The South Carolina Energy Conservation and Efficiency Act of 1992

- Established the State Energy Office
- Required a State Energy Plan
- Mandated conservation measures in state buildings
- Established minimum residential energy efficiency standards
- Required investor owned utilities to submit IRPs to the PSC
- Required Santee Cooper to submit an IRP to the State Energy Office
- Required the electric cooperatives to report their DSM activities to the State Energy Office
- Directed the PSC to establish demand side management and energy efficiency incentives
SECTION 48-52-410. State Energy Office established; purpose.

“There is established the State Energy Office within the Office of Regulatory Staff which shall serve as the principal energy planning entity for the State. Its primary purpose is to develop and implement a well-balanced energy strategy and to increase the efficiency of use of all energy sources throughout South Carolina through the implementation of the Plan for State Energy Policy.”
Anthony James
Trish Jerman
Allyn Powell
Maeve Mason
Julia Parris
Landon Masters
Conn Fraser
Gene Soult
Stacey Washington
Pursuant to 48-52-210:

“(A) It is the policy of this State to have a comprehensive state energy plan that maximizes to the extent practical environmental quality and energy conservation and efficiency and minimizes the cost of energy throughout the State. To implement this policy there is adopted the Plan for State Energy Policy.”
Pursuant to 48-52-210:

• Ensure long term access to adequate and reliable energy supplies
• Ensure access to energy supplies at the lowest practical economic cost and environmental impact
• Ensure demand-side options are pursued
• Ensure basic energy needs of all citizens, including low income, are met
• Encourage the development and use of clean energy resources
Timing of Energy Plan Development

• Government Restructuring
• Clean Power Plan – Energy Advisory Committee
• Energy Advisory Council (2012 Resource Study)
• Increased Support for Renewable Development
• Diverse Generation
• Economic Development
State Energy Plan Development

Steering Committee

- Conservationists
- Electric Cooperatives
- Investor-owned Utilities
- Large Industrial Companies
- Municipal Systems
- Santee Cooper
- SC Department of Health and Environmental Control
- State Regulation of Public Utilities Review Committee staff
Phase I: Develop a Baseline

Determine Starting Point

- Current State of the Environment
- Electric Infrastructure
- Natural Gas Infrastructure
- Transportation Infrastructure
- Energy Use and Resources
- State and Federal Statutes/Regulations
- Economic and Demographic Data
Phase I: Initial Activities

January 2016:
• Initial Public Engagement Sessions
• Steering Committee (1st meeting)

Spring 2016: Phase I (Baseline) plan development
• May/June: Phase I Subcommittee Meetings
• June: Phase I Draft released for public comment

Summer 2016: Public Engagement Sessions
June 7: Columbia SC, DHEC
July 7: Charleston SC, North Charleston City Hall
July 26: Greenville SC, Greenville Hughes Main Library
August 4: Florence SC, Drs. Bruce & Lee Foundation Library
August 9: Beaufort SC, Technical College of the Lowcountry
SC Generation & Allocation

2015 Generation

56.8% Nuclear
24.1% Coal
12.5% Natural Gas CC
<1.0% Oil CT
1.1% Hydro
<1.0% Solar
<1.0% Pumped Storage
3.1% Natural Gas CC
1.1% Biomass

2015 Pro Rata Share

37.7% Coal
20.5% Natural Gas CC
4.0% Natural Gas CT
<1.0% Natural Gas Boiler
<1.0% Pumped Storage
<1.0% Oil CT
2.3% Hydro
<1.0% Solar
1.3% Biomass
<1.0% Nuclear
1.1% Biomass
SC Generation & Allocation

2025 Generation

- 65.2% Nuclear
- 15.2% Coal
- 1.0% Biomass
- 1.4% Natural Gas CC
- 12.9% Natural Gas CT
- <1.0% Natural Gas Boiler
- 1.0% Oil CT
- 1.8% Pumped Storage
- <1.0% Solar
- 1.3% Hydro

2025 Pro Rata Share

- 28.6% Coal
- 1.3% Biomass
- 1.0% Natural Gas CT
- 18.1% Natural Gas CC
- 2.3% Solar
- 1.0% Pumped Storage
- <1.0% Oil CT
- 2.1% Hydro
- <1.0% Natural Gas Boiler
Phase II: Policy Recommendations

