

IN THE COUNTY LEGISLATURE OF JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI

A RESOLUTION supporting Proposition C on the November 4, 2008 ballot and encouraging local voters to support the Missouri Clean Energy Initiative.

RESOLUTION #16734, October 13, 2008

INTRODUCED BY Scott Burnett, County Legislators

WHEREAS, Proposition C, the Missouri Clean Energy Initiative, requires Missouri investor-owned electric utilities to obtain two percent (2%) of their electricity from renewable sources by the year 2011, and fifteen percent (15%) of their electricity from renewable sources by the year 2021; and,

WHEREAS, the Legislature supports the Missouri Clean Energy Initiative, as it will create jobs, it is good for the public health and environment, and it protects consumers from high energy costs; and,


WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the citizens of Jackson County, Missouri, that the Missouri Clean Energy Initiative is passed on the November ballot; now therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the County Legislature of Jackson County, Missouri, that the Legislature supports Proposition C, the Missouri Clean Energy Initiative, and encourages all Jackson County voters to support this Initiative.

Effective Date: This Resolution shall be effective immediately upon its passage by a majority of the Legislature.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


Deputy County Counselor


County Counselor

Certificate of Passage

I hereby certify that the attached resolution, Resolution #16734 of October 13, 2008, was duly passed on October 20, 2008 by the Jackson County Legislature. The votes thereon were as follows:

Yeas 7

Nays 2

Abstaining 0

Absent 0

10.21.08
Date


Mary Jo Spino, Clerk of Legislature

Clean Energy Initiative

Providing affordable energy for the future.

www.MissouriCleanEnergy.org



Individual Endorsement Form

You may list me publicly as a member of the **Missourians for Cleaner Cheaper Energy** coalition – the official coalition of concerned citizens, environmental and civic organizations supporting efforts in Missouri to increase the use of clean energy in Missouri by passing the 2008 Missouri Clean Energy Initiative.

The initiative will require investor-owned utilities to generate or purchase 15% of their electricity from clean energy sources, such as wind and solar power, by 2021.

Name (please print)

Signature

Current occupation or job title

Employer or organization*

Mailing address

City

State

Zip

Phone number

Fax number

Email address

Date signed

On the lines below, please list any other notable current or former titles or affiliations you may have including job titles, organizational positions, awards, etc.

Other current or former titles or affiliations*

Other current or former titles or affiliations*

**Titles and affiliations are for identification purposes only and will be indicated as such on any published lists.*

Please fill out and mail this completed form to us at **Missourians for Cleaner Cheaper Energy, 6267 Delmar Blvd., Ste 3W, St. Louis, MO 63130** or fax it to **(314) 727-1665**.

Paid for by Missourians for Cleaner Cheaper Energy, Patrick Wilson, Treasurer.

Clean Energy Initiative

Providing affordable energy for the future.

www.MissouriCleanEnergy.org



The Clean Energy Initiative requires Missouri investor-owned electric utilities (Ameren, Empire, Aquila, and KCP&L) to get 15% of their electricity from renewable sources by 2021. Renewables are defined as clean sources of energy like wind, solar, landfill gas, biomass, and small hydroelectric projects.

Twenty-six states have passed a similar policy often known as a Renewable Electricity Standard (RES). Instead, Missouri has a voluntary standard that does not hold utilities accountable to use clean energy.

Recognizing the need to secure a clean energy future, volunteers and petitioners gathered 163,000 signatures to put the Clean Energy Initiative on Missouri's November 2008 ballot.

The Clean Energy Initiative Creates Jobs and is Good for the Economy

The Clean Energy Initiative will create manufacturing and construction jobs in Missouri. Investing in new technology and clean energy like solar, wind and biomass will reinvigorate Missouri's economy and create the jobs of today and tomorrow.

Location	# of Firms	Jobs Wind	Jobs Solar	Jobs Geothermal	Jobs Biomass	Jobs Total
Illinois	2,289	30,010	19,298	3,396	3,875	56,579
Wisconsin	1,331	25,179	4,943	2,037	2,974	35,133
Missouri	785	10,260	7,532	2,907	2,097	22,796
Minnesota	1,070	9,246	5,238	1,477	2,444	18,405
Kansas	425	3,934	5,430	719	1,408	11,491
Oregon	655	2,805	6,403	645	1,338	11,191
Iowa	457	4,914	2,889	648	779	9,230
Washington	790	3,902	3,190	618	852	8,562
Nebraska	200	2,817	2,368	294	731	6,210
South Dakota	109	2,253	64	944	217	3,478
Idaho	197	820	1,347	155	153	2,475

The CEO of GE Energy, John Krenicki, Jr., recently stated, "We believe wind and solar energy are likely to be among the largest sources of new manufacturing jobs in the 21st Century."

The Clean Energy Initiative helps Missouri's rural economy, where the wind and biomass resources are strongest. Each wind turbine provides about \$5,000 in lease payments per year for 20 years and more to farmers, ranchers, and other landowners. A single utility-scale wind turbine generates over \$1.5 million in economic activity.

