

# **Renewables Portfolio Standards: Introduction to Design and Implementation Issues**

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# Current Status of RPS Policies

- **18 states (+ DC) have a RPS policy.**
- **RPS requirements range from 1.1% (AZ) to 30% (ME).**
- **Additional states are considering (IL, MT, NC).**
- **Some states with RPS are considering an increase of the level (AZ, IA, TX, WI) or acceleration of timeline (CA).**
- **Some states not meeting near-term compliance requirements (MA, NV). Other states will comply early (CO, TX).**

# Renewable Electricity Standards

**Nevada: 15% by 2013,  
solar 5% of annual**

**Minnesota: 19% by 2015\***

**New York:  
24% by 2013**

**Maine: 30%  
by 2000**

**Iowa: 2% by 1999**

**Wisconsin:  
2.2% by 2011**

**MA: 4%  
by 2009**

**RI: 16%  
by 2019**

**CT: 10% by 2010**

**NJ: 6.5% by 2008**

**Maryland:  
7.5% by 2019**

**Washington D.C:  
11% by 2022**

**Pennsylvania:  
8% by 2020**

**California:  
20% by 2017**

**Arizona: 1.1% by  
2007, 60% solar**

**New Mexico:  
10% by 2011**

**Texas:  
2.7% by 2009**

**Colorado: 10% by 2015**

**Hawaii: 20% by 2020**

\*Includes requirements adopted in 1994 and 2003 for one utility, Xcel Energy.

**Source:  
Union of Concerned Scientists**

# State RPS Policies are not Uniform

- RPS structure
- Standard levels
- Resource eligibility
- Tiers and bands
- Extra credit for certain resources/technologies
- Treatment of existing plants
- Start and end dates
- Cost caps
- Cost recovery mechanisms
- Obligated parties
- Procurement mechanisms
- Enforcement/penalties
- Compliance flexibility
- Renewable energy credit (REC) trading
- Administration

# **Good Reference Document on RPS Design and Implementation**

## ***Evaluating Experience with Renewables Portfolio Standards in the United States***

**March 2004**

**Ryan Wiser, Kevin Porter and Robert Grace**

**Published by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory**

**<http://eetd.lbl.gov/ea/ems/reports/54439.pdf>**



# Some RPS Design/Implementation Issues

- **RPS Cost**
  - Waiver available if RPS cannot be met in a cost-effective manner (CA, CO, HI, MN)
  - Cost caps (CO, NM)
  - How do you measure?
- **Cost Recovery**
  - Full cost recovery allowed (CO, DC, PA, RI)
  - Use existing clean energy funds (AZ, CA, MA)
  - Customer surcharge created (NY)
- **Utility Incentives or Penalties for Non-Compliance?**

# Some RPS Design/Implementation Issues (cont.)

- **Resource Selection Process**
  - Utility or State Administration?
    - (NY Program administered by NYSERDA)
  - Bidding through RFPs? (CA)
  - RE Supplier (RECs) competition?
- **Contracting**
  - Minimum contract periods
    - 10 years (CA, NV, NM)
    - 20 years (CO)

# Some RPS Design/Implementation Issues

## (cont.)

- **Ownership of Renewable Attributes**
  - PURPA contracts
  - Customer-owned systems, including net metering and state/utility supported
  - Voluntary customer green power purchases
- **Treatment of Out-of-State Generation**
  - Eligible sources must be physically delivered to the state or control area (DC, NM, NY, RI, TX)
- **Bonus Compliance Credits**
  - In-state generation (AZ, CO)
  - In-state content/manufacturing (AZ)
  - Early compliance (DC, MD)



# Some RPS Design/Implementation Issues (cont.)

- **Banking of Credits**

- Can utilities/suppliers bank credits for future years? (MA, NV, NM, PA, RI, TX, WI)
- Helps address annual resource fluctuations and “lumpiness” of supply investments.

- **Solar Component**

- Solar tiers/set-asides (AZ, CO, DC, NV, NJ, NY, PA)
- Rebates for solar systems (CO)
- Extra credit given to solar (MD, NV, NM)