State RPS Trends: Considerations for the Florida RPS

Florida Public Service Commission Rule Development Workshop
Docket No. 080503-EI

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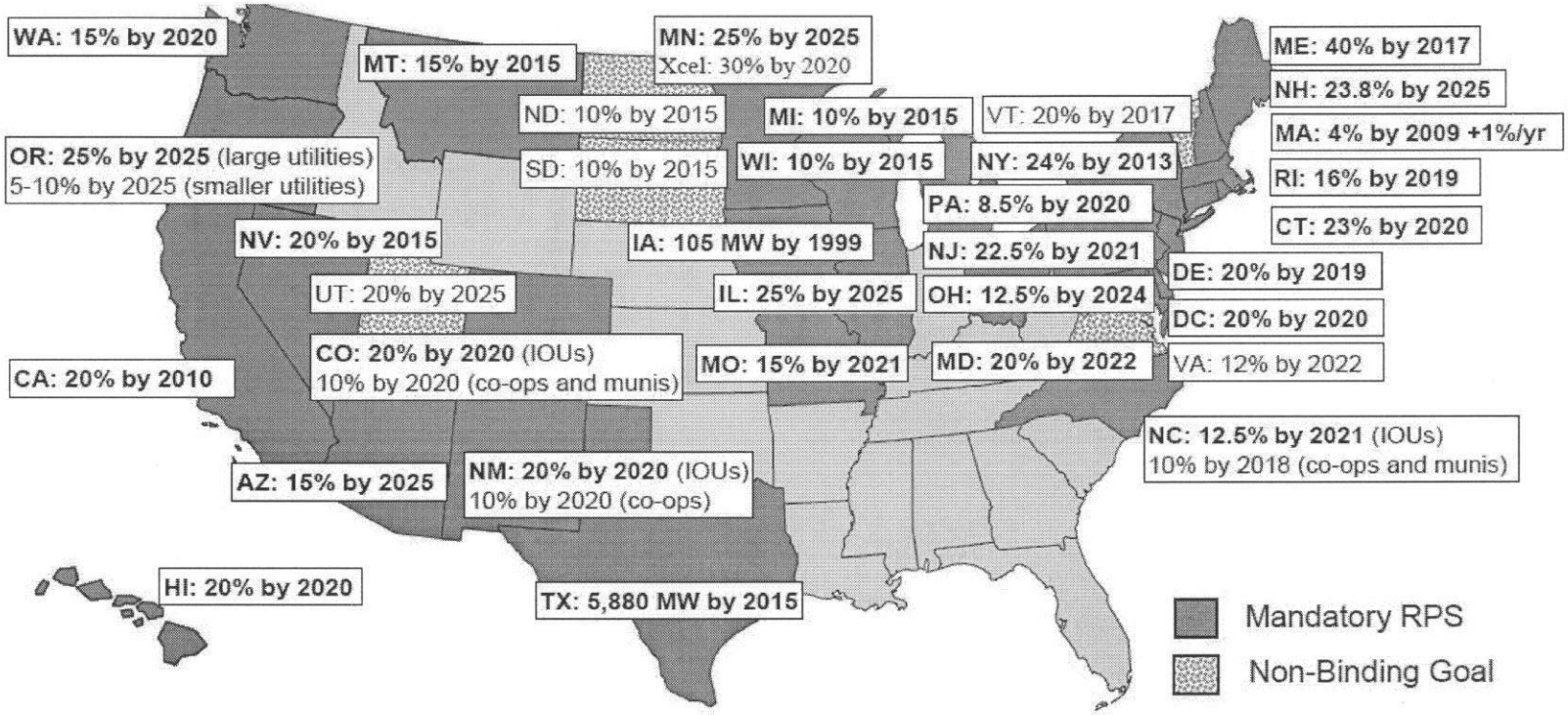
RPS Policies Exist in 28 States and D.C.; 5 More States Have Non-Binding Goals



Source: Berkeley Lab

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Most policies established through state legislation, but some through regulatory action (NY, AZ) or ballot initiatives (CO, WA)

