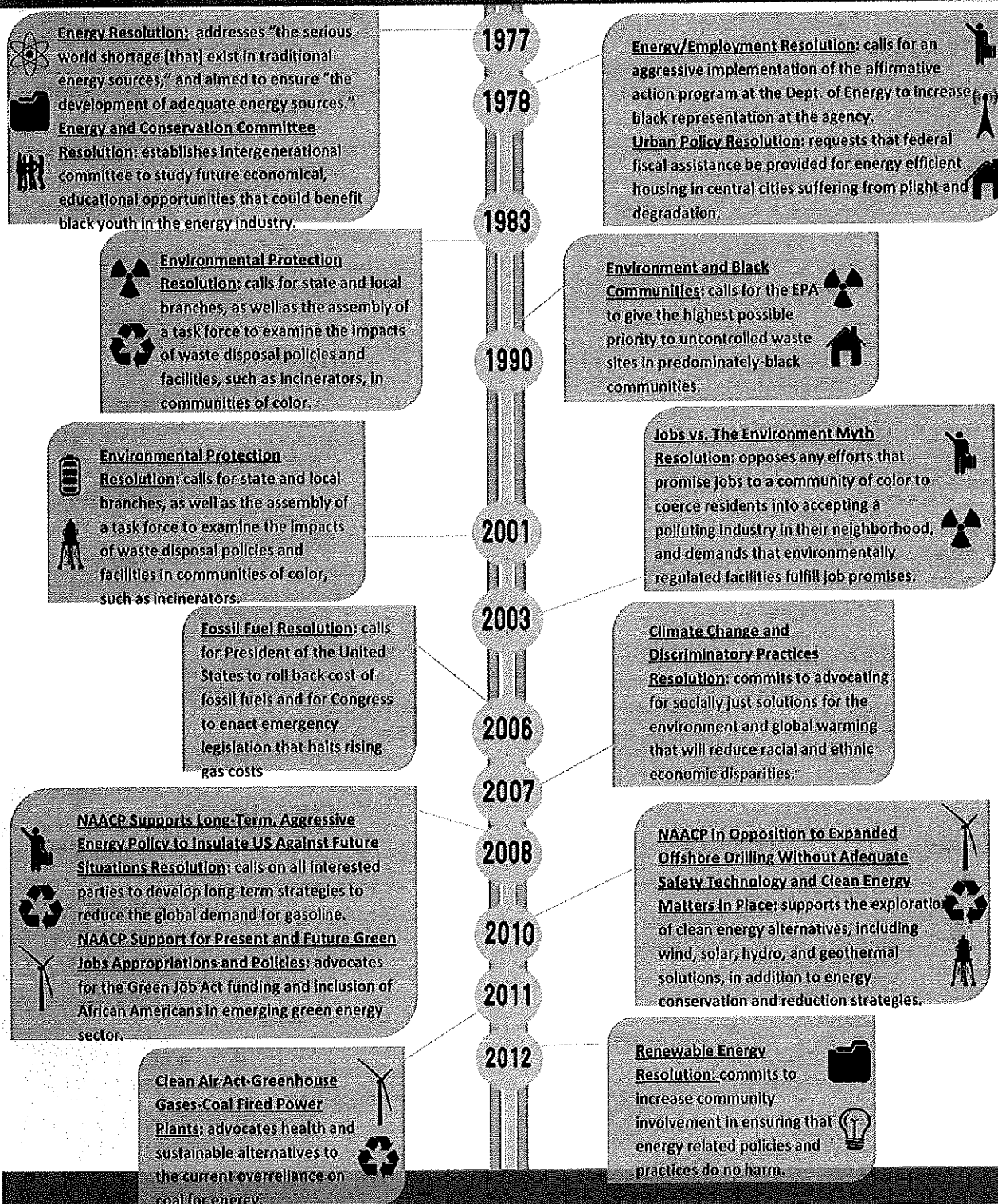
While African Americans are enduring most of the harmful impacts of energy production, they are reaping few of the benefits from the energy sector. According to a 2010 study by the American Association of Blacks in Energy, while African Americans spent \$41 billion on energy in 2009, they only held 1.1% of energy jobs and only gained .01% of the revenue from the energy sector profits.⁸ Therefore, there is both inequity in the incidence of disease and the economic burden for communities of color that host energy production facilities.

African Americans should no longer abide the millstone of the noxious facilities and continue to be overlooked by the energy industry while living in blight. Given that the unemployment rate for African Americans has consistently been nearly twice that of the national average and the average wealth of white Americans is 20 times that of African Americans, it is past time to revolutionize the relationship communities of color have with this multi-billion dollar industry. Leading in a new energy economy serves as pathway out of poor health, poverty and joblessness while establishing a foundation of energy resources and security for generations to come.

The NAACP will continue to build upon its legacy of advocating for equity, economic justice, and environmental justice within the energy sector, especially in the broader context of climate change. The following diagram outlines the NAACP's policy precedence and the foundation for the recommendations we pose to enact change in the energy sector.

