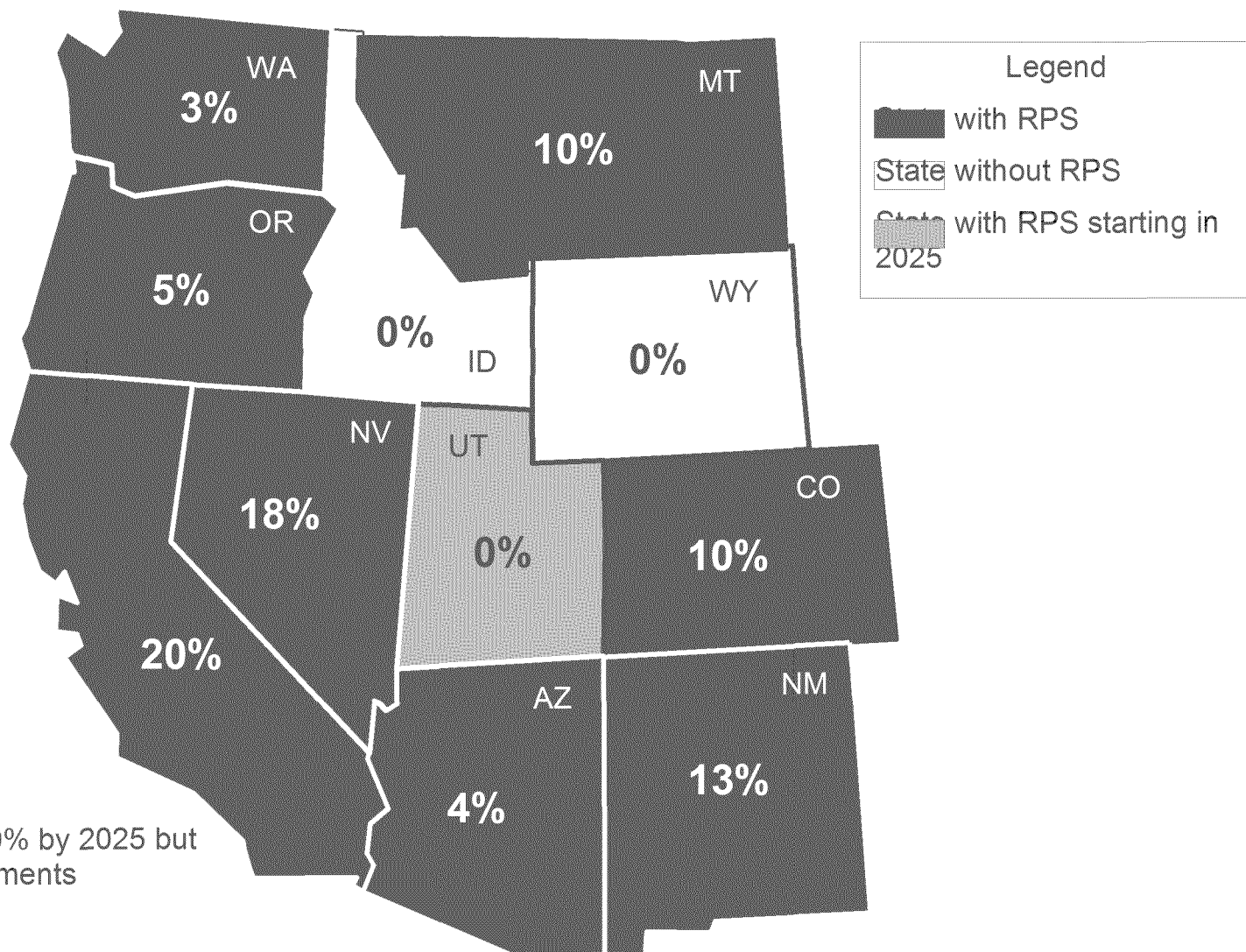


CA, NV and NM have most aggressive RPS requirements; No RPS requirements in ID, WY, BC and Alberta

