Renewable Generation in Rates: The Colorado Experience

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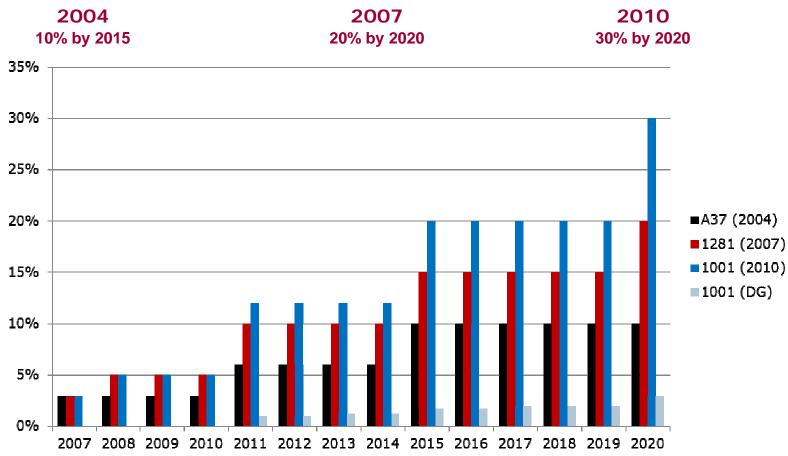
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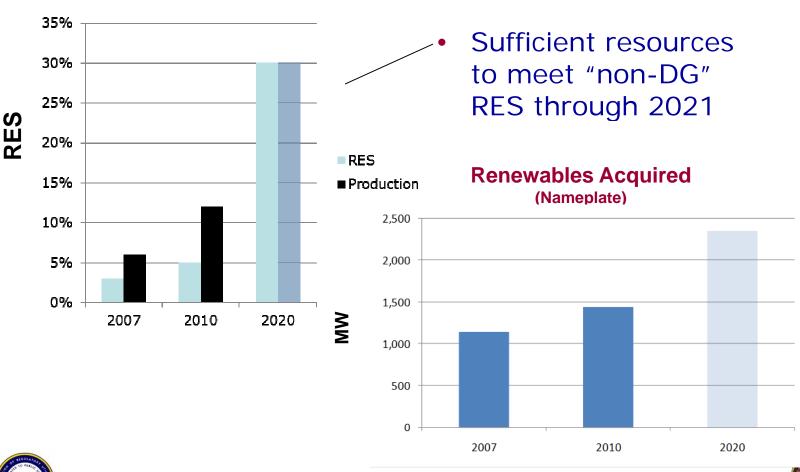
Renewable Energy Standard







Public Service RES Compliance







Public Service Performance 2011

RES: 12% of sales in 2011

Sales: 28,482,792 MWh

- Total RES Requirement: 3,417,935 RECs*
- Actual production:
 5,158,766 RECs (18% of sales)
- Spending: \$290 million

1 Renewable Energy Credit (REC) =
 1 MWh from Renewable Resource





Public Service Renewables 2011

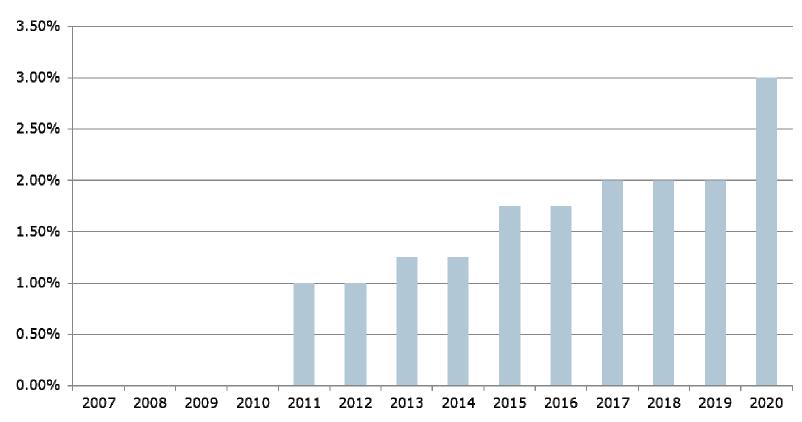
Category			MW	MWh
Large	Wind		1,677	4,466,768
	Centi	ral Solar	86	71,438
N/loodin noo	Biom	ass	4	22,318
Medium	Hydr	0	75	233,767
	Wind		86	226,873
Small	On-S	ite Solar*	112	137,602
	TOTAL		2,040	5,158,766