NAACP's Just Energy Policy Resolutions

"1977-2012"



WELCOME

In opening this document, you have made a commitment to understand and advance just energy policies and practices. This energy policy compendium will give you the information you need to stand up for a just energy future. The rapid depletion of Earth's non-renewable resources coincides with increased energy consumption in the United States. With a growing understanding of the harmful impact of fossil fuel-based energy production on communities of color and low income communities, it is more important now than ever before that our communities take a stand to move our country to an energy efficient and clean energy future. Our intention in creating this compendium is that it will serve as a resource and will spur states to make sure their energy policies protect communities from harmful energy production processes while simultaneously providing equitable access to economic opportunities in energy efficiency and clean energy.

Focal Policies

The Just Energy Policies Compendium profiles *Renewable Portfolio Standards*, *Energy Efficiency Resource Standards*, and *Net Metering Standards* for each state and also shares detailed information on how to access rebates/loan/grants, etc. for energy efficiency and clean energy.

➤ *Renewable Portfolio Standards*

A Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) requires electric utility companies and other retail electric providers to supply a specific minimum amount of customer load with electricity from eligible renewable energy sources. In order to protect community health and well-being, as well as preserve the planet, we must transition to renewable energy. In setting standards for the content of RPS, the NAACP goes further and distinguishes that our sources and processes must be clean energy, recognizing that not all renewable energy has been proven safe with minimal impact on the environment and communities. Under this definition, we focus on efforts on advancing solar, wind, and geothermal energy.

➤ *Energy Efficiency Resource Standards*

Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS) establish a requirement for utility companies to meet annual and cumulative energy savings targets through a portfolio of energy efficiency programs. Given our current dependence on harmful energy production practices, we should reduce our demand for energy altogether.

➤ *Net Metering Standards*

Net Metering Standards require electric utility companies to provide retail credit for net renewable energy produced by a consumer. Meaning, if the consumer generates more energy from their solar panels or wind turbines than they use, they can sell it back to the utility at the same rate at which they purchase electricity. In order to incentivize clean energy practices at the consumer level, we need to offer the opportunity for revenue-generation for individuals and small businesses that contribute to the grid through their energy production.

Equity in Energy Enterprise Policies

As stated above, communities of color and low-income communities historically have less access to jobs and business development opportunities. As part of the effort to advance just energy policies and practices, it is essential to review state policy provisions to ensure that they foster economic growth for local communities. Two key provisions that can ensure equity in economic opportunities afforded by state policies are '*Local Hire*' and '*Minority Business Enterprise*.'

➤ *Local Hire*

Local Hire is a goal or requirement to hire people who live near their place of work. States achieve this goal by requiring contractors with publicly funded projects to recruit a specified proportion of local residents as workers on the project. This provision: 1) ensures that tax dollars are invested back into the local economy; 2) reduces the environmental impact of commuting; 3) fosters community involvement; and 4) preserves local employment opportunities in construction.

➤ *Minority Business Enterprise*

Minority Business Enterprise is defined as a business that is at least 51% owner- operated and controlled on a daily basis by people who identify with specific ethnic minority classifications, including African American, Asian American, Hispanic American, and Native American. MBEs can be self-identified, but are typically certified by a city, state, or federal agency. The predominant certifier for minority businesses is the National Minority Supplier Development Council. Often publically funded projects set a requirement or goal to source MBEs as suppliers.

Financial Incentives for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Tables listing each state's incentives and rebates for energy efficiency and renewable energy are included in each state profile in the compendium. Each incentive has a short description and a hyperlink to more information.

➤ *Statewide Incentives*

Statewide incentives are generally rebates and loan programs that individuals and businesses may claim according to the provisions of state law. Incentives may also include Local Options enacted by municipal governments.

➤ *Utility-Specific Incentives*

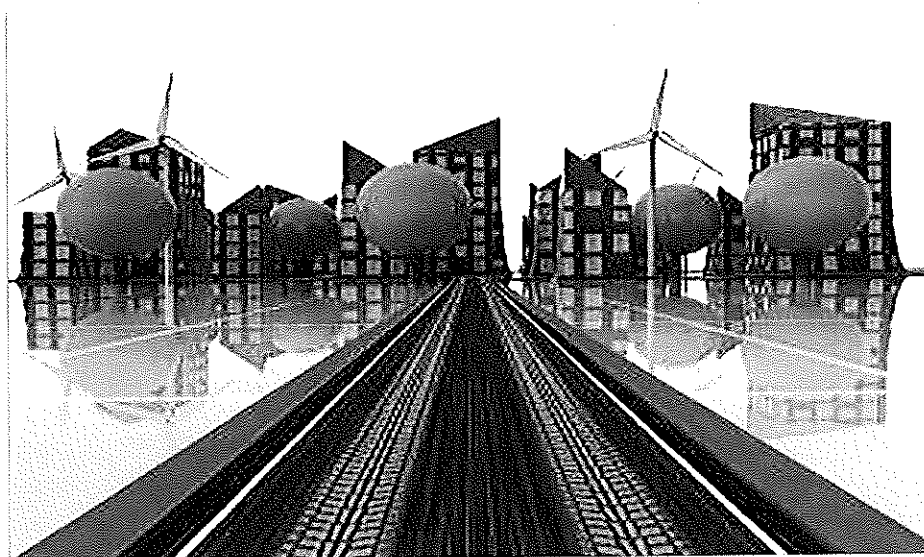
This section relates to the incentives offered by specific utilities in each state, and in some cases interstate utilities. Some programs are only available to either electric or gas customers of a certain utility. Different programs are available for residential and commercial customers.