Renewable Energy Targets, Timeframes,Set-Asides, and Multipliers

Source: LBNL

State	First Compliance Year	Current Ultimate Target	Existing Plants Eligible[1]	Set-Asides, Tiers, or Minimums	Credit Multipliers
Mandatory RPS Obligations					
Arizona	2001	15% (2025)	No	Distributed Generation	None[2]
California	2003	20% (2010)	Yes	None	None
Colorado	2007	20% (2020): IOUs 10% (2020): POUs	Yes	Solar	In-State, Solar, Community-Ownership
Connecticut	2000	23% (2020)	Yes	Class I/II Technologies	None
Delaware	2007	20% (2019)	Yes	Solar, New/Existing	Solar, Fuel Cells, Wind, Offshore Wind
Hawaii	2005	20% (2020)	Yes	Energy Efficiency	None
Illinois	2008	25% (2025)	Yes	Wind	None
Iowa	1999	105 MW (1999)	Yes	None	None
Maine	2000	40% (2017)	Yes	New/Existing	None
Maryland	2006	20% (2022)	Yes	Solar, Class I/II Technologies	Wind, Methane
Massachusetts	2003	4% (2009) + 1%/yr	No	Distributed Generation	None
Michigan	2012	10% (2015)	Yes	None	None
Minnesota	2002	25% (2025) 30% (2020): Xcel	Yes	Wind for Xcel; Goal for Community-Based Renewables	None
Missouri	2011	15% (2021)	Yes	Solar	In-State
Montana	2008	15% (2015)	No	Community Wind	None
Nevada	2003	20% (2015)	Yes	Solar, Energy Efficiency	PV, DG, Eff., Waste Tire
New Hampshire	2008	23.8% (2025)	Yes	Solar, New, Existing Biomass/ Methane, Existing Hydro	None
New Jersey	2001	22.5% (2021)	Yes	Solar, Class I/II Technologies	None
New Mexico	2006	20% (2020): IOUs 10% (2020): Co-ops	Yes	Solar, Wind, Geothermal or Biomass, Distributed Generation	None[3]
New York	2006	24% (2013)	Yes	Distributed Generation	None
North Carolina	2010	12.5% (2021): IOUs 10% (2018): POUs	Yes	Solar, Swine Waste, Poultry Waste, Energy Efficiency	None
Ohio	2009	12.5% (2024)	No	Solar	None
Oregon	2011	25% (2025): Large 5-10% (2025): Small	No[3]	Goal for Community-Based and Small-Scale Renewables	None
Pennsylvania	2001	8.5% (2020)	Yes	Solar	None
Rhode Island	2007	16% (2019)	Yes	New/Existing	None
Texas	2002	5,880 MW (2015)	Yes	Goal for Non-Wind	All Non-Wind
Washington	2012	15% (2020)	No	None	Distributed Generation
Washington, DC	2007	11% (2022)	Yes	Solar, Class I/II Technologies	Wind, Solar, Methane
Wisconsin	2000	10% (2015)[4]	Yes	None	None
Non-Binding Renewable Energy Goals[5]					
North Dakota	2015	10% (2015)	Yes	None	None
South Dakota	2008	10% (2015)	Yes	None	None
Utah	2009	20% (2025)	No	None	Solar
Vermont	2006	20% (2017)[3]	No	None	None
Virginia	2010	12% (2022)	Yes	None	Wind, Solar