Determine Next Steps: Where we go from here

- Electric and Natural Gas Resource Planning
- Demand Side Management–Demand Response–Energy Efficiency
- Environmental Justice/Economic Development
- Transportation
- State Government Energy Use Policy Review
- Renewables
Phase I & II: Informed by South Carolinians

5 public engagement sessions
3 surveys -330 responses
130 professionals
60 organizations
45 subcommittee meetings

Over 80 recommendations were developed.
Phase II: Policy Recommendations

- Integrated Resource Planning and Opt Out Study
- Natural Gas Infrastructure
- Economic Development
- Bldg Energy Labeling, Appliance Stds, and IECC Codes
- On-Bill Financing Options and Public Benefit Fund and Funding/Tax Credits
- EE in Rental and Public Housing
- Decommissioning Solar Farms, Best Practices, and PV Penetration Study
- Nodes: Alternative Fuel Infrastructure
- Complete Streets/Planning, Transit, and Connectivity
- Lead by Example: State Targets
- EJ Task Force: Assessments, ROW Maintenance, Advisory Panel
- Nuclear Relicensing/Renewals
Phase III: Implementation & Study Committees

- Integrated Resource Planning and Opt Out Study
- Natural Gas Infrastructure
- Economic Development
- Bldg Energy Labeling, Appliance Stds, and IECC Codes
- On-Bill Financing Options and Public Benefit Fund and Funding/Tax Credits
- EE in Rental and Public Housing
- Decommissioning Solar Farms, Best Practices, and PV Penetration Study
- Nodes: Alternative Fuel Infrastructure
- Complete Streets/Planning, Transit, and Connectivity
- Lead by Example: State Targets
- EJ Task Force: Assessments, ROW Maintenance, Advisory Panel
- Nuclear Relicensing/Renewals
Integrated Resource Planning

**Challenge:** Ensure that electric utility Integrated Resource Plans clearly demonstrate and reflect access to energy supplies at the lowest practical environmental and economic cost and demand-side options are pursued wherever economically and environmentally practical.

**Approach:** Study Committee to examine costs/benefits that can be achieved by various changes to the process.
**Challenge:** Ensure that natural gas is a viable energy option for residential, commercial, industrial, and power generation customers across South Carolina and enable the state to continue to attract economic development prospects.

**Approach:** Study Committee to consider issues that prevent access to natural gas
Building Codes

**Challenge:** Ensure that buildings owned or leased by the state of South Carolina are designed to minimize operational costs for energy. Prevent South Carolina from falling behind other states as energy codes advance.

**Approach:** Task Force to examine adoption of newest efficiency standards (2015 IECC)
Challenge: Develop the necessary funds to advance energy efficiency, renewable energy, and alternative transportation opportunities that support policy goals. Currently, South Carolina lacks a revenue stream to support these efforts.

Approach: Study Committee to examine solution to problems with funding energy efficiency (on-bill financing, public benefit funds, low-interest loans) and transportation.
Act 236 – Version 2.0

**Challenge:** Determine the needs of the state in terms of renewable energy in the context of Act 236 and beyond.

**Approach:** Study Committee to consider progress made; program modification required for advanced/integrated grid; opportunities to enhance infrastructure modernization, expansion, and reliability.
Environmental Equity

**Challenge:** Develop ways to coordinate government action to ensure it does not inadvertently affect environmental justice communities because of compounding impacts and/or cumulative effects of various stressors. Multiple agencies may have responsibilities in this arena, with minimal coordination among them.

**Approach:** Establish EJ advisory panel to serve as a “think tank” and resource center.
Challenge: Look for ways to increase the adoption of alternative fuels. Currently, only a small portion of state-owned or leased fleet vehicles are fueled by a Department of Energy established alternative fuel. As a result, South Carolina’s fleet lacks diversity, and fuel supply is vulnerable. These limitations compromise fuel efficiency and diversity in transportation.

Approach: Conduct a survey and convene a task force to 1) educate 2) identify barriers and 3) develop recommendations/state-wide goals.
**Challenge:** Pursue developing a policy to approve (qualification-based) selection of firms to perform energy audits. Currently, the process of performing energy audits, as a precursor to state agency energy efficiency retrofits, can be very difficult.

**Approach:** Establish a study committee to consider procedures to simplify the process state agencies must use to acquire the services of an energy auditor.
Contact us at:

scenergyplan@regstaff.sc.gov