➤ *Local Incentives*

Local incentives are those offered by counties, cities, and towns. Not all states have local incentives.

➤ *Non-Profit Incentives*

Non-profit incentives are offered by non-profit organizations. These are only available in some states.



ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CLEAN ENERGY POTENTIAL

To effectively promote just energy efficiency and clean energy policies in any state, we must know the potential for energy efficiency and clean energy. Energy efficiency potential has been studied across the United States. However, while some states have conducted studies about energy efficiency potential, there is not a collection of studies completed for every state. Clean energy potential is available through state by state analysis done by the National Renewable Energy Lab.

Energy Efficiency Potential

Energy Efficiency Potential (EEP) is the amount of energy savings possible from implementing energy efficiency programs and policies. Despite evidence that clearly shows there is potential for all states in America to become more energy efficient, there is no national energy efficiency standard or policy. If the United States implements nationwide energy efficiency measures, there can be a range of benefits and savings by 2020 through a variety of sectors.

Renewable Energy Potential

Renewable Energy Potential (REP) is the estimated annual generating capacity of renewable energy technologies that can be provided for a given region. The NAACP is committed to advancing sources of renewable energy that have been proven to be clean and contribute minimal harm to our communities and environment. These specific types of renewable energy include solar, wind and geothermal energy. U.S. electricity generation in 2012 consisted of only 12% from renewable energy sources (only 32% of this total is from solar, wind and geothermal sources).

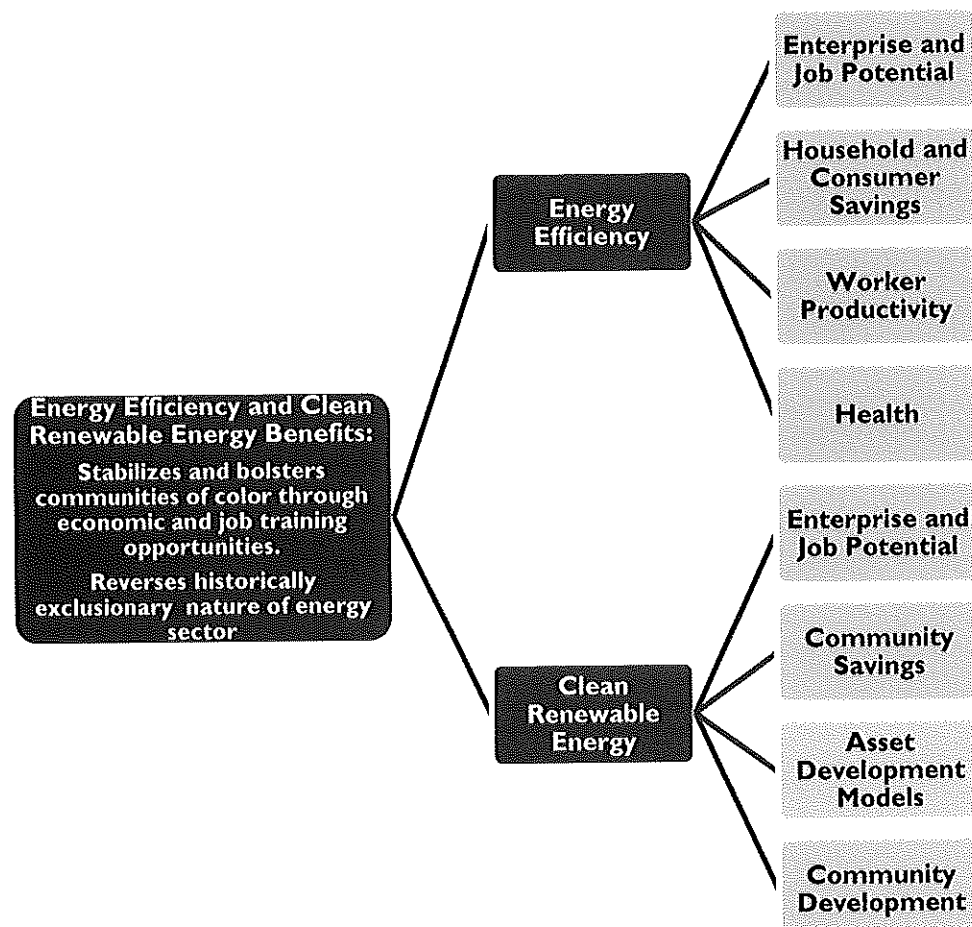
From 2007 to 2012, electricity from renewable sources such as wind, solar and geothermal nearly quadrupled nationally. The wind power market has expanded very quickly over a short period of time. Usage has tripled from 2007 to 2012. In 2012, the nation broke a record by installing more than 13,000 megawatts of wind power capacity and investing \$25 billion into the U.S. economy. Wind power is now the leading source of new capacity in the country and represents 42% of total power capacity and surpasses new natural gas capacity. Wind energy will be the leader in renewable electricity generation capacity, followed by solar energy and then geothermal energy by 2040. The current installed capacity of geothermal energy in the United States is 3,187 megawatts (MW). In the next 50 years, there is potential in the United States to have geothermal energy installed capacity of 10,000 MW.

