

The Impact Of The  
Renewable Energy Standard In Amendment 37  
On Electric Rates In Colorado

**Colorado Renewable Energy Society**

Remarks of Ron Binz  
Public Policy Consulting  
September 9, 2004

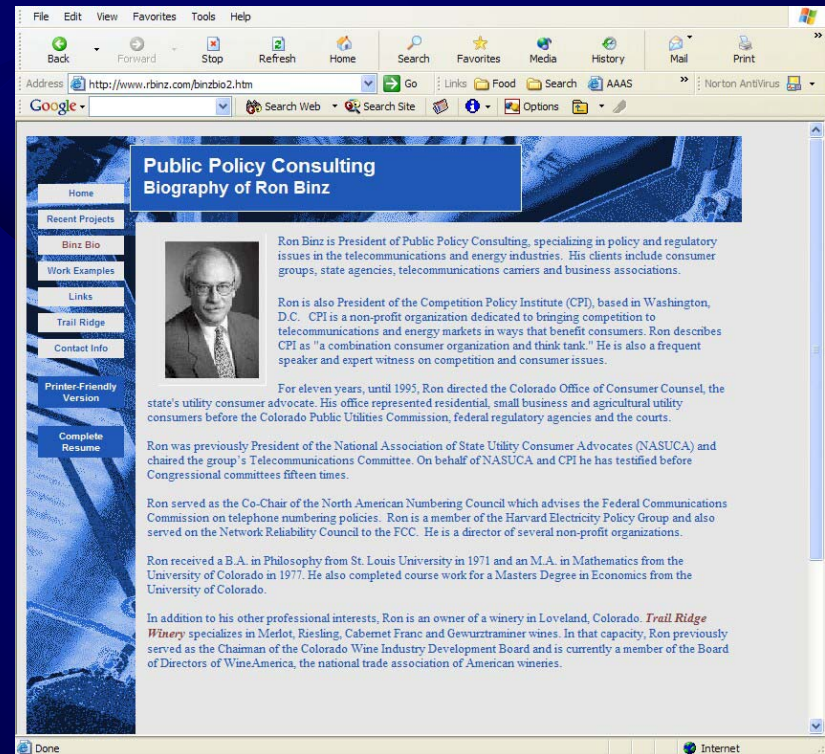
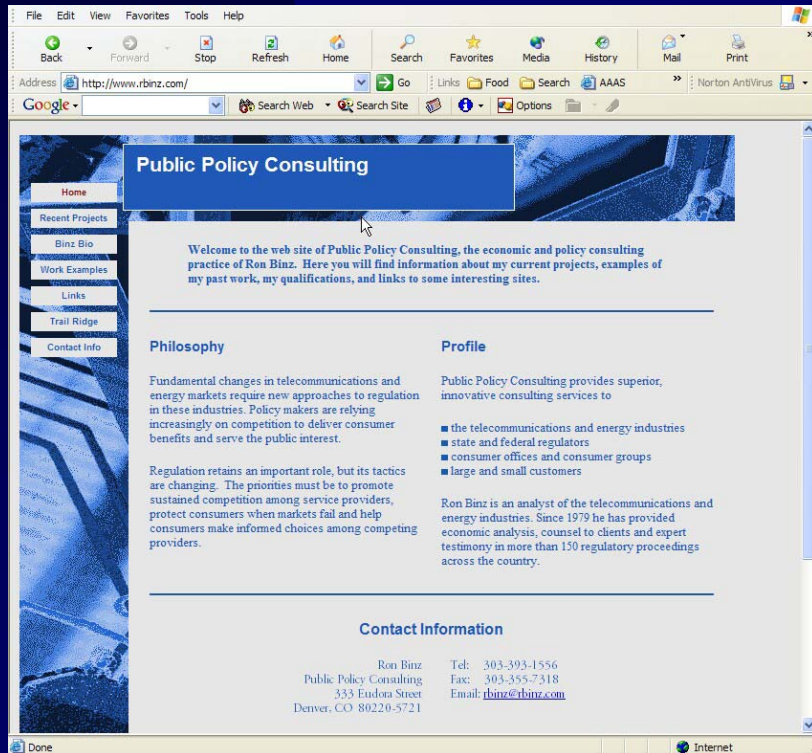
# Public Policy Consulting

## Energy and Telecom Policy

### Current and Recent Clients

- AARP — WY, UT, ND, CO
- Colorado Energy Assistance Foundation
- Catholic Charities
- Colorado OCC
- Energy Foundation
- Homebuilders Association of Metro Denver
- Astaris, LLC
- Environment Colorado
- National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates
- Missouri Office of Public Counsel
- Univance, LLC
- NASUCA members in PA, ME, MO, MD and OH
- Competition Policy Institute
- Qwest Communications
- Valor Telecom
- Oregon Citizens Utility Board
- Wyoming Industrial Electric Consumers
- BOMA – Denver
- Georgia CUC

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# 2004 Colorado RES Report

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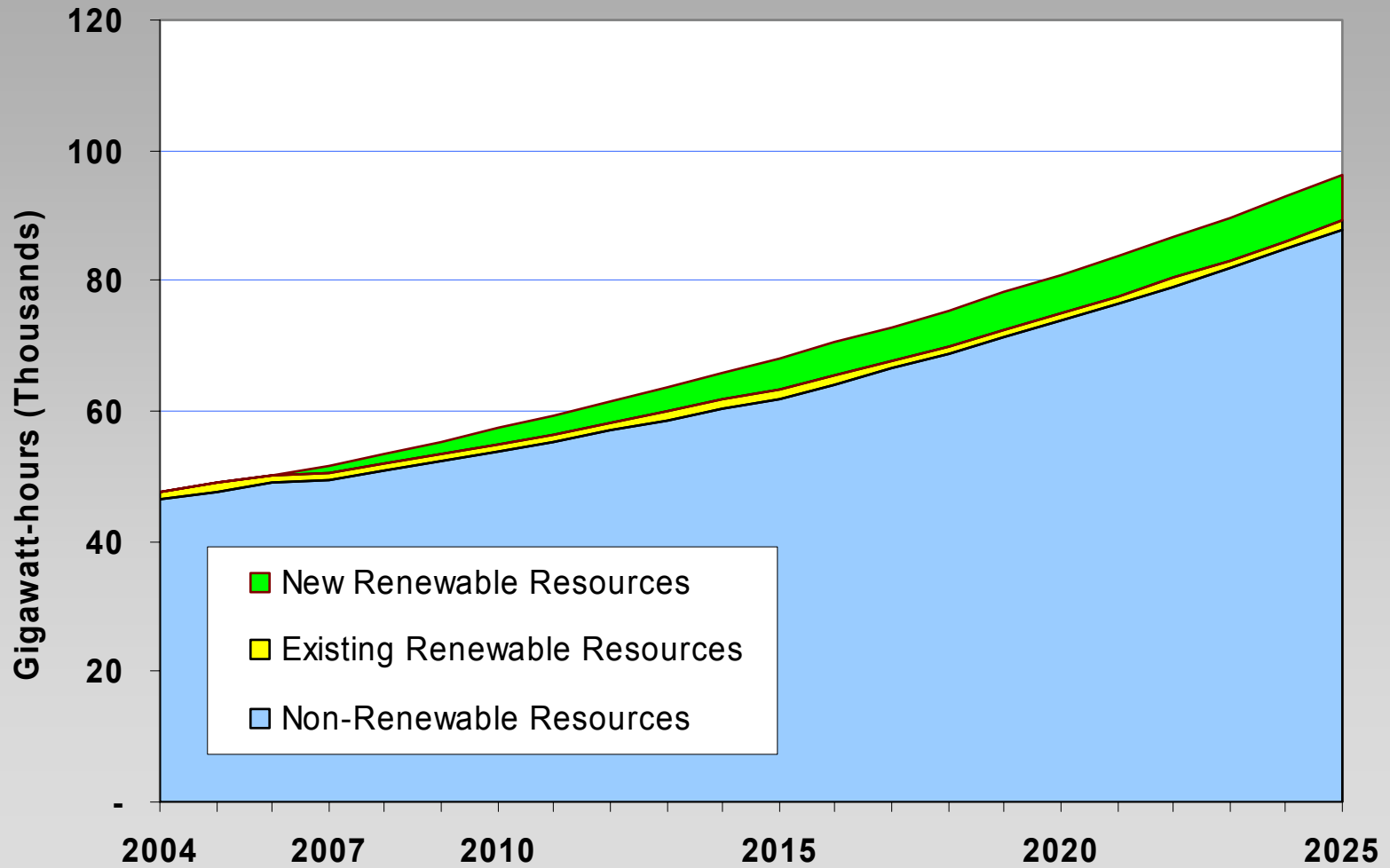
- Available at  
[www.rbinz.com/RES.htm](http://www.rbinz.com/RES.htm)