Distributed Generation (DG)

At Least 50% Retail DG (On-site PV) The Balance is "Wholesale" DG (< 30 MW)

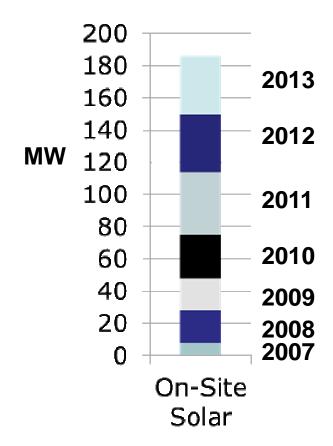






Public Service DG RES Compliance

- Commission approved 36 MW per year of new retail DG (on-site solar)
- Caps on spending
- Lower and declining incentive levels







Net Metering

- Customer's retail electricity usage offset by the generation from on-site solar (small PV), provided that:
 - The generation supplies no more than 120% of the customer's average annual electricity consumption
 - The rated capacity of the generation does not exceed the customer's service entrance capacity
- Excess kWh rolled over from month to month and credited against the customer's usage in subsequent months.
 - Alternative: Customer compensated for accrued excess kWh credits at the utility's average hourly incremental cost over the most recent calendar year





Customer Incentives for Solar

- Standard rebates
 - Initially \$2/watt
 - Now \$0/watt
- 20-year contracts for renewable energy credits (RECs)
 - Initially payment all up for small systems
 - But now all performance payments over time
 - Residential systems receive \$0.10-\$0.15/kWh produced
 - Trending toward \$1/REC







Incentive/Net Metering Example

Customer usage
On-site solar production

700 kWh 850 kWh

	Standard Bill				Net Metered Bill			
	Charge	Usage	7	Гotal	Charge	Usage	-	Total
Customer charge	\$ 6.75		\$	6.75	\$ 6.75		\$	6.75
First 500 kWH	\$0.04604	500	\$	23.02	\$0.04604	0	\$	-
All over 500 kWH	\$0.09000	200	\$	18.00	\$0.09000	0	\$	-
ECA	\$0.02665	700	\$	18.66	\$0.02665	0	\$	-
PCCA	\$0.00693	700	\$	4.85	\$0.00693	0	\$	-
DSMCA	\$0.00131	700	\$	0.92	\$0.00131	0	\$	-
RESA			\$	1.44			\$	0.94
							_	
Total			\$	73.64			\$	7.69
Rollover kWh Credits*		0				150		
	\$0.10000	0	\$		\$0.10000	850	ç	(OE OO)
REC Payments	\$0.10000	U	Ą	-	\$0.1000	850	Ş	(85.00)
Net Bill			\$	73.64			\$	(77.31)

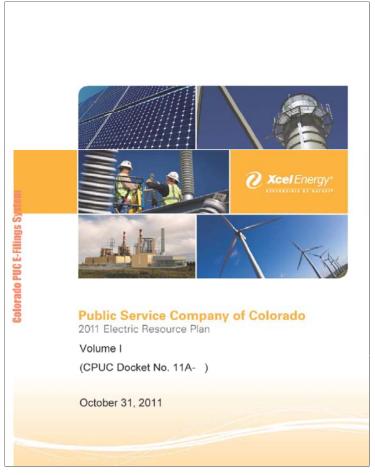
^{*}If customer does not elect to rollover unused kWh credits, the customer will receive an annual payment for excess credits at the average hourly incremental cost of electricity supply over the most recent calendar year





Electric Resource Planning

- Reliability
- Cost-effectiveness
 - Best mix of new utility resources
 - Colorado's public policy objectives (renewables, efficiency)
 - Consideration of the benefits and cost of various alternatives
 - Competitive bidding to ensure just and reasonable rates







Public Service 2007 ERP

Renewables

- Photovoltaic and highly concentrating photovoltaic projects: ~100 MW
- Concentrating solar thermal with 4 to 8 hours of storageup to 250 MW
- − Wind: ~700 MW
- Thermal
 - ~900 MW of gas generation