BENEFITS OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CLEAN RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICIES AND PRACTICES

There are countless benefits that accompany the potential for energy efficiency and clean renewable energy in the United States. These technologies are transforming the energy sector and providing more opportunities for communities of color to become leaders in a sector where there has been scarce participation to date. Energy efficiency and clean renewable energy benefits are both macro and micro -- they bolster and sustain our domestic economy, as well as strengthen local communities, households and businesses. Energy efficiency produces a host of economic benefits, including household and consumer savings, worker productivity, and more. Better building materials associated with energy efficiency generate health benefits by improving indoor air quality and creating safeguards for people who are most susceptible to respiratory illnesses. Clean renewable energy benefits similarly increase community savings in the long-term and they offer a tremendous opportunity to develop assets within communities that can be leveraged for more economic and social benefits.

If electric utilities fulfill merely 20% of their electric sales through renewable energy by 2020, 1.9 million jobs can be created across the United States.⁹ By 2030, an estimated 20% of U.S. electricity will be provided by wind power. The solar power industry is projected to become a \$15 billion industry by 2020.

The following diagram further details the benefits of energy efficiency and clean renewable energy as described in this section:



RECOMMENDED ENERGY POLICY STANDARDS

The NAACP has established recommendations for Renewable Portfolio Standards, Energy Efficiency Resource Standards, and Net Metering Standards to provide guidelines for state energy policies. Based on sector analysis, these standards are attainable. If adopted nationwide, these policies will protect the well-being of communities as well as help to prevent climate change. Also, as part of its economic equity and justice agenda, the NAACP advocates for Local Hire and Minority Business Enterprise provisions to better support economic opportunities for African American entrepreneurs, businesses, and communities in the energy sector.

Renewable Portfolio Standards

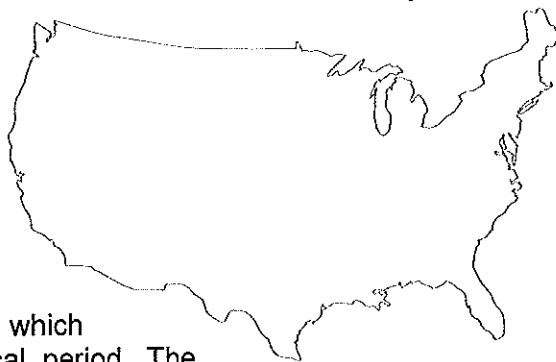
A Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) requires electric utility companies and other retail electric providers to supply a specific minimum amount of customer load with electricity from eligible renewable energy sources.

Recommended Standard
Minimally 25% renewable by 2025

Mandatory/Voluntary
Mandatory

Allowable Sources

Definition includes renewable electric energy sources, which naturally replenish over a human, rather than geological, period. The clean energy sources the NAACP supports are wind, solar, and geothermal.



Energy Efficiency Resource Standards

Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS) establish a requirement for utility companies to meet annual and cumulative energy savings targets through a portfolio of energy efficiency programs.

Recommended Standard
Minimally 2% annual reduction of previous year retail electricity sales

Mandatory/Voluntary
Mandatory

Net Metering Standards

Net Metering Standards require electric utility companies to provide retail credit for net renewable energy produced by a consumer.

Capacity Limit Recommendation
Per System: 2,000 kW (minimally)

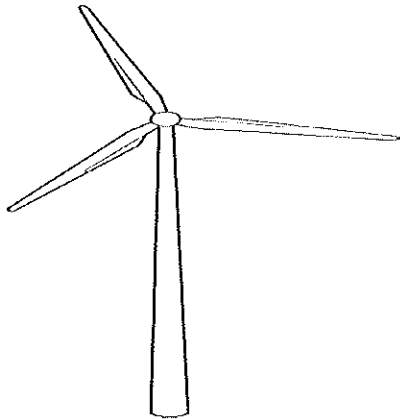
Mandatory/Voluntary
Mandatory

Allowable Sources

Definition includes renewable electric energy sources, which naturally replenish over a human, rather than geological, period. The sources the NAACP supports are wind, solar, and geothermal.

Local Hire

Local Hire is a goal or requirement to hire people who live near their place of work. States achieve this goal by requiring contractors with publicly funded projects to recruit a specified proportion of local residents as workers on the project. *The practice ensures that tax dollars are invested back into the local economy, reduces the environmental impact of commuting, fosters community involvement, and preserves local employment opportunities in construction.*



Components of Provision

- Extra renewable energy credit multipliers for in-state installation and in-state manufactured content;
- Renewable energy credits for a utility providing incentives to build a plant in-state;
- Renewable energy credits for a utility that makes an investment in a plant located in-state;
- Quota for government assisted construction project employers to hire a percentage of workers locally;
- Bidding preferences for companies that hire a percentage of their employees in-state for state-funded public works projects and service contracts.

Minority Business Enterprise

A Minority Business Enterprise is a business that is at least 51% owned, operated, and controlled on a daily basis by people who identify with specific ethnic minority classifications, including African American, Asian American, Hispanic American, and Native American. MBEs can be self-identified, but are typically certified by a city, state, or federal agency. The predominant certifier for minority businesses is the National Minority Supplier Development Council. Often publically funded projects set a requirement or goal to source MBEs as suppliers.