# The Colorado RES

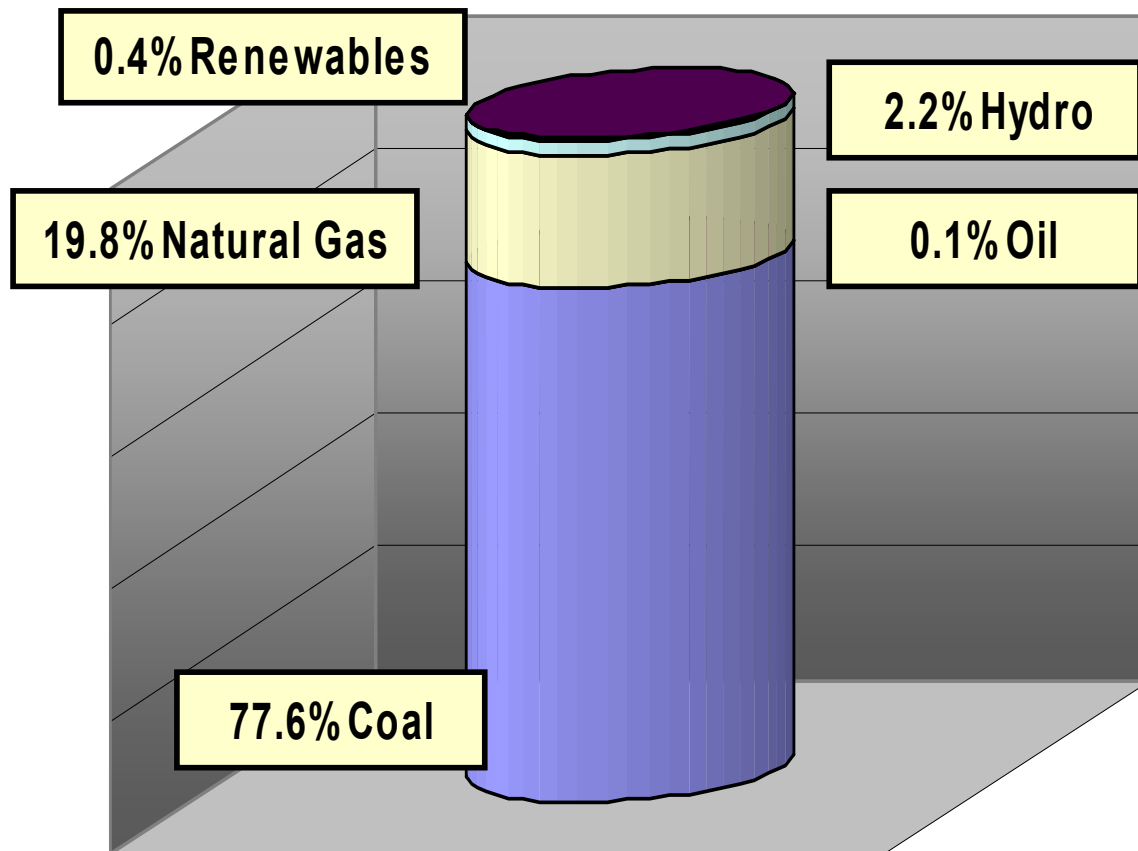
- Applies to utilities with >40,000 customers
- Defines renewables
- Solar requirement in addition to general requirement
- REAs, Munis can self-certify (no solar requirement)
- Limits rate impact to 50¢ per month for residential customers

Benchmark Date	Renewable Energy Required (% of sales)	Solar Energy Required (% of sales)
2007	3%	0.12%
2011	6%	0.24%
2015	10%	0.40%

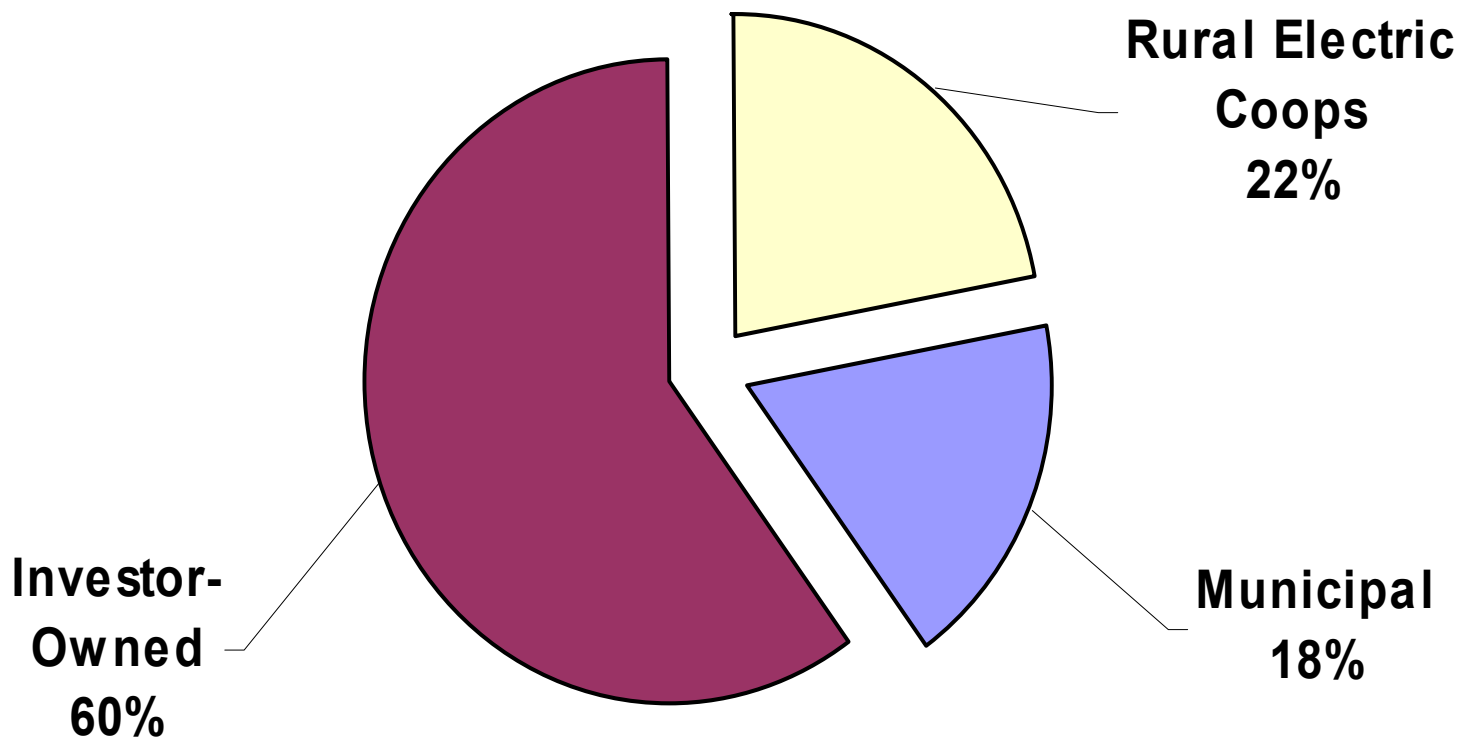
# Renewable Resources Required by Initiative 37