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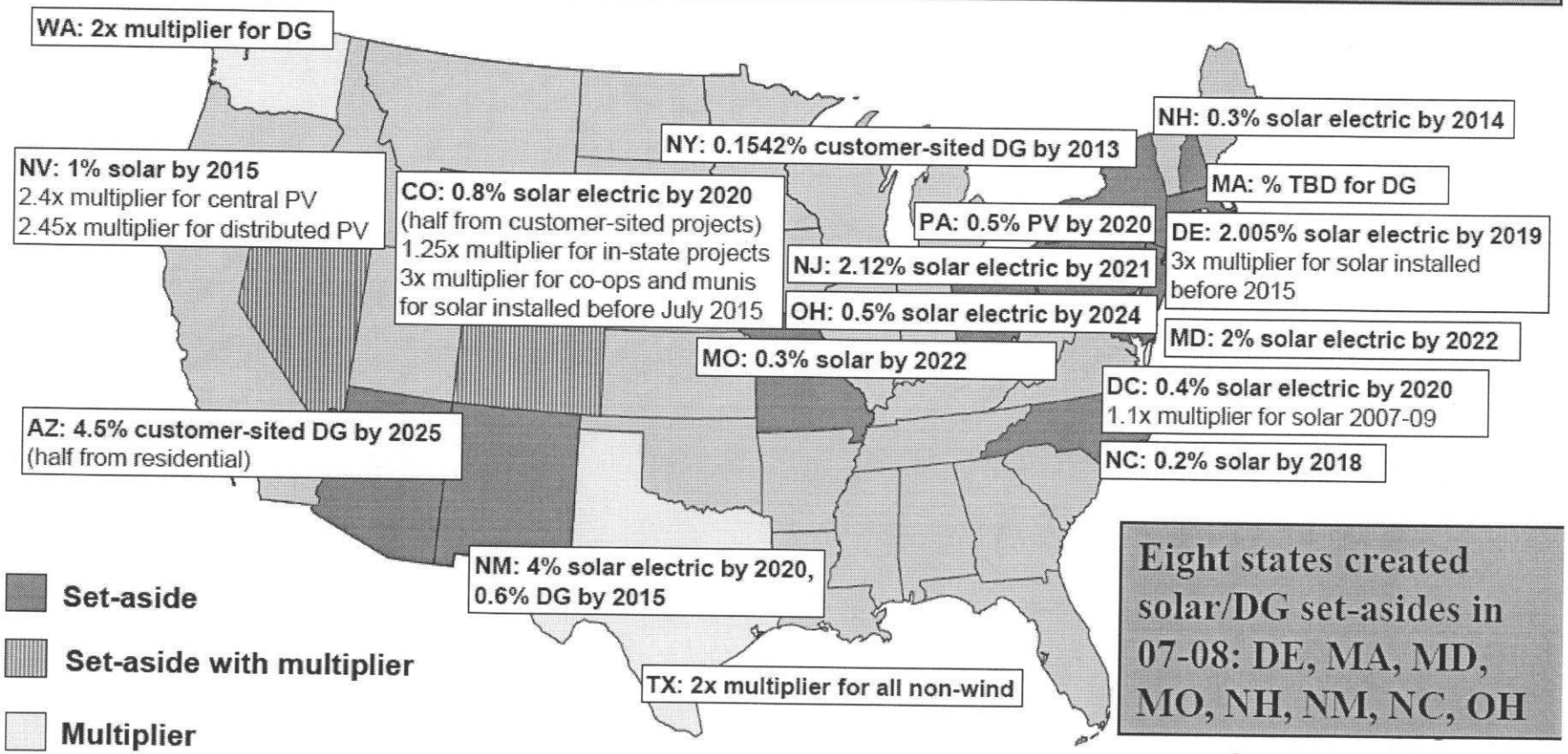
Solar/DG-Specific RPS Designs Becoming Common Nationwide

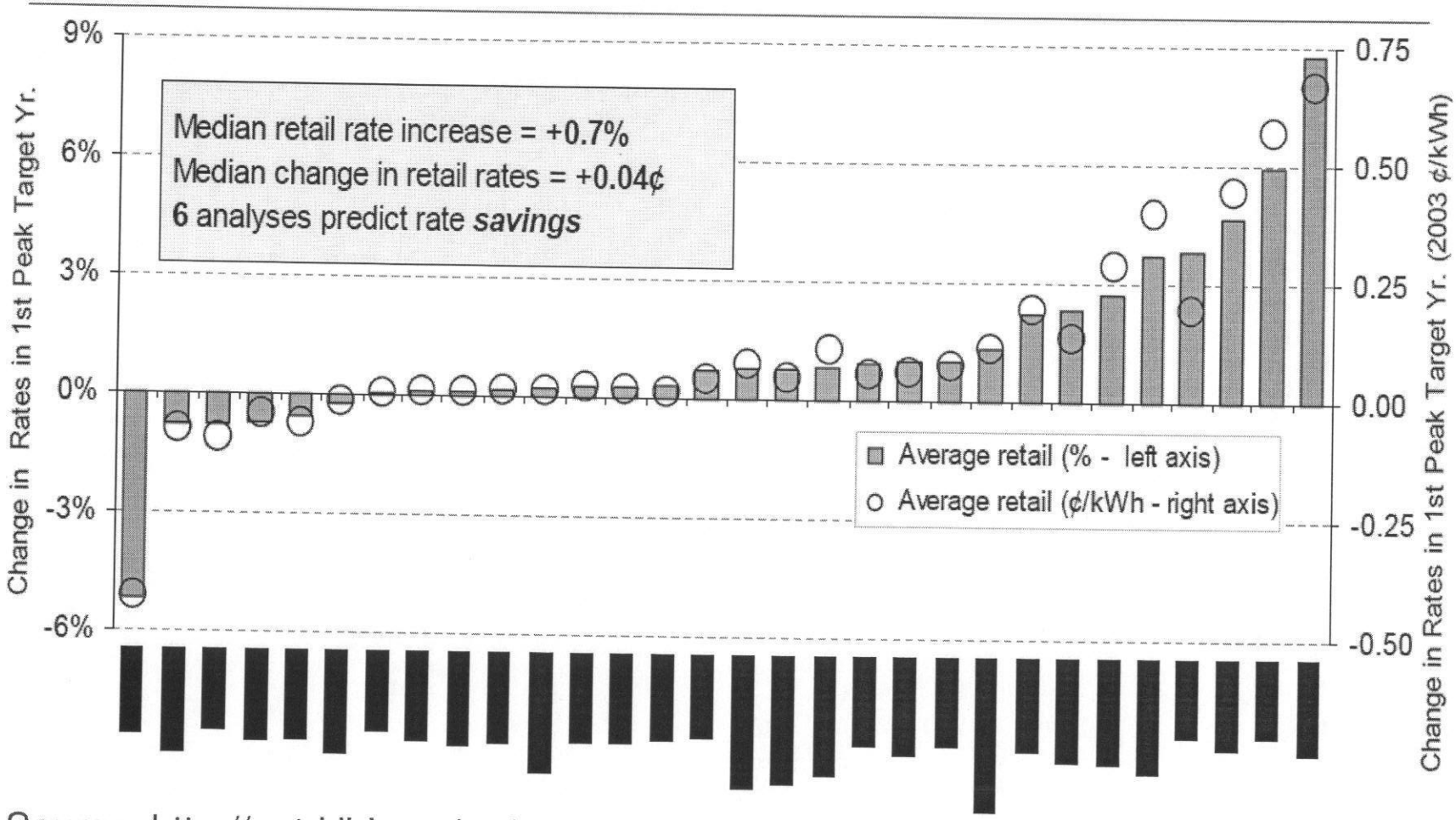
14 states + D.C. have solar or DG set-asides, sometimes combined with credit multipliers; 2 other states only have credit multipliers