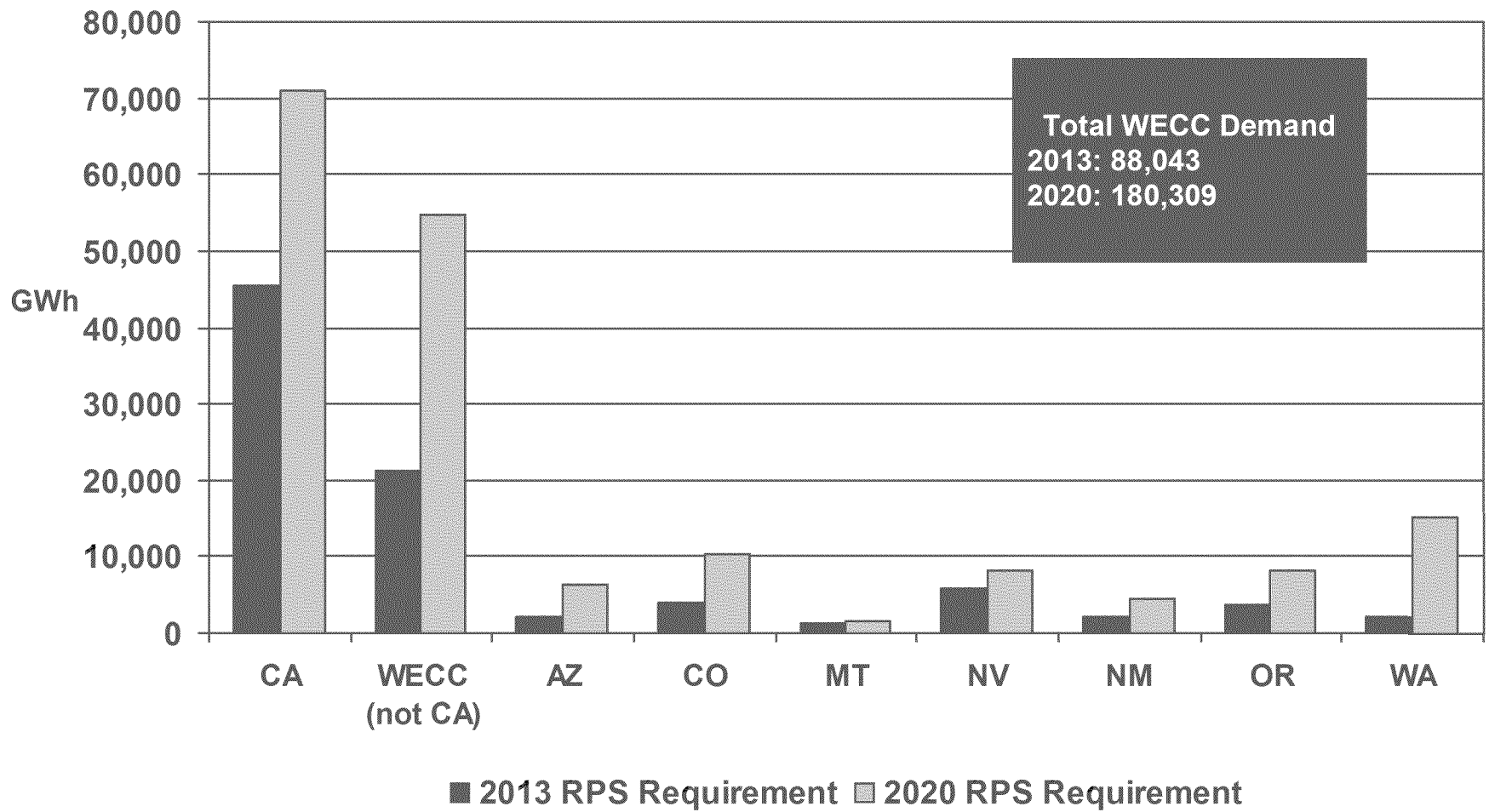
RPS requirement by percentage in 2013



Note: Utah must procure 20% by 2025 but has no