# Colorado Electric Generation By Fuel Type, 2002

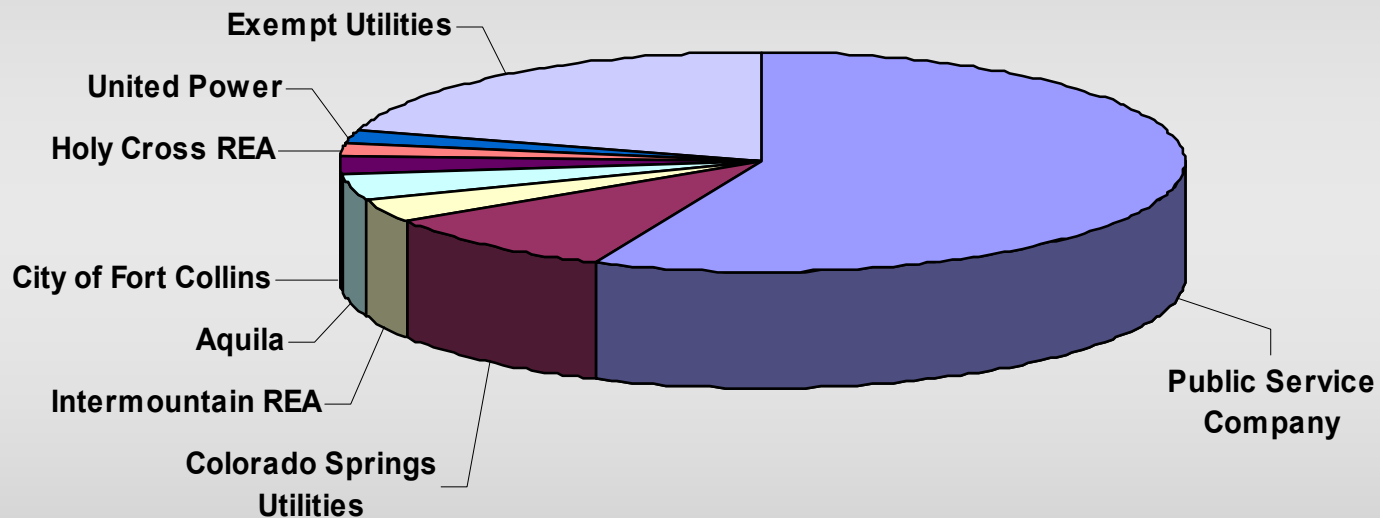


# Colorado Retail Electricity Sales Megawatthours by Industry Sector, 2002



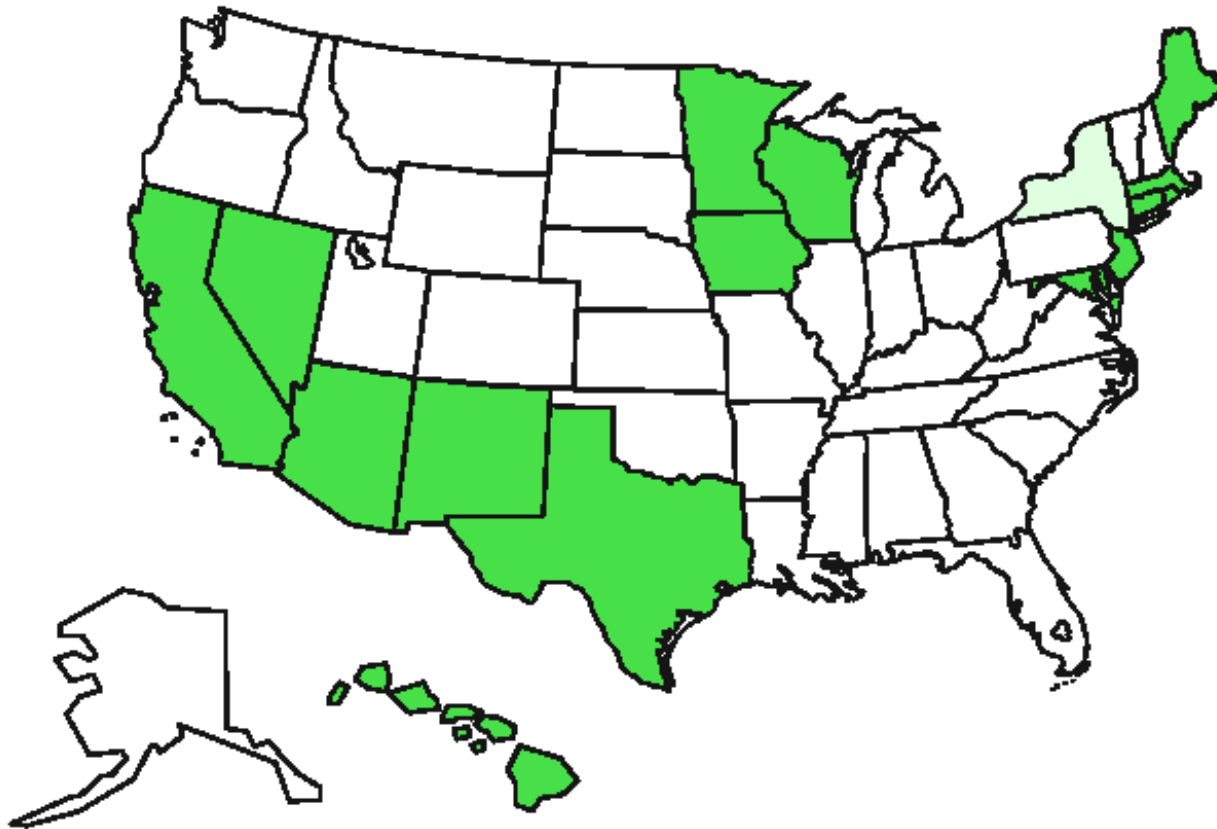


# Utilities Subject to the Renewable Energy Standard in 2005 (by KWh sales)



*The RES requirement will apply to 79% of Colorado electric power sales in 2005*

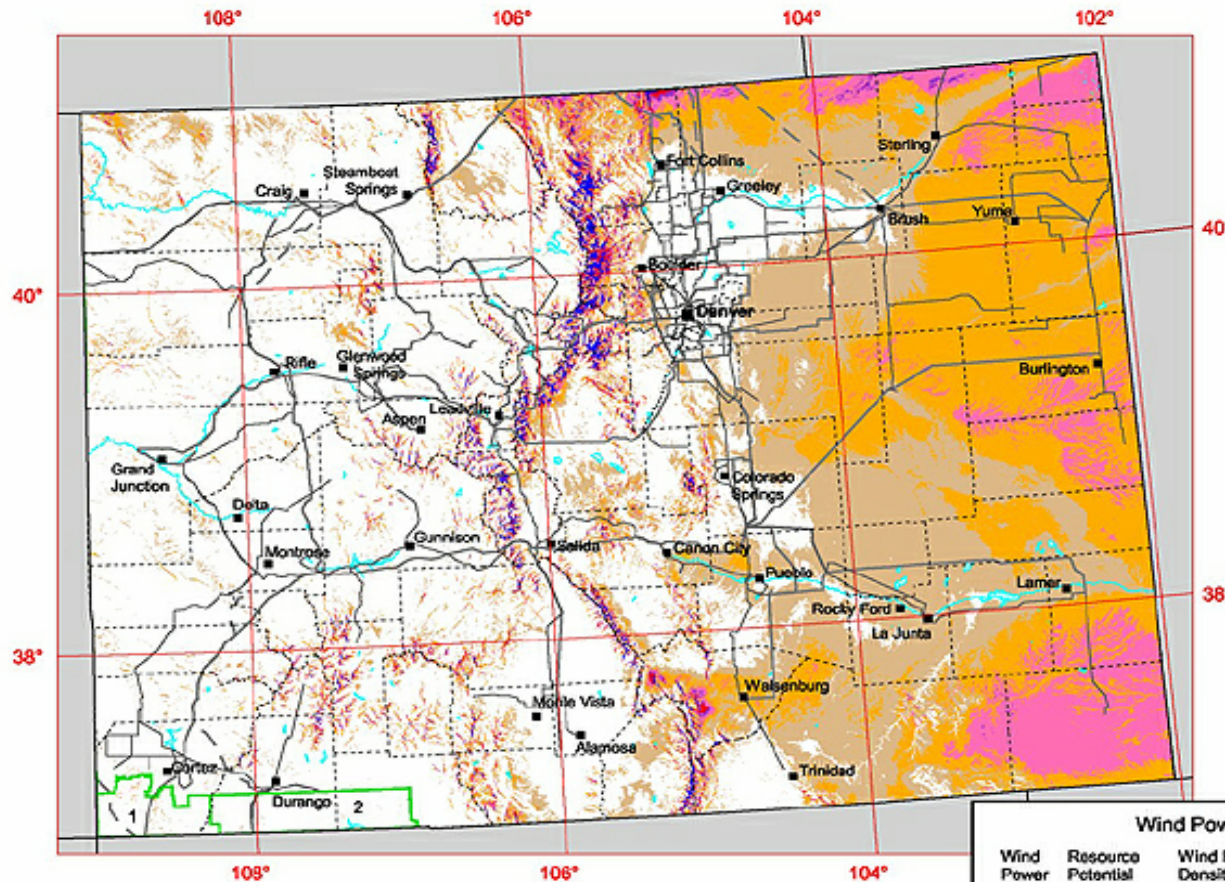
# Renewable Standard in Other States



State	Adopted	Renewable Energy Standard
Arizona	1998	1% in 2005; 1.05% in 2006; 1.1%/year 2007 to 2012
California	2002	At least 1%/year; 20% by 2017
Connecticut	1998	10% by 2010
Hawaii	2004	10% in 2010; 15% in 2015; 20% in 2020
Iowa	1991	105 MWa, approximately 2% of 1999 sales
Maine	1999	30% of sales including high efficiency cogeneration
Maryland	2004	7% by 2017 from non-hydro and non-WTE renewables
Massachusetts	1997	4% new renewables on 7% base by 2009; 1%/year thereafter
Minnesota	2003	10% of 2015 sales
Nevada	2001	5% in 2003, increasing to 15% of retail sales by 2013
New Jersey	2001	4% by 2012
New Mexico	2002	10% of sales by 2011
New York	2004	PSC in process of setting standard
Pennsylvania	1998	Limited renewable requirements for one utility
Rhode Island	2004	3% in 2007; 4.5% in 2010; 8.5% in 2014; 17% in 2019
Texas	1999	2880 MW by 2009, approx 3% of sales
Wisconsin	1999	0.5% by 12/31/01, increasing to 2.2% by 12/31/11

# Colorado

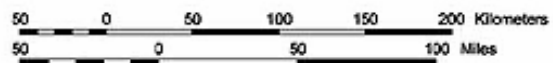
## 50 m Wind Power



**Transmission Line<sup>a</sup>**  
**Voltage (kV)**  
 — 115 - 161  
 — 230  
 - - 345

<sup>a</sup> Source: POWERmap ©2009  
 Platts, a Division of the  
 McGraw-Hill Companies

The annual wind power estimates for this map were produced by TrueWind Solutions using their Mesomap system and historical weather data. It has been validated with available surface data by NREL and wind energy meteorological consultants.