Public Service 2007 ERP (Modified)

Renewables

Decision whether to acquire more solar deferred to 2011 resource plan

- Photovoltaic and highly concentrating photovoltaic projects: ~ 100 MW 60 MW
- Concentrating solar thermal with 4 to 8 hours of storage: up to 250 MW
- ─ Wind: ~700 MW
- Thermal
 - ~900 MW of gas generation







Limon II Wind Planning Costs

Annual Production	789GV	Vh			
Annual Costs	2013	2017	2020	2025	2030
Total Costs (\$ thousands)	1	1	1	1	
Contract Costs \$	21,743 \$	24,257 \$	26,328 \$	30,164 \$	34,581
Wind Integration Costs \$	3,432 \$	4,403 \$	5,200 \$	6,656 \$	7,295
Coal Cycling Costs \$	805 \$	805 \$	584 \$	457 \$	457
Curtailment Costs \$	1,147 \$	497 \$	77 \$	- \$	-
Total Costs \$	27,127 \$	29,962\$	32,189 \$	37,277 \$	42,333
Unit Costs (per MWh)					
Unit Contract Costs	\$27.56	\$30.74	\$33.37	\$38.23	\$43.83
Unit Integration Costs	\$4.35	\$5.58	\$6.59	\$8.44	\$9.25
Unit Cycling Costs	\$1.02	\$1.02	\$0.74	\$0.58	\$0.58
Unit Curtailment Costs	\$1.45	\$0.63	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00
Unit Total Costs	\$34.38	\$37.97	\$40.80	\$47.25	\$53.65
Natural Gas Costs (\$/MMBtu) \$5.30	\$6.48	\$7.20	\$9.15	\$10.11





Renewables in Rates

- Most renewables costs are purchased energy costs (PPAs)
- Purchased energy costs recovered through the "fuel clause" (Electric Commodity Adjustment or ECA)
- Some costs recovered through
 Renewable Energy Standard Adjustment (RESA)
 - 2% cap on RESA
 - The "incremental costs of renewables"





Public Service Spending 2011

Year	RESA Rider	RES Percent of Sales	Renewable Energy Costs ^{1,2}	Total RESA Spending ³	Total RESA Revenue	RESA Deferred Balance
2006	0.60%	n/a	n/a	\$8,204,713	\$9,435,158	\$1,230,445
2007	0.60%	3.0%	\$76,272,752	\$19,080,847	\$12,563,855	(\$5,286,547)
2008	1.46%	5.0%	\$185,674,553	\$36,455,751	\$31,410,272	(\$10,332,026)
2009	2.00%	5.0%	\$206,289,255	\$62,104,210	\$47,907,926	(\$24,528,311)
2010	2.00%	5.0%	\$239,511,092	\$77,839,177	\$55,793,359	(\$46,574,129)
2011	2.00%	12.0%	\$290,728,617	\$98,503,116	\$93,709,830	(\$51,367,418)
2012 thru May	2.00%	12.0%	\$175,201,992	\$41,282,639	\$53,759,385	(\$38,890,672)
TOTAL			\$1,173,678,261	\$343,470,453	\$304,579,785	





Renewables Spending in Context

Total Utility Costs (Annual)

\$2.65 billion

1.3 million customers7,900 MWSales of 28,482,792 MWh

Generation (non-fuel, non-IPP),
 Transmission, and Distribution

\$1.4 billion

ECA/RESA (~fuel clause)

\$1.0 billion

\$300 million renewables

\$275 million coal, \$288 million gas \$137 million other purchased energy

Purchased Capacity

\$200 million

Efficiency/Demand Response

\$50 DSM





Public Service Spending(2011)

Category	Generation Type	Renewable Energy Cost ¹	RESA ²	ECA
Non DG	Wind	\$200,374,571	\$12,997,623	\$187,376,948
	\$0.048/kWh Wind	\$13,508,902	\$5,055,895	\$8,453,007
Wholesale DG	Biomass	\$1,205,619		\$1,205,619
Wholesale Be	Hydro	\$8,391,982		\$8,391,982
	Central Solar \$0.170/kWh	\$10,881,917	\$5,689,501	\$5,192,416
Retail DG	Onsite-Solar	\$70,816,710	\$69,831,714	\$984,996
Total G	eneration	\$305,179,701	\$93,574,733	\$211,604,968
Solar*Rewards A	Administration		\$1,028,700	
RESA Deficit Int	erest		\$3,559,321	
ТО	TALS	\$305,179,701	\$98,162,754	\$211,604,968