The Clean Energy Initiative is Good for Public Health and the Environment

Currently, 86% of Missouri's electricity comes from coal. Particulate matter from coal plants are linked to asthma and lung disease. In addition, coal power plants leach mercury, a toxic metal that causes developmental brain defects in children. Women and children are warned to avoid eating fish from Missouri due to mercury contamination.

Coal fired power plants are also the biggest contributor to climate change. Shifting from a coal-based energy portfolio to clean sources of electricity like wind and solar reduces the amount of carbon dioxide emitted into our air.

The Clean Energy Initiative Protects Consumers from High Energy Costs

The Clean Energy Initiative is not expected to impact consumers' electric utility bills. In fact, the twenty-six other states with this policy have not experienced rate increases. Instead, diversifying the power supply by developing America's homegrown renewable energy resources helps shield consumers from

spikes in energy prices over time. Just to be sure that consumers will not experience a jump in rates as a result of the policy, the Clean Energy Initiative includes a 1% rate increase cap.

Missourians Support the Clean Energy Initiative

A February poll by Greenberg Quinlan Rosner found that Missouri voters broadly support the development of clean, alternative energy and an initiative that requires investor-owned utilities to generate a percentage of their electricity from clean sources would stand an excellent chance of passing in November.

Organizations Endorsing the Missouri Clean Energy Initiative

Community Groups

League of Women Voters of Missouri
St. Louis Jobs with Justice
Women's Voices Raised for Social Justice

Labor Groups

American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees
Missouri National Education Association (MNEA)
United Steelworkers - District 11

Faith Based Groups

Adorers of the Blood of Christ, US Region
Jewish Community Relations Council (JCRC)
Restoring Eden/Christians for Environmental Stewardship
School Sisters of Notre Dame, St. Louis — Provincial Chapter
Sisters of the Most Precious Blood — Leadership Team
Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, St. Louis Province
Social Responsibility Board of All Souls Unitarian
Universalist Church

Industry Groups

American Wind Energy Association
Applied Energy Solutions, LLC
Butterfly Energy Works, LLC
Five Star Living
Hathmore Technologies, LLC
Heartland Renewable Energy Society
Kansas City Power and Light
Missouri Valley Renewable Energy, LLC
Sage Homebuilders, L.L.C.
Solar Nation
U.S. Green Building Council - St. Louis Regional Chapter

National Environmental Groups

Audubon Missouri
Energy Future Coalition
Environmental Defense Fund
League of Conservation Voters
Sierra Club
National Wildlife Federation
Republicans for Environmental Protection
Union of Concerned Scientists

State Environmental Groups

Burroughs Audubon Society of Greater Kansas City
Great Rivers Environmental Law Center
Missouri Coalition for the Environment
Missouri Republicans for Environmental Protection
Missouri Votes Conservation
Sierra Club, Missouri Chapter

Student Groups

UMSL Green Committee
Sierra Club – MSU Chapter
Students for a Sustainable Future — MSU

Local Environmental Groups

Sustainable Sanctuary Coalition of Greater Kansas City
Concerned Citizens of Platte County



Organization and Business Supporter Form

(Please check applicable box) We are a: Group or Organization Business

You may list us publicly as a supporter of **Missourians for Cleaner Cheaper Energy** – a broad-based coalition of organizations and individuals devoted to promoting the use of clean energy in Missouri by passing the 2008 Missouri Clean Energy Initiative this November.

The initiative will require investor-owned utilities to generate or purchase 15% of their electricity from clean energy sources, such as wind and solar power, by 2021.

Name of group or business

Name of person signing (please print)

Title of person signing

Signature

Date Signed

Please check this box if the authorizing signer can also be listed as an individual member of the coalition, along with his/her official organizational title (e.g., John Doe, President of XYZ Association).

Contact person to call at your group/business

Daytime phone number of contact person

Daytime fax number of contact person

Email address of contact person

Mailing address for contact person

City

State

Zip

If group, how many members?

If business, how many employees?

Please fill out and mail this completed form to us at **Missourians for Cleaner Cheaper Energy, 6267 Delmar Blvd., Ste 3W, St. Louis, MO 63130** or fax it back to us at **(314) 727-1665**.

Renew Missouri - Renewable Electricity Standard - ACTUAL 2008 BALLOT LANGUAGE

Key sections explained

Be it enacted by the people of the state of Missouri:

Chapter 393, RSMo, is amended by repealing sections 393.1020, 393.1025, 393.1030, and 393.1035, and substituting therefor three new sections to be known as sections 393.1020, 393.1025 and 393.1030, to read as follows:

This repeals Missouri's existing "voluntary renewable energy standard" which are widely recognized as meaningless, as they have no incentives for compliance or penalties for non-compliance.