**Indian Reservation**

1 Uto Mountain  
 2 Southern Ute

**Wind Power Classification**

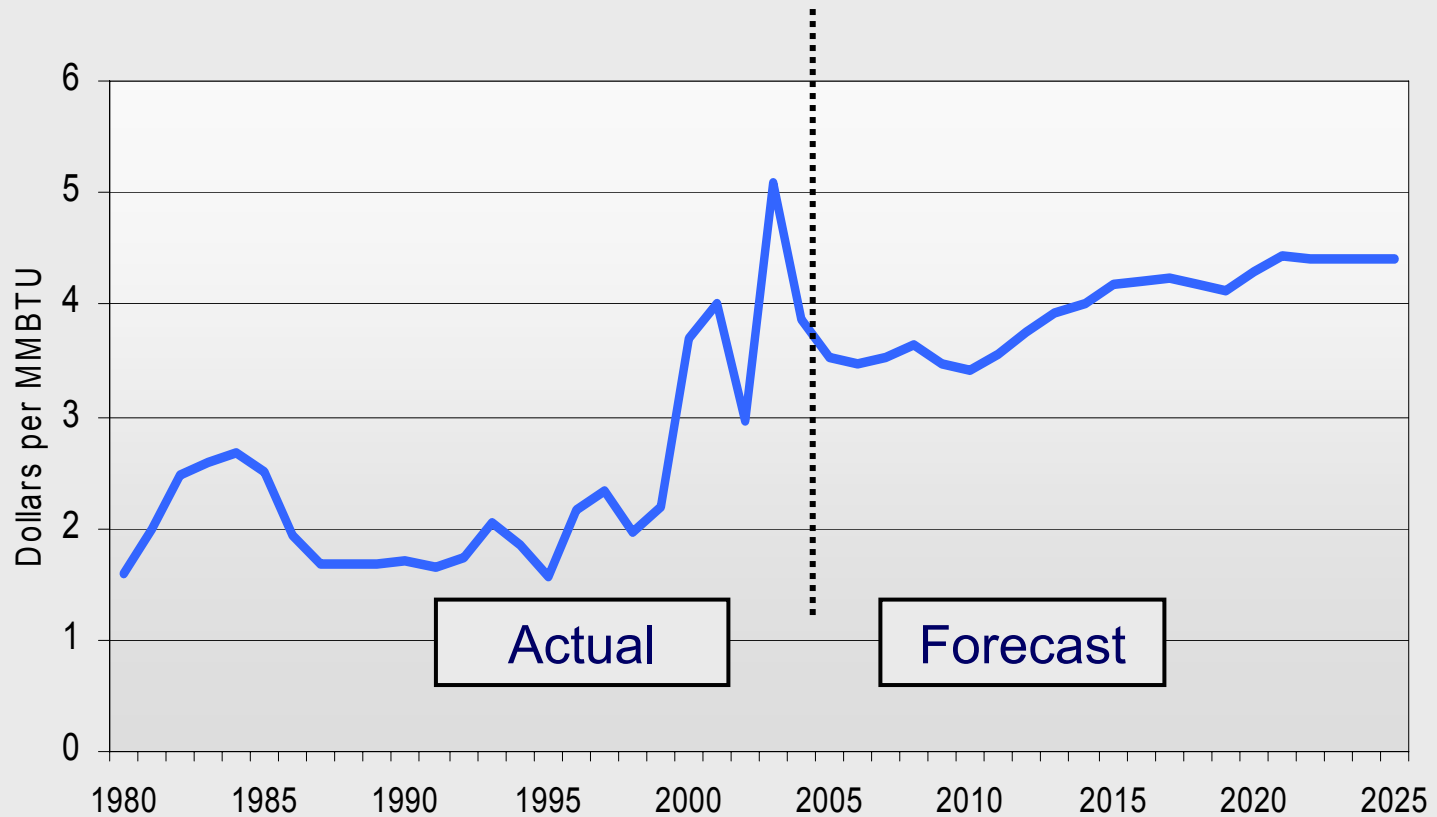
Wind Power Class	Resource Potential	Wind Power Density at 50 m W/m <sup>2</sup>	Wind Speed <sup>a</sup> at 50 m m/s	Wind Speed <sup>a</sup> at 50 m mph
1	Poor	0 - 200	0.0 - 5.9	0.0 - 13.2
2	Marginal	200 - 300	5.9 - 6.7	13.2 - 15.0
3	Fair	300 - 400	6.7 - 7.4	15.0 - 16.6
4	Good	400 - 500	7.4 - 7.9	16.6 - 17.7
5	Excellent	500 - 600	7.9 - 8.4	17.7 - 18.8
6	Outstanding	600 - 800	8.4 - 9.3	18.8 - 20.8
7	Superb	> 800	> 9.3	> 20.8

<sup>a</sup>Wind speeds are based on a Weibull k of 2.0 at 1500 m elevation.

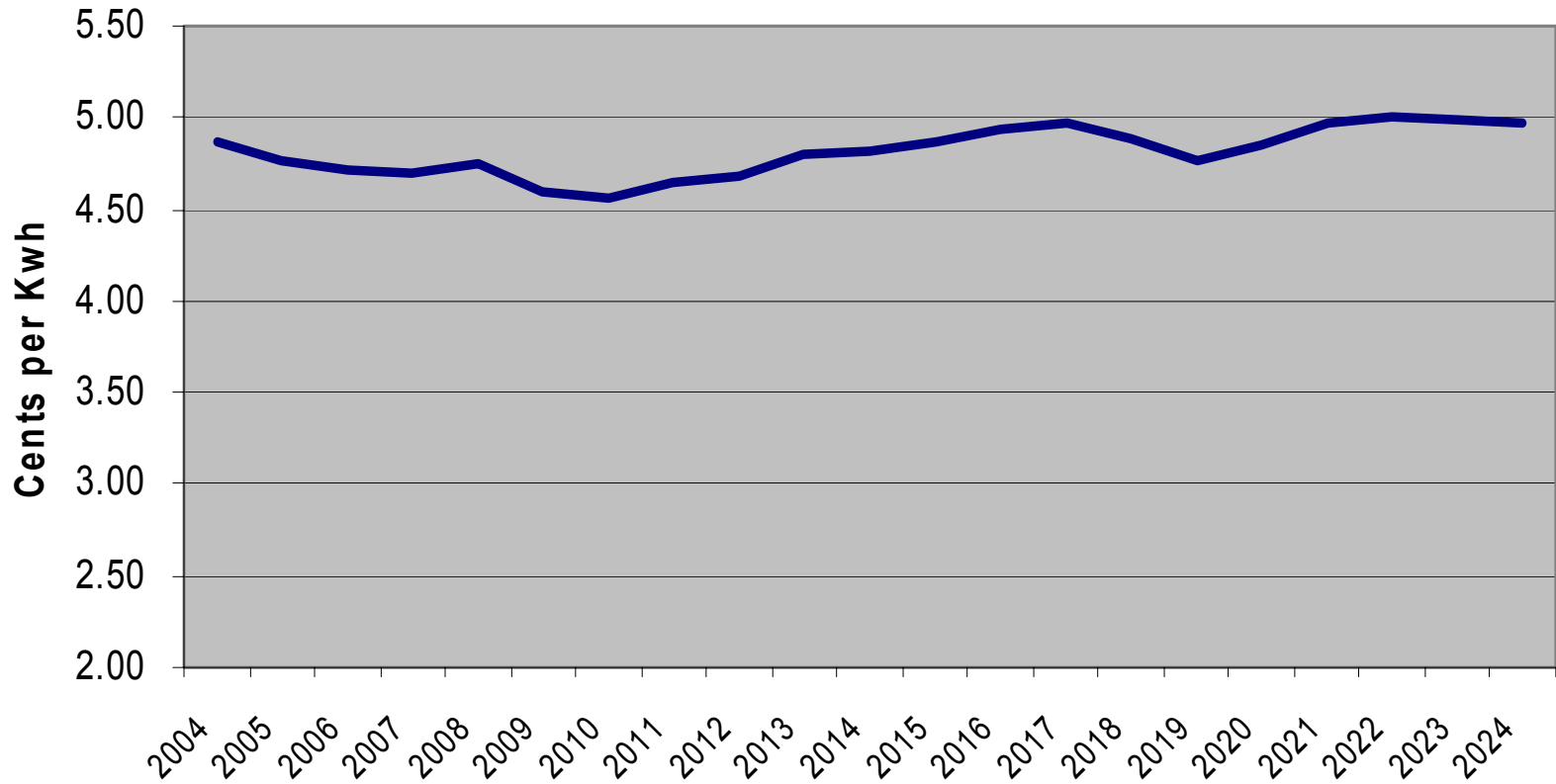
**NREL**  
 U.S. Department of Energy  
 National Renewable Energy Laboratory