Eight states created solar/DG set-asides in 07-08: DE, MA, MD, MO, NH, NM, NC, OH

Source: LBNL

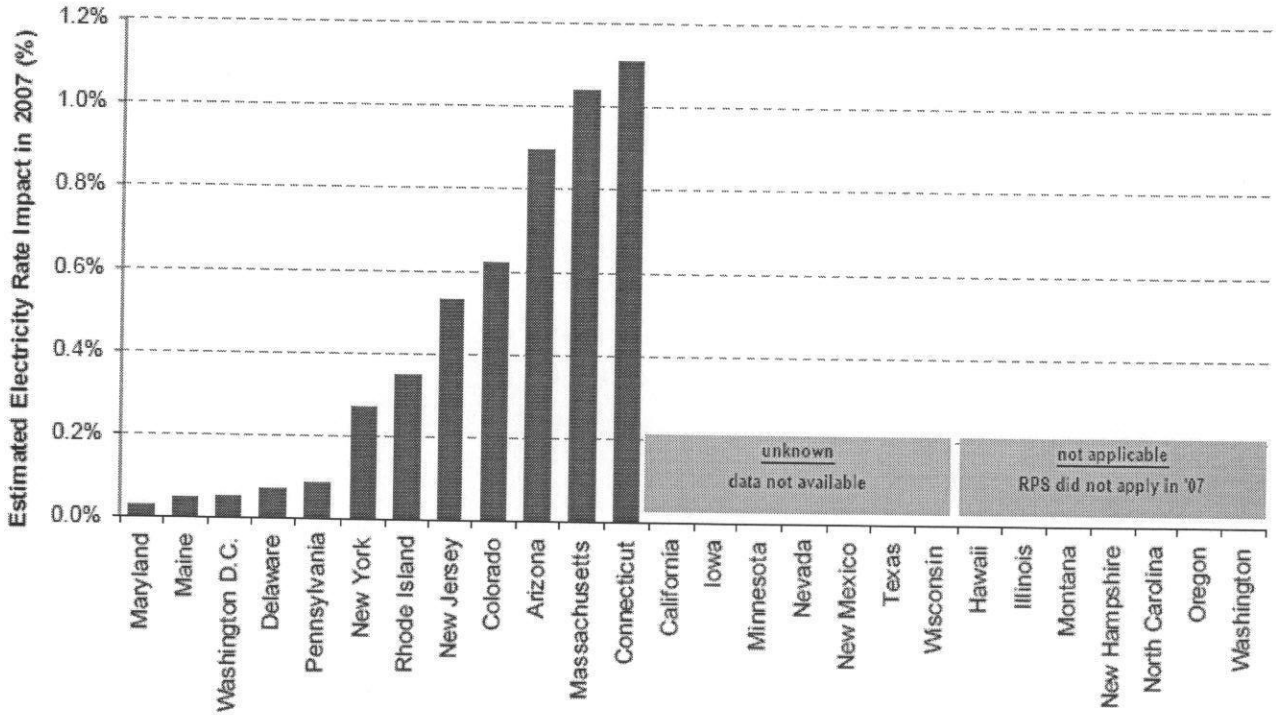
21 of 30 State RPS Analyses Predict Rate Increases of Less Than or Equal to 1%