RESA

- Presently set at 2%, matches statutory cap
- Designed to cover "incremental costs" of renewables
 - incremental costs = total cost of renewables avoided costs
- Avoided costs primarily natural gas costs (fuel costs)
- Avoided costs can include costs of emissions
- Savings from wind resources (negative incremental costs)
 were expected to offset the higher costs of solar
 resource (positive net incremental costs)
- RESA now complicated by low natural gas costs





RESA Deficit

- Large negative balance of RESA account
 - Reaching \$100 million in 2011
 - Now about \$35 million
- Caused by spending on on-site solar
 - Rebates paid upfront (\$2 / watt)
 - REC payments made upfront (20 years worth)
- More cash going out than coming in





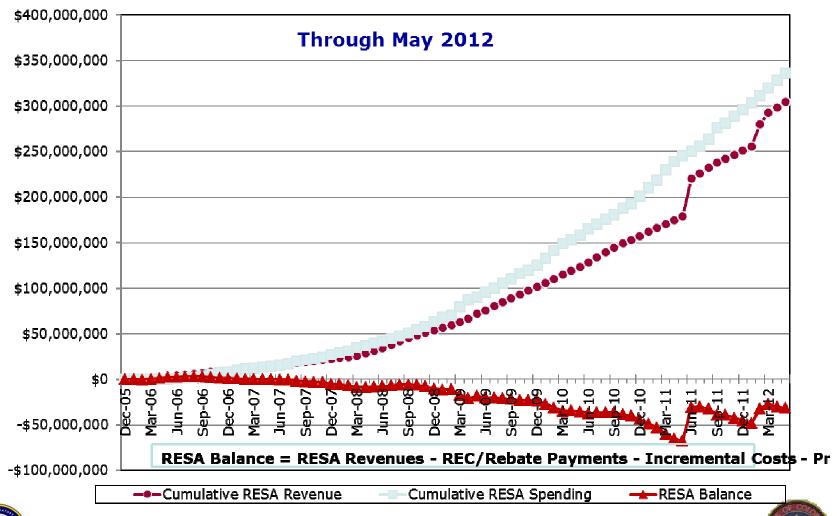
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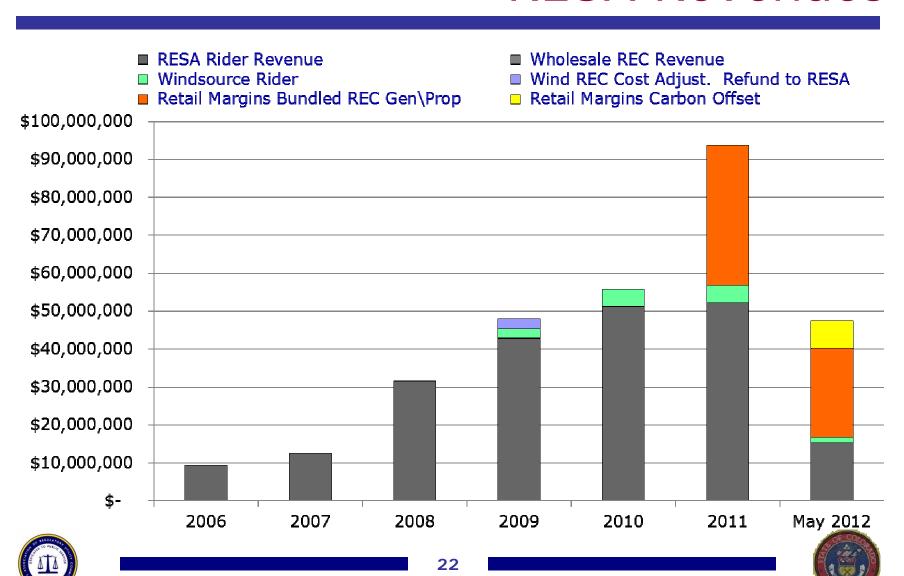


RESA Spending and Balance





RESA Revenues



RESA Spending