# Natural Gas Wellhead Prices

Energy Information Administration  
Actual 1980 - 2003; Projected 2004 - 2025



# Generation Cost of Electricity in Colorado Advanced Combined Cycle Plant (2004\$) Base Gas Cost Case

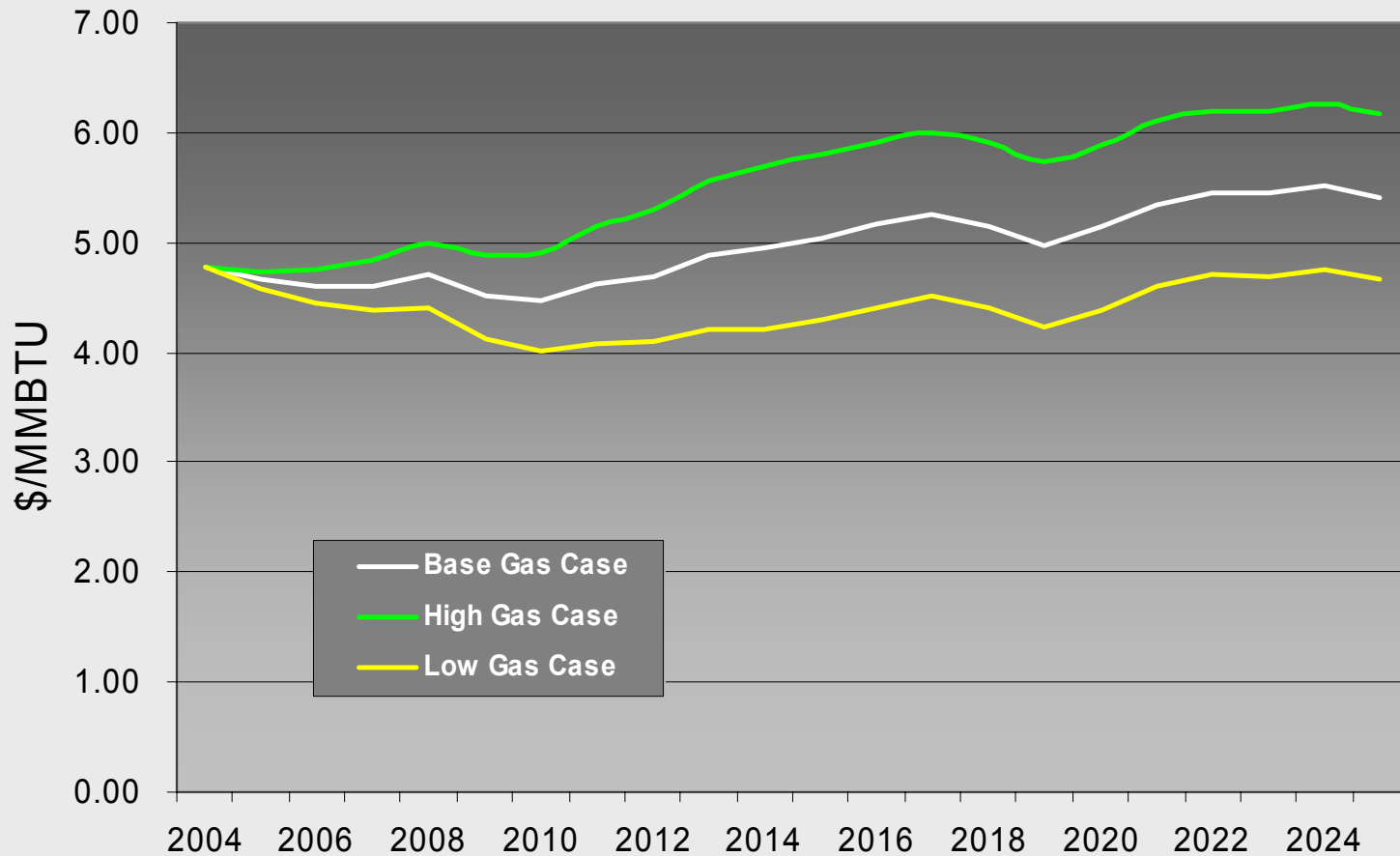


# EIA Costs of Fossil Generation

Costs	2010		2025	
	Advanced coal	Advanced combined cycle	Advanced coal	Advanced combined cycle
-----2002 mills per kilowatt-hour-----				
Capital	33.77	12.46	33.62	12.33
Fixed	4.58	1.36	4.58	1.36
Variable	11.69	32.95	11.74	37.91
Incremental transmission	3.38	2.89	3.26	2.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.43</b>	<b>49.65</b>	<b>53.20</b>	<b>54.38</b>

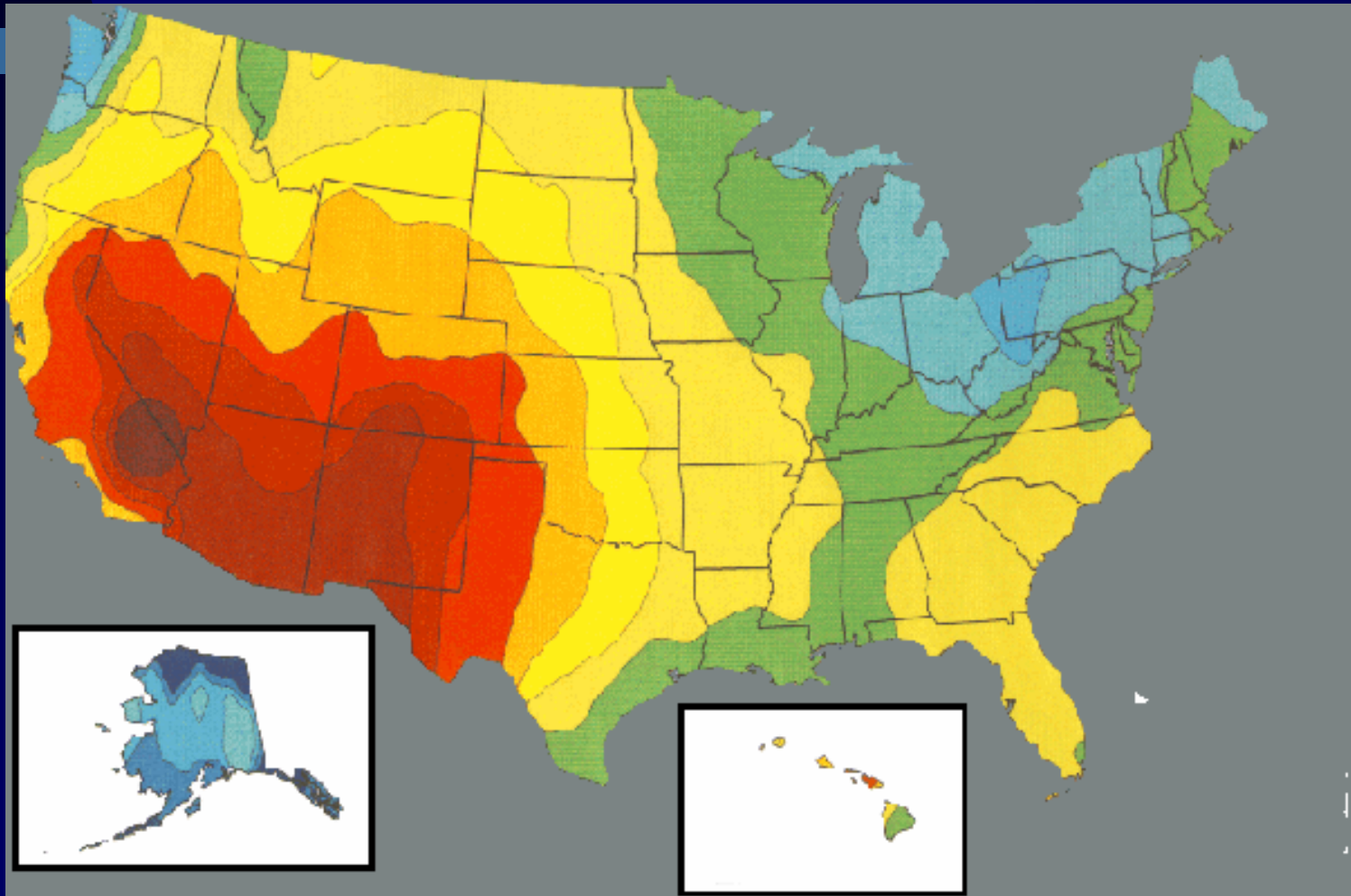
# Natural Gas Price Scenarios

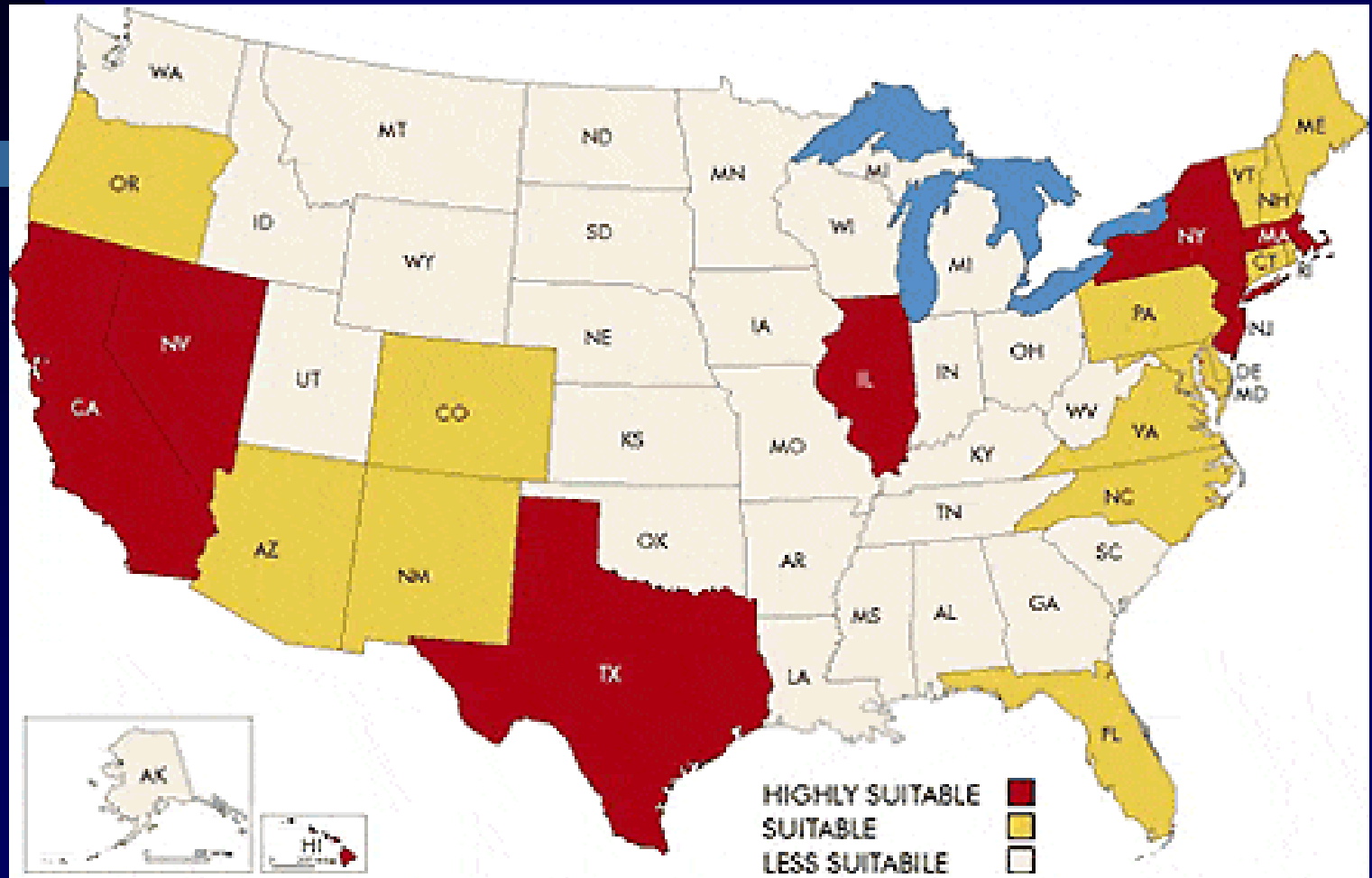
## Delivered Prices 2004-2025, Mountain Region