393.1020. Sections 393.1025 to 393.1030 shall be known as the Renewable Energy Standard.

393.1025. As used in sections 393.1020 to 393.1030, the following terms mean:

This means Investor-Owned Utilities, which control 76% of electricity generation, and include Kansas City Power & Light, Aquila, Empire, and AmerenUE

1. "Commission", the public service commission;
2. "Department", the department of natural resources;
3. "Electric utility", any electrical corporation as defined by section 386.020;
4. "Renewable energy resources", electric energy produced from wind, solar thermal sources, photovoltaic cells and panels, dedicated crops grown for energy production, cellulosic agricultural residues, plant residues, methane from landfills or from wastewater treatment, clean and untreated wood such as pallets, hydropower (not including pumped storage) that does not require a new diversion or impoundment of water and that has a nameplate rating of 10 megawatts or less, fuel cells using hydrogen produced by one of the above-named renewable energy sources, and other sources of energy not including nuclear that become available after the effective date of this section and are certified as renewable by rule by the department; and
5. "Renewable energy credit" or "REC", a tradable certificate of proof that one megawatt-hour of electricity has been generated from renewable energy sources.

This means only SMALL hydro-electric dams (typically sized dams are 200-300 megawatts)

393.1030.1. The commission shall, in consultation with the department, prescribe by rule a portfolio requirement for all electric utilities to generate or purchase electricity generated from renewable energy resources. Such portfolio requirement shall provide that electricity from renewable energy resources shall constitute the following portions of each electric utility's sales:

- (a) No less than two percent for calendar years 2011 through 2013;
- (b) No less than five percent for calendar years 2014 through 2017;
- (c) No less than ten percent for calendar years 2018 through 2020; and
- (d) No less than fifteen percent in each calendar year beginning in 2021.

This is called a "solar carve-out"; it's what is necessary to ensure the development of solar, secure a market in Missouri, and drive down the cost.

At least two percent of each portfolio requirement shall be derived from solar energy. The portfolio requirements shall apply to all power sold to Missouri consumers whether such power is self-generated or purchased from another source in or outside of this state. A utility may comply with the standard in whole or in part by purchasing RECs. Each kilowatt-hour of eligible energy generated in Missouri shall count as 1.25 kilowatt-hours for purposes of compliance.

This effectively helps encourages in-state development of renewables, but allows utilities to comply by building a wind farm in Kansas, or any other state, if they want to.

2. The commission, in consultation with the department and within one year of the effective date of sections 393.1020 to 393.1030, shall select a program for tracking and verifying the trading of renewable energy credits. An unused credit may exist for up to three years from the date of its creation. A credit may be used only once to comply with this act and may not also be used to satisfy any similar non-federal requirement. An electric utility may not use a credit derived from a green pricing program. Certificates from net-metered sources shall initially be owned by the customer-generator. The commission,

except where the department is specified, shall make whatever rules are necessary to enforce the Renewable Energy Standard. Such rules shall include:

(a) A maximum average retail rate increase of one percent determined by estimating and comparing the electric utility's cost of compliance with least-cost renewable generation and the cost of continuing to generate or purchase electricity from entirely non-renewable sources, taking into proper account future environmental regulatory risk including the risk of greenhouse gas regulation;

This policy will KEEP ELECTRIC RATES LOW, and keep them EVEN LOWER over time; however, if they ever make rates go up, they can't be more than 1% higher than they would have been without this policy in place.

(b) Penalties of at least twice the average market value of renewable energy credits for the compliance period for failure to meet the targets of subsection 1. An electric utility will be excused if it proves to the commission that failure was due to events beyond its reasonable control that could not have been reasonably mitigated, or that the maximum average retail rate increase has been reached. Penalties shall not be recovered from customers. Amounts forfeited under this section shall be remitted to the department to purchase renewable energy credits needed for compliance. Any excess forfeited revenues shall be used by the department's energy center solely for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects;

Utilities must comply with the RES targets; if not, they're fined.

(c) Provisions for an annual report to be filed by each electric utility in a format sufficient to document its progress in meeting the targets.

(d) Provision for recovery outside the context of a regular rate case of prudently incurred costs and the pass-through of benefits to customers of any savings achieved by an electrical corporation in meeting the requirements of this section.

3. Each electric utility shall make available to its retail customers a standard rebate offer of at least \$2.00 per installed watt for new or expanded solar electric systems sited on customers' premises, up to a maximum of 25 kilowatts per system, that become operational after 2009.

This rebate program will effectively lower the cost of solar by 20% or more.

4. The department shall, in consultation with the commission, establish by rule a certification process for electricity generated from renewable resources and used to fulfill the requirements of subsection 1 of this section. Certification criteria for renewable energy generation shall be determined by factors that include fuel type, technology, and the environmental impacts of the generating facility. Renewable energy facilities shall not cause undue adverse air, water, or land use impacts, including impacts associated with the gathering of generation feedstocks. If any amount of fossil fuel is used with renewable energy resources, only the portion of electrical output attributable to renewable energy resources shall be used to fulfill the portfolio requirements.