Components of Provision/Certification

The MBE certification process is administered at the state level and may include the following:

- Provide training opportunities;
- Notify MBEs of state business opportunities;
- Set-aside funds for MBEs.

This provision establishes requirements for a certain percentage of the dollar amount spent on construction, professional services, materials, supplies, equipment, alteration, repair, or improvement by a state governmental entity to go toward MBEs.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This report catalogs a wealth of state level information on Renewable Portfolio Standards, Energy Efficiency Resource Standards, Net Metering Standards, and Economic Opportunities for Local and Workers and Minority Business Enterprises (MBEs).

In studying the Renewable Portfolio Standards of the 50 states, we found the following:

- 29 states, plus the District of Columbia have Mandatory Renewable Portfolio Standards, while 9 states have Voluntary Renewable Energy Portfolio Goals.
 - The states with mandatory standards include: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin.
 - Out of these 29 states and the District of Columbia, the states that meet or exceed the NAACP recommended standard of 25% by 2025 are: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, New York, and Oregon.
- The states that have Voluntary Renewable Portfolio Goals are: Alaska, Indiana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.
- Each state could tighten up on their definitions of renewable energy to comply with the NAACP recommended energy sources which are wind, solar, and geothermal, as all state RPS's include sources that are potentially harmful.

In examining the Energy Efficiency Resource Standards of the 50 states, we found the following:

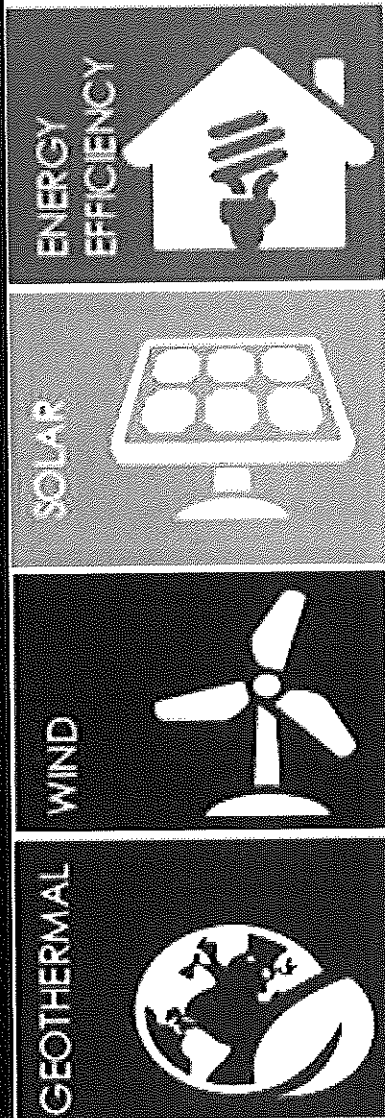
- Eighteen states have Mandatory Energy Efficiency Resource Standards, and 8 states have Voluntary Energy Efficiency Resource Standards.
 - The states with mandatory goals are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wisconsin.
 - The states with Voluntary Energy Efficiency Resource Goals are: Arkansas, Delaware, Maine, Missouri, Oregon, Texas, Vermont, and Virginia.
- The state standards that are comparable to the NAACP Recommended Standard of 2% annual reduction of previous year retail electricity sales are: Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, and Vermont.

In reviewing the Net Metering Standards of the 50 states, we found the following:

- Net Metering Standards are the most pervasive standards in the United States with 43 states plus the District of Columbia having Mandatory Net Metering Standards, while 3 states have Voluntary Net Metering Goals.
 - The states with Net Metering Standards are: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.
- The states with Voluntary Net Metering Goals are: Idaho, South Carolina, and Texas.
- States that meet or exceed the NAACP recommended standard for Net Metering with a maximum of 2,000 kW or more are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, and West Virginia.

In investigating the economic opportunity provisions for local workers and MBEs in energy policies for the 50 states, we found the following:

- Only 9 states had explicit Local Hire provisions within the Renewable Portfolio Standards, Energy Efficiency Resource Standards, and Net Metering Standards.
 - The states with Local Hire Provisions are: Arizona, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, and Montana.
- There were no states with Minority Business Enterprise provisions specific to energy policies.



UTAH ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICY PROFILE

A REVIEW OF UTAH'S STATE POLICIES

Current Status and Recommendations

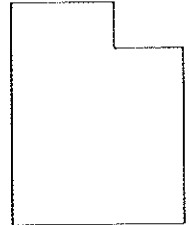
The following assessment highlights the shortcomings and the attributes of Utah's status in relation to NAACP's three focal energy policies:

Renewable Portfolio Standards

Utah has a voluntary renewable energy standard of 20% by 2025. Therefore, Utah can show leadership by establishing a mandatory expanded goal of at least 25% renewable energy by 2025 that focuses on clean energy sources including solar, wind, and geothermal.

Energy Efficiency Resource Standards

Utah lacks energy efficiency standards. Utah should implement a mandatory rate of minimally 2% annual reduction of each previous year's retail electricity sales in order to reduce environmental impact, improve community health, and decrease electricity bills for ratepayers.