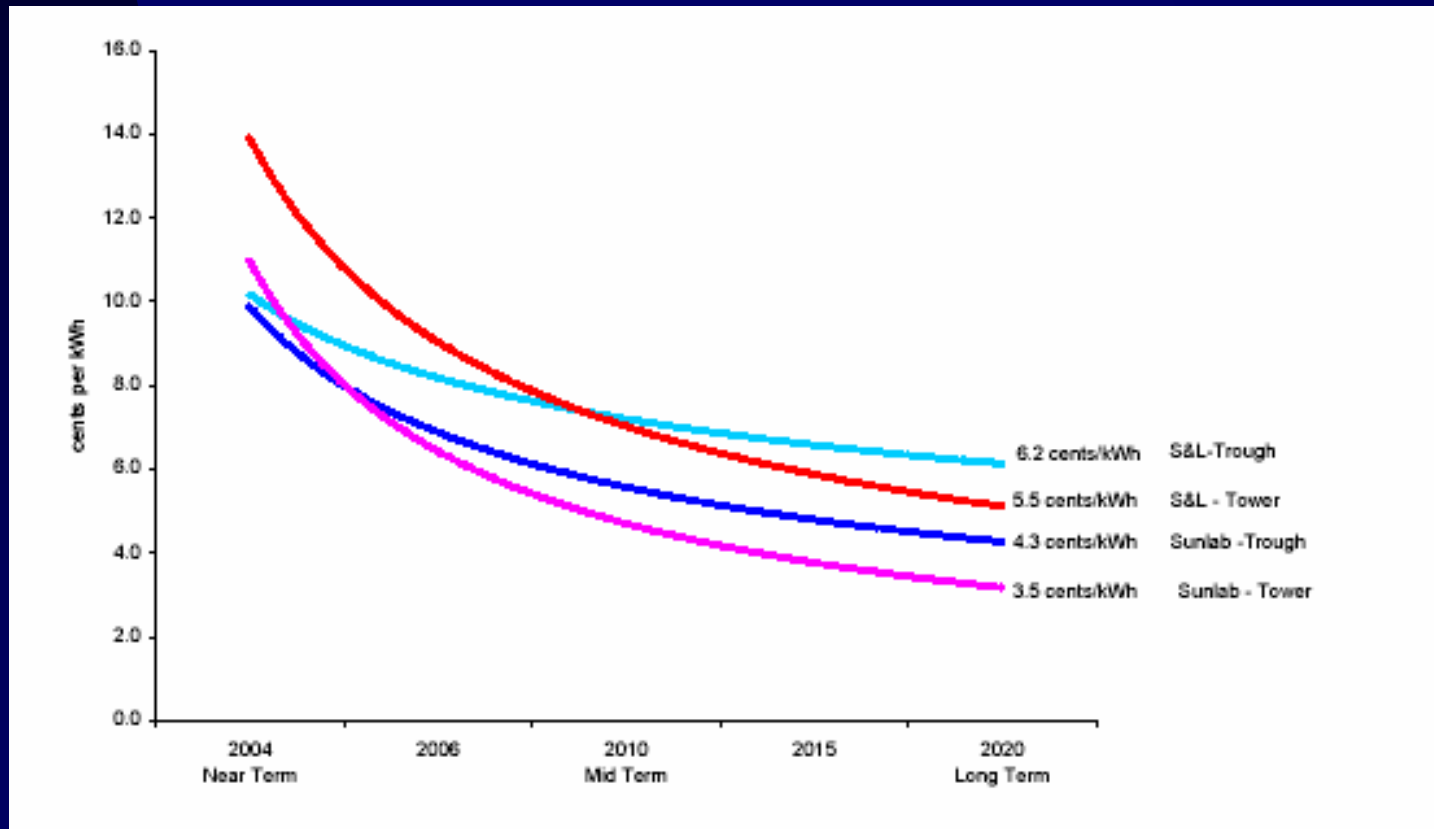


# US Insolation Map



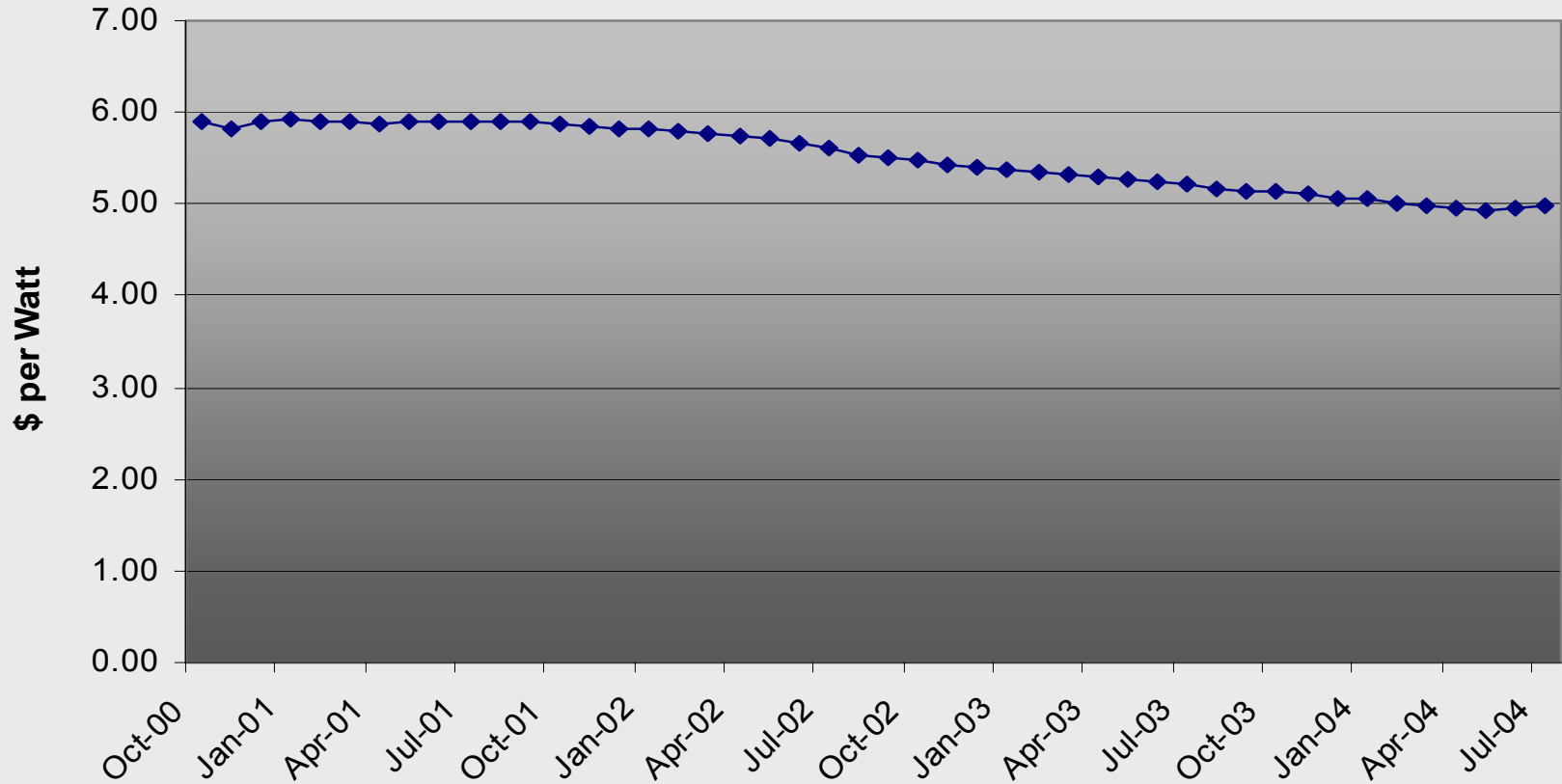


# Cost of Central Station Solar (Sargent and Lundy for NREL)



# Market Price of Solar Modules

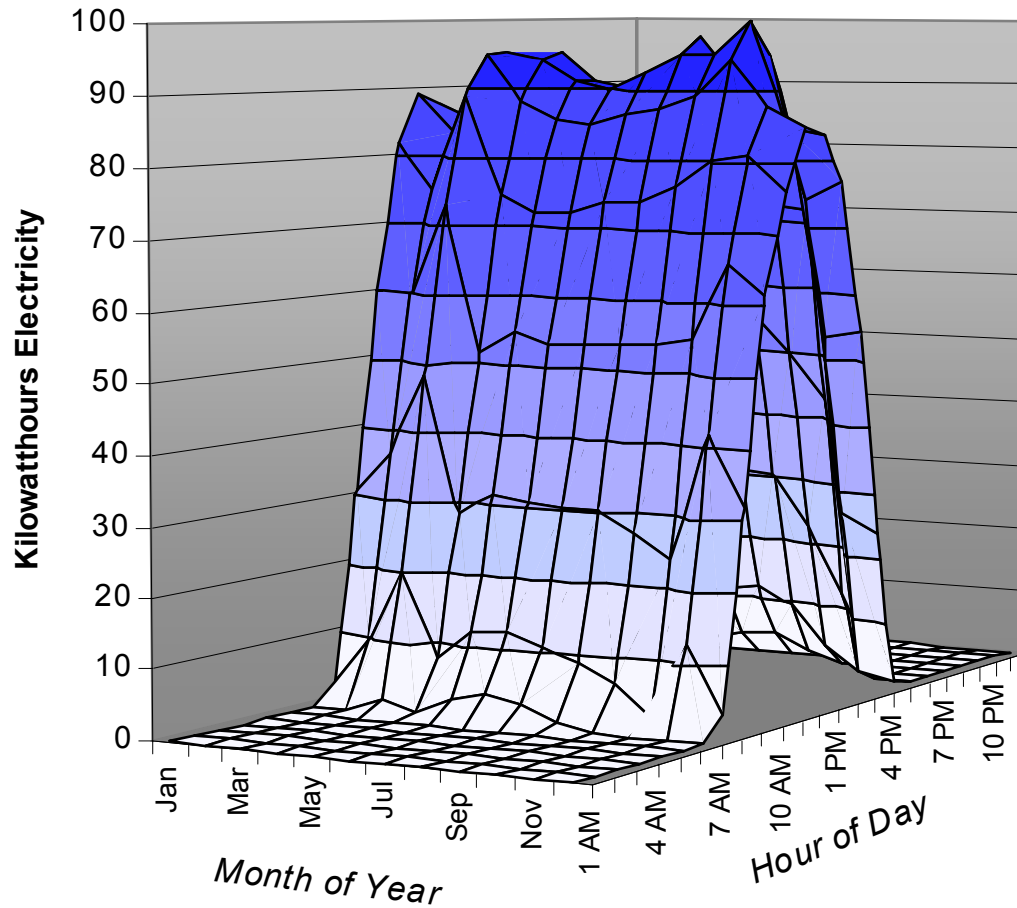
## Survey of 230+ Vendors



## Colorado Retail Electric Rates, 2002

Sector	Residential Price/KWh	Commercial Price/KWh	Industrial Price/KWh
Total State	7.37	5.67	4.52
Investor-Owned Utilities	7.21	5.36	4.12
Municipal Utilities	6.63	5.76	4.55
Rural Cooperatives	8.19	7.06	5.23

## Photovoltaic Generation by Time of Day and Month of Year Pueblo, Colorado -- Fixed Tilt System



# Scenarios used in Wind cost estimate

<b>Scenario</b>	<b>Gas Price Assumption</b>	<b>PTC Assumption</b>
Scenario 1A	Base Gas Cost	No PTC Extension
Scenario 1B	Base Gas Cost	PTC to 12/31/2006
Scenario 1C	Base Gas Cost	PTC to 12/31/2009
Scenario 2A	High Gas Cost	No PTC Extension
Scenario 2B	High Gas Cost	PTC to 12/31/2006
Scenario 2C	High Gas Cost	PTC to 12/31/2009
Scenario 3A	Low Gas Cost	No PTC Extension
Scenario 3B	Low Gas Cost	PTC to 12/31/2006