interim RPS requirements

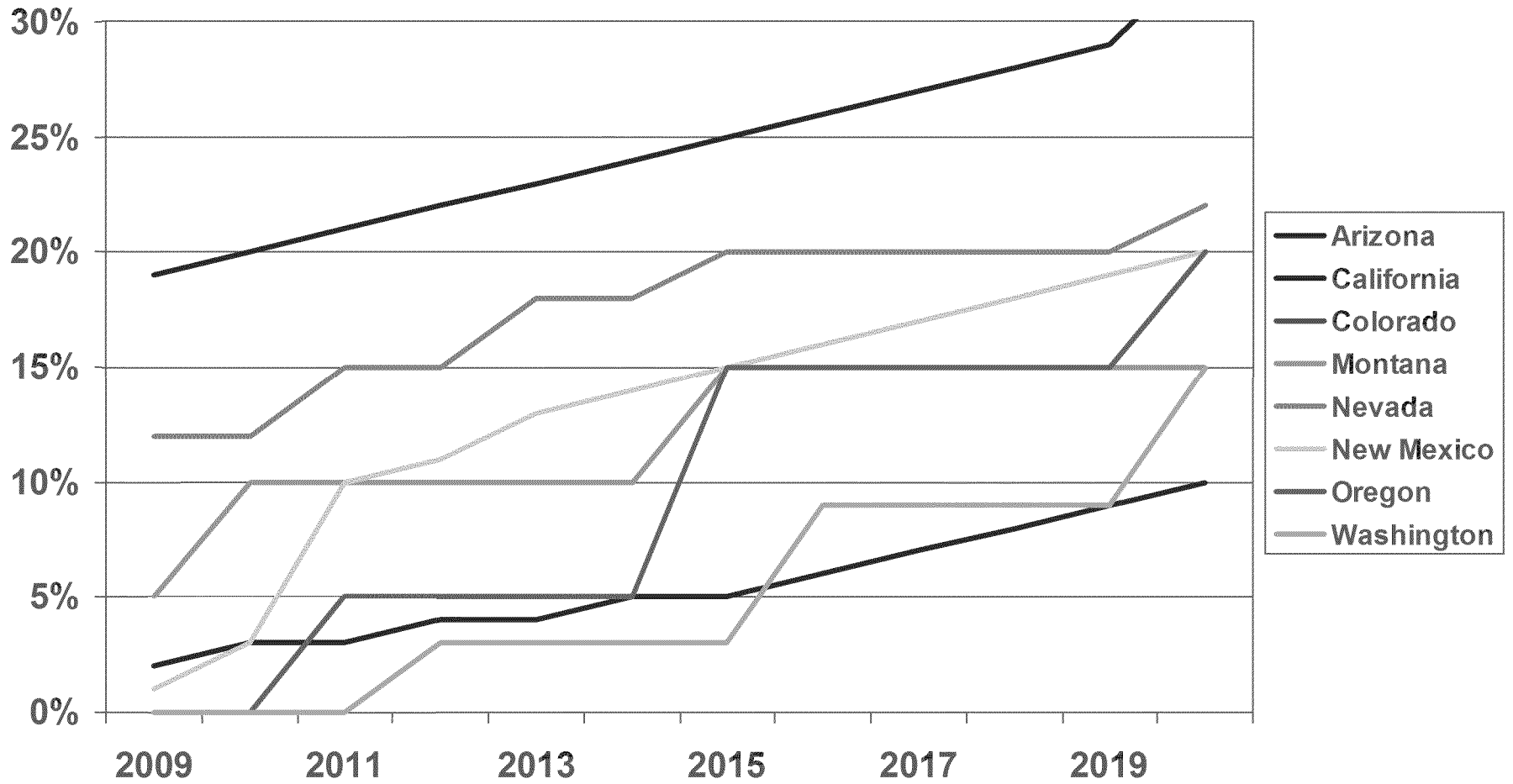
California RPS requirements are much greater than other WECC states