Net Metering Standards

Utah has mandatory net metering standards per system and for the entire state. Utah mandates a statewide net metering capacity limit of 20% of 2007's peak demand for Rocky Mountain Power, and 0.1% for the utility's co-ops. Net metering system limits are 2,000 kW for non-residential users and 25 kW for residential users. Requiring all electric utility companies to provide retail credit for ratepayers with system capacities of least to 2,000 kW would provide more flexibility and incentive for the production of renewable energy generated in the state, and would help individual consumers and small businesses to affordably access clean energy resources.

Local Hire

There is no Local Hire provision for Utah. Establishing a Local Hire Provision that encompasses energy projects would significantly increase the amount of tax dollars Utah reinvests into the local economy and provide jobs to enable people to work near where they live.

Minority Business Enterprise

Utah has a Minority Business Enterprise certification process. The Utah Unified Certification Program certifies MBEs for the U.S. Department of Transportation Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program in the state of Utah. Including a procurement provision with funding set aside, to ensure that MBEs access contracting opportunities in other sectors, including energy, is critical.

UTAH

*The Beehive State*¹⁰

State Facts

Capital: Salt Lake City

Area: 84,897 sq mi

Population: 2,763,885

State Bird: California

Seagull

State Flower: Sego Lily¹¹

Renewable Portfolio Standards

Policy Name and Date

Senate Bill 202, March 18, 2008

Standard

20% renewable
by 2025

Mandatory/Voluntary
Voluntary

Allowable Sources
Solar Water Heat,

Solar Space Heat, Solar Thermal Electric, Photovoltaics, Landfill Gas, Wind, Biomass, Hydroelectric, Geothermal Electric, Municipal Solid Waste, CHP/Cogeneration, Hydrogen, Coal Mine Methane, Compressed Air Energy Storage, Anaerobic Digestion, Small Hydroelectric, Tidal Energy, Wave Energy, Ocean Thermal¹²

Utah Energy Fact

In Utah, 4.7 percent of net electricity generation came from renewable resources in 2011. <http://www.eia.gov/beta/state/?sid=UT>

UTAH at a Glance:

- ✓ Renewable Portfolio Standards
- ✗ Energy Efficiency Resource Standards
- ✓ Net Metering Standards

Energy Efficiency Resource Standards

Standard

No Energy Efficiency Resource Standards have been defined for the state of Utah.¹³

Status

No Activity Identified¹⁴

Net Metering Standards

Capacity Limit

Per System: 2000 kW for non-residential; 25 kW for residential

Entire State: 20% of 2007 peak demand for Rocky Mountain Power, and 0.1% of utility's 2007 peak demand for co-ops

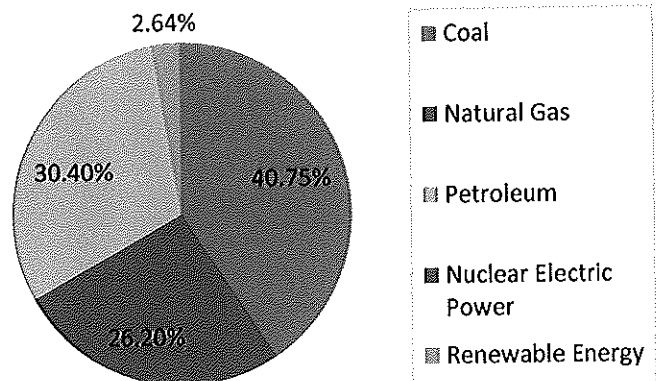
Mandatory/Voluntary

Mandatory

Allowable Sources

Solar Thermal Electric, Photovoltaics, Landfill Gas, Wind, Biomass, Hydroelectric, Geothermal Electric, Fuel Cells, Hydrogen, Waste Gas and Waste Heat Capture or Recovery, Anaerobic Digestion, Small Hydroelectric, Fuel Cells using Renewable Fuels¹⁵

Utah Energy Consumption Estimates 2010



ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Local Hire Provision: NO

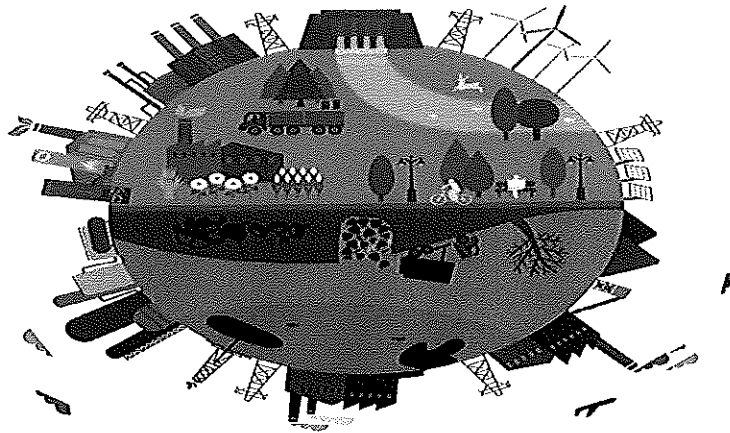
MBE Provision/Certification: YES

The Utah Unified Certification Program certifies MBEs for the U.S. Department of Transportation Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program in the state of Utah.¹⁵

Clean Energy Potential in Utah

Background

Solar power in Utah has the capacity to provide almost a third of all electricity used in the United States. Utah is one of the seven US states with the best potential for solar power along with California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Texas. In 2013, Utah broke ground on a new wind energy project that will have the capacity for 80MW.¹⁷



Solar: Utah has urban utility-scale PV potential of 30,492 GWh (72.2% of total net generation), rural utility-scale PV potential of 5,184,878 GWh (over 100% of total net generation), rooftop PV potential is 7,514 GWh (17.7% of total net generation) and concentrated solar power potential is 5,067,547 GWh (over 100% of total net generation).