Scenario 3C	Low Gas Cost	PTC to 12/31/2009

## Rate Impact of Colorado RPS for 2005-2024: Nine Scenarios

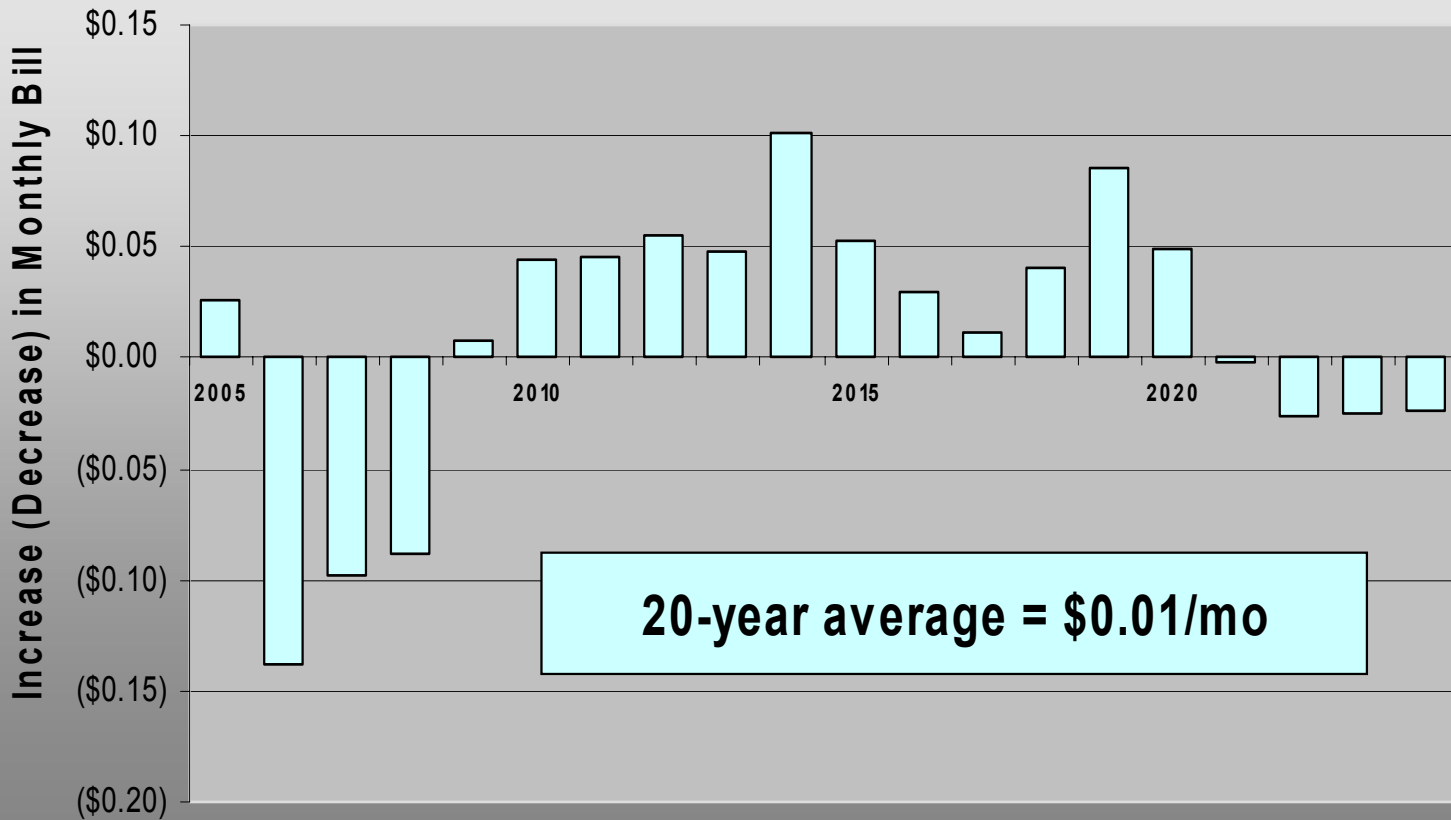
		<i>Xcel Total 20 Year Effect</i>		<i>Impact on Average Residential Monthly Bill</i>		
<b>Scenario</b>	<b>Senario Description</b>	Nominal	NPV	Overall	Range	
	Col A	Col B	Col C	Col D	Col E	Col F
1A	<i>Base Gas Case, No PTC</i>	390,461,630	147,905,158	0.36	0.44	0.03
1B	<i>Base Gas Case, PTC to 2006</i>	24,709,183	(1,944,066)	0.02	0.13	(0.19)
1C	<i>Base Gas Case, PTC to 2010</i>	(146,287,190)	(43,740,649)	(0.14)	0.04	(0.26)
2A	<i>High Gas Case, No PTC</i>	245,618,715	105,278,688	0.23	0.36	0.03
2B	<i>High Gas Case, PTC to 2006</i>	(120,133,732)	(44,570,536)	(0.11)	0.03	(0.21)
2C	<i>High Gas Case, PTC to 2010</i>	(291,130,104)	(86,367,119)	(0.27)	0.03	(0.45)
3A	<i>Low Gas Case, No PTC</i>	535,304,544	190,531,628	0.50	0.63	0.03
3B	<i>Low Gas Case, PTC to 2006</i>	169,552,097	40,682,404	0.16	0.32	(0.16)
3C	<i>Low Gas Case, PTC to 2010</i>	(1,444,275)	(1,114,180)	(0.00)	0.16	(0.16)