Note: assumes CA requirement of 33% by 2020

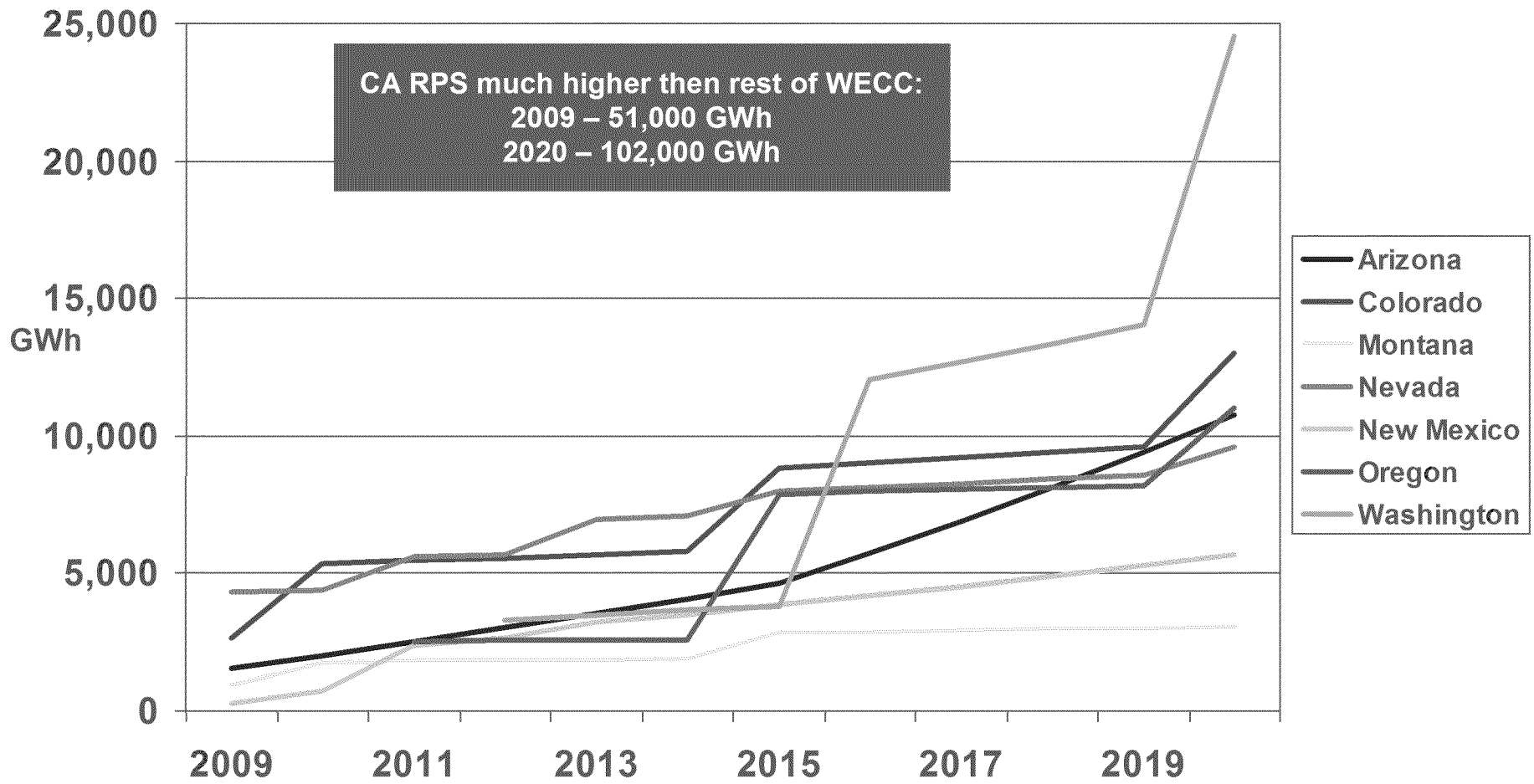


WECC RPS requirement deadlines in % of load

Source: www.DSIREUSA.ORG

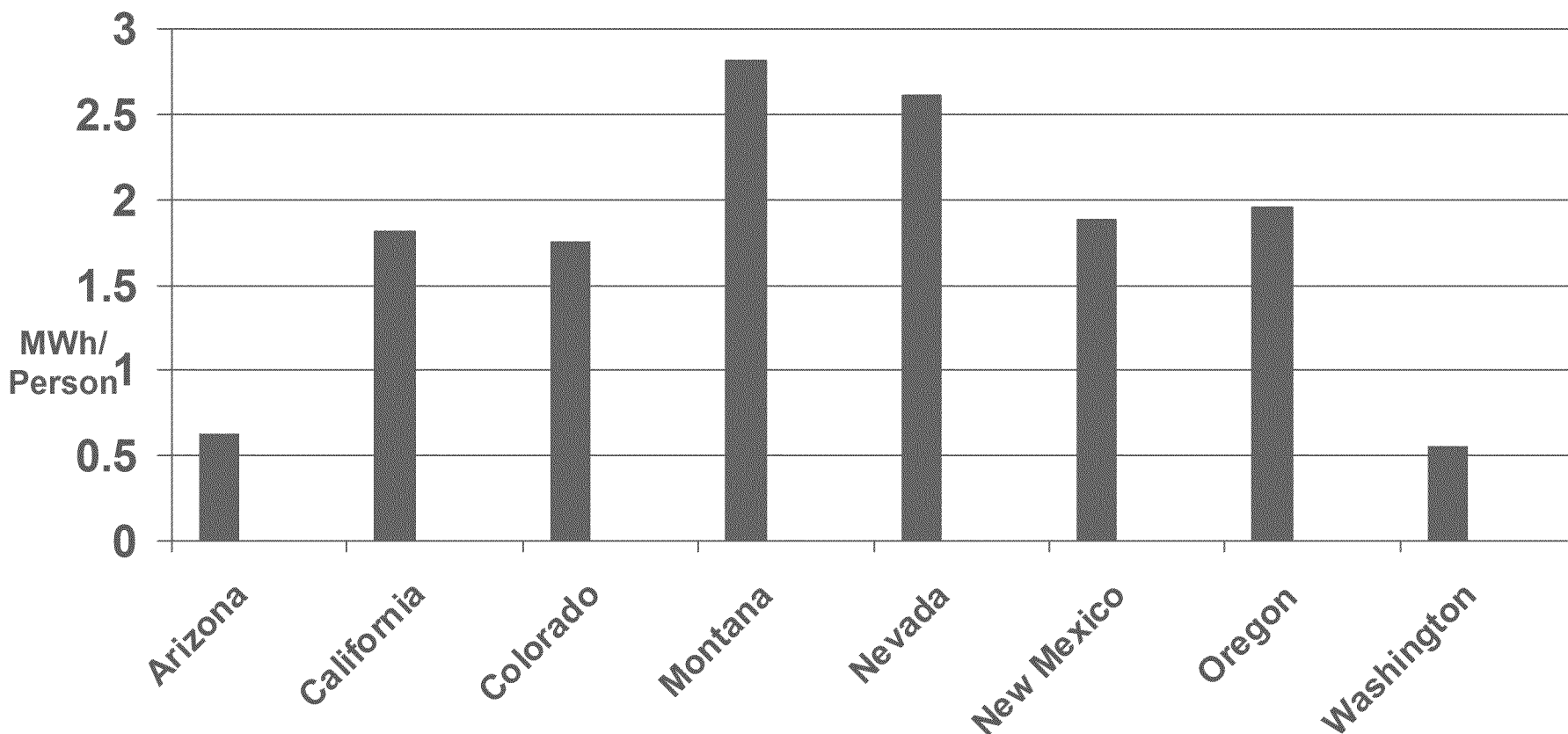


WECC RPS requirement deadlines in GWh



Data source: load data from Historical Monthly Retail Sales Data by State (EIA) - All Sector Sales; load growth assumptions from e3 report – CPUC GHG Modeling, Load Growth v2, 11/1/2007