Source: http://eetd.lbl.gov/ea/ems/reports/61580.pdf

Rate Increases Associated with State RPS Policies Have Rarely Exceeded 1%, So Far

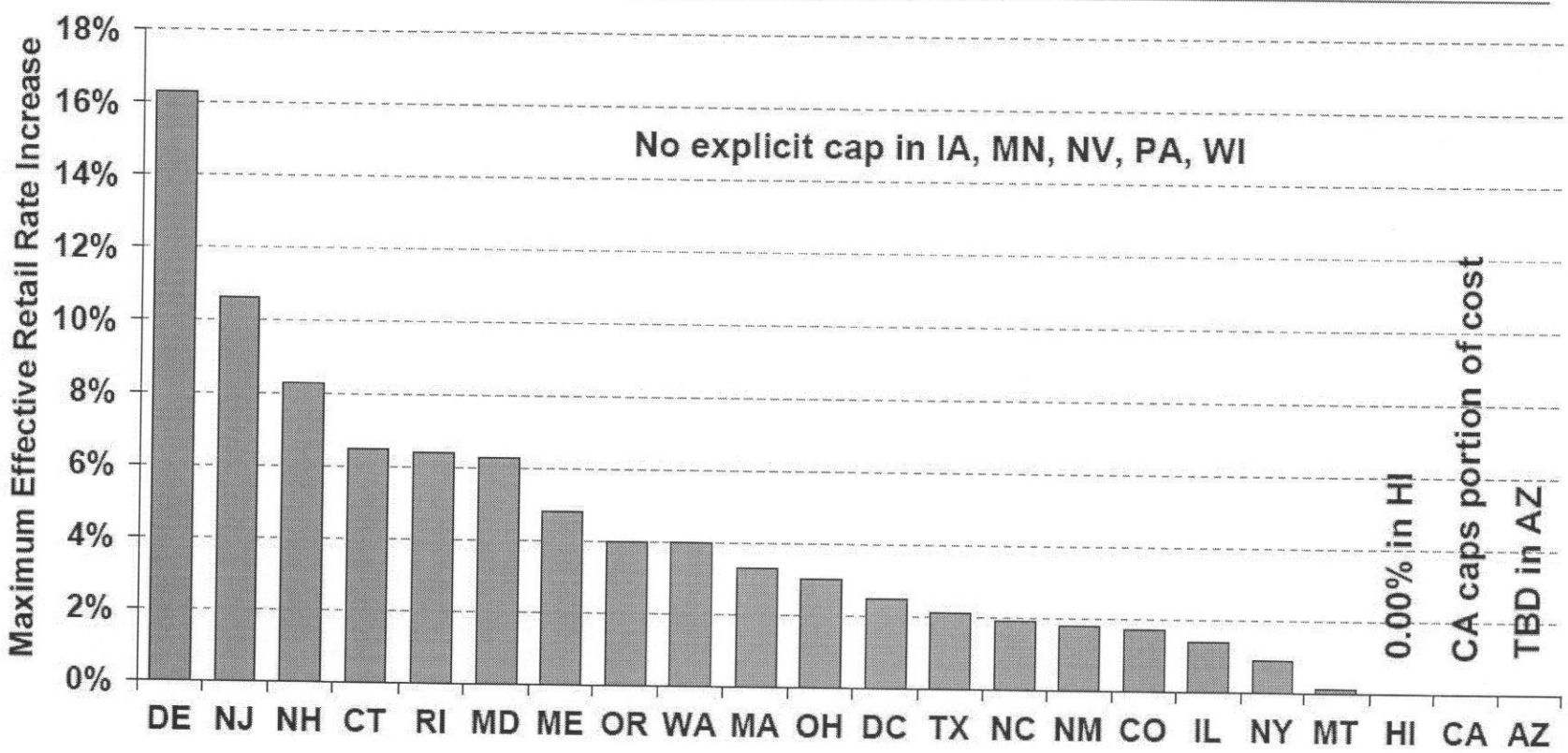
Translating short-term REC prices and state-specific funding limits to rate impacts in 2007 yields the results shown below



Rate impacts of RPS policies that are dominated by long-term contracts are unknown, but anecdotal evidence suggests limited impacts so far, and quite possibly even rate reductions

Source: LBNL

State RPS Rate Caps



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Source: LBNL