Wind: Onshore wind power potential is 31,552 GWh (74.6% of total net generation).

Geothermal: Utah has hydrothermal power potential of 12,982 GWh (30.7% of total net generation) and enhanced geothermal systems potential is 939,381 GWh (over 100% of total net generation).¹⁸

Incentives in Utah

Type	Incentives	Description
Statewide	<u>Alternative Energy Development Incentive (Corporate)</u> 	The Alternative Energy Development Incentive (AEDI) is a post-performance non-refundable tax credit for 75% of new state tax revenues (including state, corporate, sales and withholding taxes) over the life of the project, or 20 years, whichever is less.
	<u>Alternative Energy Development Incentive (Personal)</u> 	The Alternative Energy Development Incentive (AEDI) is a post-performance non-refundable tax credit for 75% of new state tax revenues (including state, corporate, sales and withholding taxes) over the life of the project, or 20 years, whichever is less.
	<u>Alternative Energy Manufacturing Tax Credit</u> 	The Alternative Energy Development Incentive (AEDI) is a post-performance non-refundable tax credit for up to 100% of new state tax revenues (including state, corporate, sales and withholding taxes) over the life of a manufacturing project, or 20 years, whichever is less.
	<u>Renewable Energy Sales Tax Exemption</u> 	Utah exempts the purchase or lease of equipment used to generate electricity from renewable resources from the state sales tax.
	<u>Renewable Energy Systems Tax Credit (Corporate)</u> 	Utah's individual income tax credit for renewable energy systems includes provisions for both residential and commercial applications.

Type	Incentives	Description
Statewide	<u>Renewable Energy Systems Tax Credit</u> <u>(Personal)</u>	Utah's income tax credit for renewable energy systems includes provisions for both residential and commercial applications.
	<u>Revolving Loan Fund for Energy</u> <u>Efficiency Projects in School Districts and</u> <u>Political Subdivisions</u>	HB 351, signed in 2007, created a \$5 million revolving loan fund to provide zero-interest loans for energy efficiency projects in K-12 schools and school districts in Utah.
	<u>State Facility Energy Efficiency Fund</u>	HB 198 of 2008 established a revolving loan program to fund efficiency improvements in state facilities.
Utility-Specific	<u>Questar Gas - Residential Energy</u> <u>Efficiency Rebate Programs</u>	Questar Gas provides rebates for energy efficient appliances and heating equipment, and certain weatherization measures through the ThermWise program.
	<u>Questar Gas - Home Builder Gas</u> <u>Appliance Rebate Program</u>	Questar Gas provides incentives for homebuilders to construct energy efficient homes.
	<u>Questar Gas - Commercial Energy</u> <u>Efficiency Rebate Program</u>	Questar Gas provides rebates to its business customers for installing energy efficient food service equipment, laundry equipment, HVAC and water heating equipment, and certain weatherization measures.
	<u>Questar Gas - Residential Solar Assisted</u> <u>Water Heating Rebate Program</u>	Questar gas provides incentives for residential customers to purchase and install solar water heating systems on their homes.

Type	Incentives	Description
Utility-Specific	<u>Rocky Mountain Power - WattSmart Residential Efficiency Program</u>	Rocky Mountain Power provides incentives for residential customers to increase the energy efficiency of homes through the Home Energy Savings Program.
	<u>Rocky Mountain Power - Self-Direction Credit Program</u>	Rocky Mountain Power offers a Self-Direction Credit Program to its industrial and large commercial customers with annual electric usage of more than 5 million kWh or a peak load of 1,000 kW or more.
	<u>Rocky Mountain Power - New Homes Program</u>	The Rocky Mountain Power ENERGY STAR New Homes Program offers cash incentives to contractors who build energy efficient homes.
	<u>Rocky Mountain Power - FinAnswer Express</u>	Rocky Mountain Power's FinAnswer Express Program includes incentives and technical assistance for lighting, HVAC and other equipment upgrades that increase energy efficiency and exceed code requirements in commercial and industrial facilities.
	<u>Rocky Mountain Power - Energy FinAnswer</u>	Rocky Mountain Power's Energy FinAnswer Program provides cash incentives to help its commercial and industrial customers improve the efficiency of existing facilities and build new facilities that are significantly more efficient than code.

Type	Incentives	Description
Utility-Specific	<u>Rocky Mountain Power - Solar Incentive Program</u>	Eligible systems must be net metered, and the statewide maximum system size for net metered systems is 25 kilowatts (kW) for residential and 2 MW for non-residential.
	<u>Washington City Power - PV Rebate Program</u>	Washington City offers a rebate of \$1,000 per kilowatt-DC (kW-DC) to customers who install photovoltaic (PV) systems or wind-energy systems.