# Scenarios used in model

Scenario Probabilities		
Scenario 1A:	Base Gas, No PTC	5%
Scenario 1B:	Base Gas, PTC to 2006	35%
Scenario 1C:	Base Gas, PTC to 2010	10%
Scenario 2A:	High Gas, No PTC	3%
Scenario 2B:	High Gas, PTC to 2006	21%
Scenario 2C:	High Gas, PTC to 2010	6%
Scenario 3A:	Low Gas, No PTC	2%
Scenario 3B:	Low Gas, PTC to 2006	14%
Scenario 3C:	Low Gas, PTC to 2010	4%

## Xcel Energy -- Change in Average Residential Monthly Bill Due to Compliance with Amendment 37



## Impact of the Colorado Renewable Energy Standard Proposed in Amendment 37

### Impact on 20-Year Utility Revenue Requirements, by Utility

### Impact on Monthly Residential Bills, by Utility

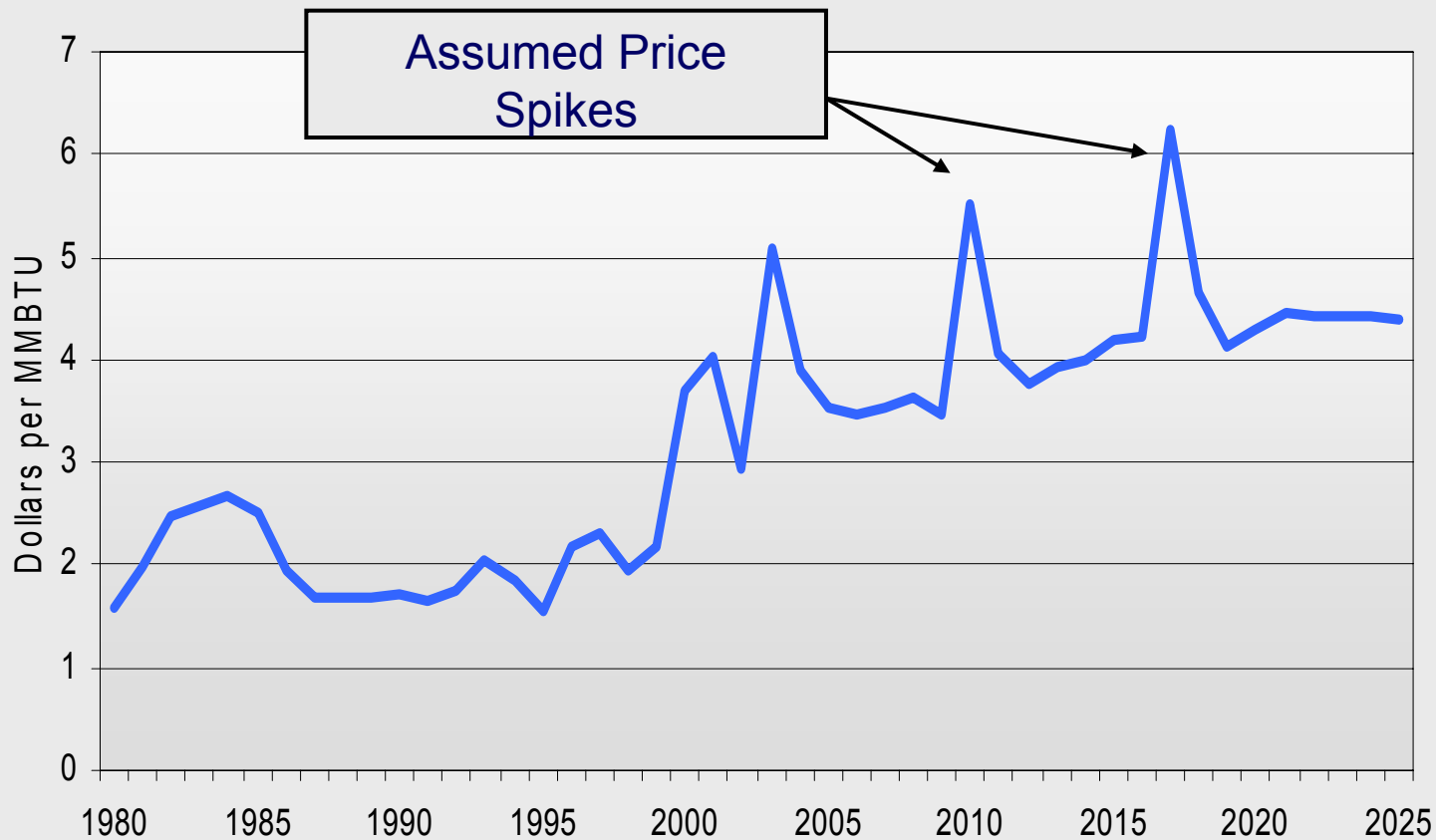
Utility Name	20-Year Impact on Total Retail Revenues	Residential Monthly Bill Impact			Notes
		20 Year Average	Max in Any Year	Min in Any Year	
<b>Public Service Company</b>	12,600,861	0.01	0.15	(0.19)	A, B
<b>City of Colorado Springs</b>					
REC Strategy	29,730,597	0.14	0.28	0.11	C, J
Wind Purchase Strategy	(63,560,352)	(0.33)	(0.24)	(0.42)	D, J
Combination Strategy	(16,914,877)	(0.09)	0.02	(0.16)	E, J
<b>Intermountain REA</b>	(24,561,694)	(0.45)	(0.30)	(0.54)	F, J
<b>Aquila</b>	542,366	0.01	0.08	(0.22)	B, G
<b>City of Fort Collins</b>	-	-	-	-	H, J
<b>Holy Cross Electric Association</b>	(14,124,008)	(0.48)	(0.35)	(0.61)	F, J
<b>United Power</b>	5,587,924	0.21	0.40	0.15	I, C, J
<b>City of Longmont</b>	(2,864,165)	(0.09)	0.04	(0.15)	E, J
<b>Mountain View Electric Association</b>	3,752,289	0.20	0.39	0.15	I, C, J
<b>La Plata Electric Association</b>	6,088,597	0.15	0.29	0.11	I, C, J
<b>Poudre Valley REA</b>	4,733,765	0.22	0.41	0.16	I, C, J
<b>Delta Montrose Electric Association</b>	3,164,594	0.17	0.39	0.00	I, C, J
<b>Yampa Valley Electric Association</b>	(7,116,752)	(0.39)	(0.28)	(0.50)	F, J
<b>City of Loveland</b>	(1,889,240)	(0.14)	(0.06)	(0.21)	E, J
<b>San Isabel Electric Association</b>	56,656	0.10	0.10	0.00	I, C, J
<b>Total State</b>	<b>(14,028,808)</b>				

### Notes:

- A -- Uses Expected Value Assumptions for Natural Gas Prices and Status of Production Tax Credit
- B -- Solar Requirement Met 50% Central Station, 50% Distributed Resources
- C -- Assumes RES Met By Purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)
- D -- Assumes RES Met With Wind Purchases Beginning 2006
- E -- Assumes Combination Strategy; 50% RECs, 50% Wind Purchases
- F -- PSCo Full Requirements Customer; PSCo effect passed through wholesale rates
- G -- PSCo Partial Requirements Customer; PSCo effect passed through wholesale rates
- H -- Adheres to Own Renewable Energy Standard
- I -- TriState Member; Options Limited by Power Purchase Agreement
- J -- Assumes Self-Certification with No Solar Requirement

# Natural Gas Wellhead Prices

Actual 1980 - 2003; Projected 2004 - 2025  
AEO 2004 with Assumed Price Spikes



# Impact of RES on Consumptive Water Use

## Impact of RES on Consumptive Water Use RES Displacing Natural Gas Generation

### Total Impact 2005-2024

MWh	Gallons Saved	Acre-Feet Saved
84,904,806	21,226,201,572	65,164

### Average Annual Impact 2005-2024

MWh	Gallons Saved	Acre-Feet Saved
4,245,240	1,061,310,079	3,258

## Impact of RES on Consumptive Water Use RES Displacing Coal Generation

### Total Impact 2005-2024

MWh	Gallons Saved	Acre-Feet Saved
84,904,806	41,603,355,080	127,722

### Average Annual Impact 2005-2024

MWh	Gallons Saved	Acre-Feet Saved
4,245,240	2,080,167,754	6,386

# Conclusions

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- RES will likely have minimal impact on rates;
- Varies by utility;
- Very unlikely to exceed 50¢ cap on residential rates;
- Wind savings offset solar costs
- Substantial air and water impacts
- Rural economic development impact

# The End

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Thanks for the invitation.