WECC MWh RPS requirement comparison on a per capita basis as projected in 2015



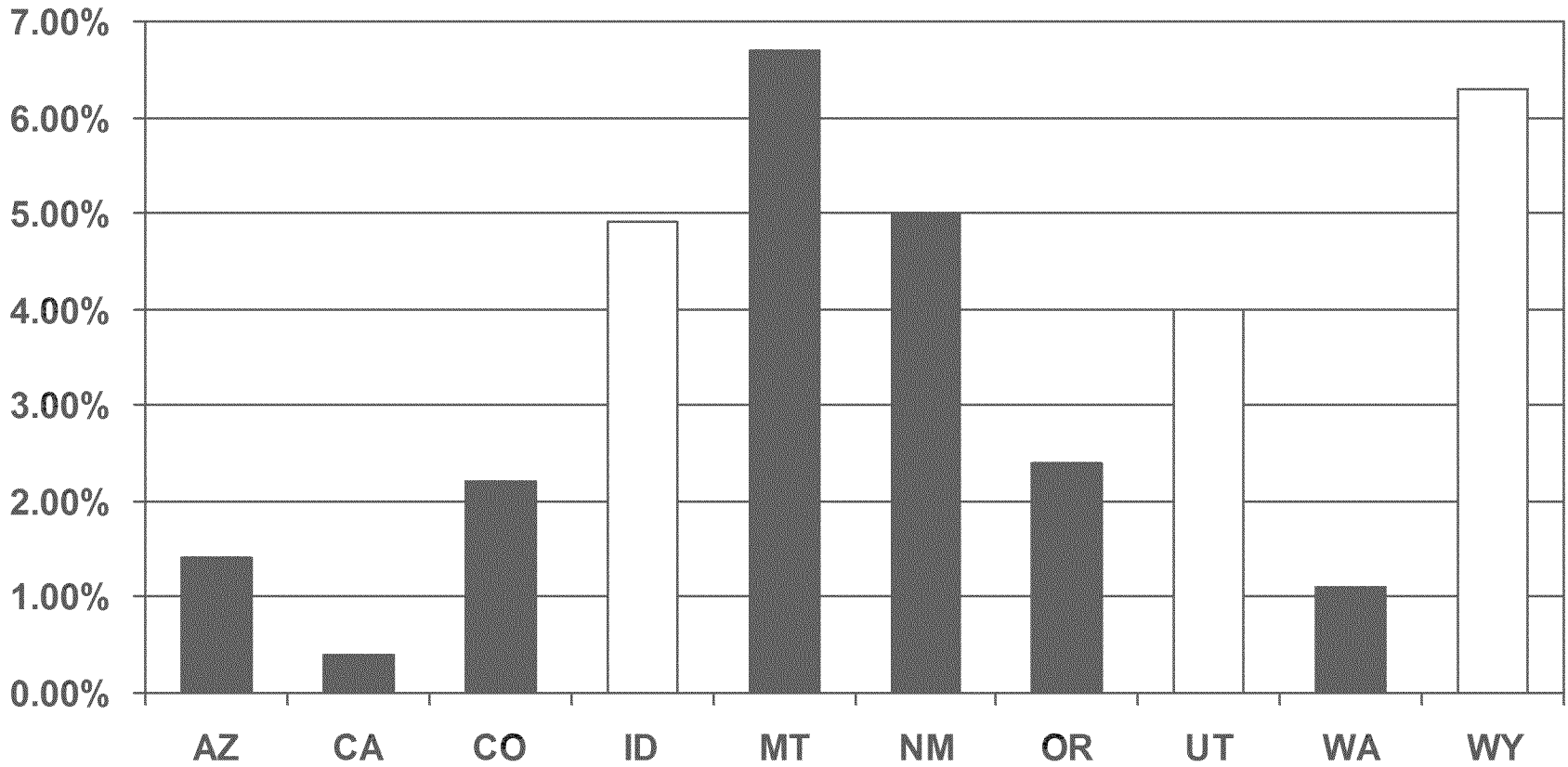
Data source: Population data - US Census Bureau; RPS MWh requirement - load data from Historical Monthly Retail Sales Data by State (EIA) - All Sector Sales; load growth assumptions from e3 report - CPUC GHG Modeling, Load Growth v2, 11/1/2007