Conclusion

If Utah moves decisively toward just energy policies in 2014, the state can improve the health of its citizens and environment, as well as the resilience of its economy.

In 2010, fossil fuel based energy accounted for more than 97% of the energy consumed in Utah. Coal accounted for nearly 41% of total energy use. Further, coal generated electric power was 80% of all the electricity generated in the state in September 2013. Utah generates and exports coal based electricity to other states, including Nevada and California, with an average of 30% of its total coal based electricity generation leaving the state. From cradle to grave, coal based electricity production is proven to be unhealthy to humans and the environment resulting in numerous health, economic, and other costs.

While Utah has a promising renewable portfolio standard of 20% by 2025 the RPS should be mandatory and should expand to 25% by 2025. With Utah's abundant clean energy potential, the state has a distinct opportunity to significantly improve upon the 2.64% it generates with renewable sources currently. Additionally, under Utah's RPS, allowable sources include options that have a history of proven harms; Utah is best served by focusing on solar, wind, and geothermal sources for clean energy development.

Utah should also establish a mandatory energy efficiency standard of at least 2% annual reduction from each previous year's retail electricity sales; it currently has no efficiency standard. Further, Utah has room to expand its praiseworthy non-residential net metering policy with system capacity limits of 2,000 kW to include all users, as residential customers are currently limited to only 25 kW.

Fortunately, Utah does have state and utility-specific incentives. To demonstrate leadership, Utah will establish a robust energy efficiency standard and bring the RPS and net metering policies up to the recommended standards.

In its energy modernization, Utah must also create a Local Hire provision and expand its Minority Business Enterprise provisions beyond transportation. Procurement and training opportunities for entrepreneurs of color and women will promote sustainable economic growth.

Utah has tremendous potential to meet the recommended standards, while increasing job opportunities and energy affordability for its residents. More aggressively tapping into its renewable energy resources like solar, wind, and geothermal energy development will help Utah become a more resilient state. Additionally, further leadership on Utah's current hiring and procurement policies will strengthen local economies and ensure that residents benefit from the energy sector's expansion.

The NAACP is committed to using this analysis of energy efficiency and renewable energy potential and policies, in tandem with economic development and equity models, as tools for the continued transformation of the energy sector. We will be hosting a series of meetings and events aimed at mobilizing our units, collaborating with our partners, and working with stakeholders in implementing these recommendations, as outlined in the soon-to-be-released Just Energy Policies Action Toolkit.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Biomass Electricity: Clean Energy Subsidies for a Dirty Industry, Biomass Accountability Project <http://www.pfpi.net/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/BAP-Biomass-Projects-Report.pdf>
- ² Environmental Injustice in Siting Nuclear Power Plant, University of Notre Dame http://www3.nd.edu/~kshrader/pubs/final-pdf-ej-uke-siting-wi-Alldred_08-0544.pdf
- ³ Energy Justice Network – The Air of Injustice http://www.energyjustice.net/files/coal/Air_of_Injustice.pdf
- ⁴ Air Quality, American Lung Association <http://www.lung.org/assets/documents/publications/solddc-chapters/air-quality.pdf>
- ⁵ Energy Justice Network – The Air of Injustice http://www.energyjustice.net/files/coal/Air_of_Injustice.pdf
- ⁶ National Research Council. Committee on Health, Environmental and Other External Costs and Benefits of Energy Production and Consumption. Hidden Costs of Energy: *Unprimed Consequences of Energy Production and Use*. National Academies Press, 2010. pp. 82-94.
- ⁷ U.S. EIA. "Emissions of Greenhouse Gases Report."
- ⁸ American Association for Blacks In Energy – Energy, Economics, and the Environment: Effects on African Americans, <http://www.aabe.org/docs/whitepapers/docs/1-State-of-Energy-in-Black-America-Report.pdf>
- ⁹ Alternative Energy News <http://www.alternative-energy-news.info/potential-for-19-million-renewable-energy-jobs/>
- ¹⁰ <http://www.50states.com/bio/nickname1.htm#UIWih8XAfl>
- ¹¹ Utah, Britannica <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/620518/Utah>
- ¹² <http://dsireusa.org/incentives/allsummaries.cfm?SearchType=RPS&re=1&ee=1>
- ¹³ http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/summarymaps/EERS_map.pdf
- ¹⁴ Utah State & Regional Climate Policy Tracking, EPA <http://www.epa.gov/statelocalclimate/state/tracking/individual/ut.html>
- ¹⁵ Utah Unified Certification Program Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Directory, <http://www.udot.utah.gov/main/uconowner.qf?n=4506815917071250>
- ¹⁶ <http://www.dsireusa.org/incentives/allsummaries.cfm?SearchType=Net&re=1&ee=1>
- ¹⁷ Center for American Progress, Vast Potential for Renewable Energy in the American West http://www.americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/issues/2012/08/pdf/renewable_energy_west.pdf
- ¹⁸ U.S. RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNICAL POTENTIALS: A GIS-BASED ANALYSIS <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy12osti/51946.pdf>