ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS

## Congress of the United States House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE 2125 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6115

> Majority (202) 225-2927 Minority (202) 225-3641

> > July 1, 2021

Ms. Yvonne McIntyre Director Federal Electricity & Utility Policy Natural Resources Defense Council 1152 15th Street NW, Suite 300 Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. McIntyre:

Thank you for appearing before the Subcommittee on Energy on Wednesday, March 24, 2021, at the hearing entitled "The CLEAN Future Act: Powering a Resilient and Prosperous America." I appreciate the time and effort you gave as a witness before the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Pursuant to Rule 3 of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, members are permitted to submit additional questions to the witnesses for their responses, which will be included in the hearing record. Attached are questions directed to you from a member of the Committee. In preparing your answers to these questions, please address your response to the member who has submitted the questions in the space provided.

To facilitate the printing of the hearing record, please submit your responses to these questions no later than the close of business on Friday, July 16, 2021. As previously noted, this transmittal letter and your responses, as well as the responses from the other witnesses appearing at the hearing, will all be included in the hearing record. Your written responses should be transmitted by e-mail in the Word document provided to Lino Peña-Martinez, Policy Analyst, at lino.pena-martinez@mail.house.gov. To help in maintaining the proper format for hearing records, please use the document provided to complete your responses.

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Thank you for your prompt attention to this request. If you need additional information or have other questions, please contact Lino Peña-Martinez with the Committee staff at (202) 225-2927.

Sincerely,

Trank Pallone, Jr.
Frank Pallone, Jr.

Chairman

### Attachment

cc: The Honorable Cathy McMorris Rodgers Ranking Member

Committee on Energy and Commerce

The Honorable Bobby L. Rush Chairman Subcommittee on Energy

The Honorable Fred Upton Ranking Member Subcommittee on Energy

### Attachment—Additional Questions for the Record

# Subcommittee on Energy Hearing on "The CLEAN Future Act: Powering a Resilient and Prosperous America." Wednesday, March 24, 2021

Yvonne McIntyre, Director, Federal Electricity & Utility Policy, Natural Resources Defense
Council

### **The Honorable Kathy Castor (D-FL)**

1. Ms. McIntrye, while there are some states that are leading on clean energy, others are not. What can Congress do to spur clean energy deployment in states that are currently lagging?

### **RESPONSE:**

One of the key actions Congress can take to spur clean energy deployment nationwide is to pass a Clean Electricity Standard (CES). A well-designed national CES would require a transition to 100% clean electricity, direct investments in job-creating clean energy projects, and help move the power sector away from polluting generation. A CES is a well-tested policy approach. Similar to Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) and existing CES policies in states across the country, a federal CES will set a requirement for the share of clean electricity in retail electricity sales with the requirement increasing on a yearly basis until it reaches 100% by 2035. Each retail electricity provider begins with its current electricity mix, and a requirement to make demonstrable annual improvements in its generation portfolio to reach that goal. Passing a national CES will ensure that all power sector entities in all states take part in the deployment of clean energy resources and the transition to 100% clean electricity.

2. Ms. McIntyre, how can community solar increase equitable access to reliable, clean energy? How could investing in local solar drive economic growth?

#### **RESPONSE:**

Community solar can allow disadvantaged, distressed and transitioning communities to directly participate in the clean energy economy. For example, a community that has had a coal plant in their backyard for 30 plus years, may want a solar project to replace that plant and collectively own or subscribe to that project. Instituting polices that allow for communities to be involved in the decision making and ownership of such projects and providing financial assistance are key to ensuring equitable access. Community solar also allows those that cannot install solar on their homes, because of issues such as costs, inadequate roofing, rentals, and shading, to directly

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participate in the clean energy economy. However, many community solar projects are subscribed to by businesses, so the right policies are needed to ensure there is equitable access.

Local solar drives economic growth by creating jobs in the localities. Smaller solar projects generally require more local people to sell and install the projects thus creating more jobs in the area. I haven't seen numbers of what smaller, local solar businesses develop as far as scale of projects.