500MW project comparison across WECC

Note: assumes a capacity factor of 28%

Source: Energy Information Administration

% of 2013 Load



At least 50% of state load is subject to RPS in the WECC states with official RPS requirements

Source: Energy Information Administration; Edison Electric Institute State Regulatory Update

	IOU's	Coops	Munis	Total % of State Load
Arizona	✓	✓		58.6%
California	✓			69.9%
Colorado	✓	✓	✓	99.8%
Idaho				N.A.
Montana	✓			50.9%
Nevada	✓			85.0%
New Mexico	✓	✓		87.9%
Oregon	✓	✓	✓	87.5%
Utah				N.A.
Washington	✓		✓	57.5%
Wyoming				N.A.

Detailed comparison of key RPS features

<u>State</u>	<u>Cost Limitations</u>	<u>DG Requirement</u>	<u>Technology Requirements and Multipliers</u>	<u>RECs Allowed</u>	<u>Importing Restrictions</u>
Arizona	None	At least 30% by 2012 (half residential)	Extra REC's given for distributed solar and in-state solar power plants; REC's also given for name plate capacity of in-state manufactured product	Allowed	Generation from eligible renewable resources must be deliverable to Arizona customers
California	None	No	None	Not Allowed	Must be from WECC; power delivered in same calendar year
Colorado	IOUs max cost of 2% annual/customer rate; Coops max cost of 1%	>2% sourced from solar DG	In-state = 125%; community-based project = 150%; Coop and Muni solar facilities on-line by 7/1/2015 = 300%; Solar must be > 4% of RPS requirement; verified generation savings from EE may count	Allowed	No in-state deliverability is required, but RECs generated in-state count as 125%
Montana	Not to exceed 15% of cost for other alternate generating resources	No	By 2010, 50 MW must be through community renewable-energy projects, increasing to 75 MW by 2015	Allowed	Generation must come from a facility within Montana or that delivers into Montana
Nevada	IOUs can apply for RPS waiver based upon insufficient renewable energy to procure	No	Multiplier for PV, additional adder when custom-owned system; Solar must account for 6% of target procurement by 2016; energy efficiency measures can attribute up to 25% of requirement	Not allowed	Out-of-state allowed when transmission is directly tied to in-state generator
New Mexico	Max cost of 0.2% annual/customer rate; cap of price of renewable resources	1.5% by 2011; 3% by 2015	Solar = 20%; Wind = 20%; Other = 10%;	Allowed w/in state; allowed from regional market on case-by-case	Generation must come from a facility within state or that delivers into state
Oregon	Compliance excused if costs > 4% of annual utility revenue req.	No	8% of load must be from small-scale renewable projects <20 MW	Allowed	Must come from WECC
Washington	Compliance excused if costs ≥ 4% of annual utility revenue req.	No	DG counted as 200%; 120% when apprenticeship program used during facility construction	Allowed	Must come from Pacific Northwest or real-time deliveries with no shaping