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Analysis of Renewable Energy Deployment in Colorado by 2030

R. Muren, Intern
C. Kutscher

Technical Report
NREL/TP-550-42577
December 2007

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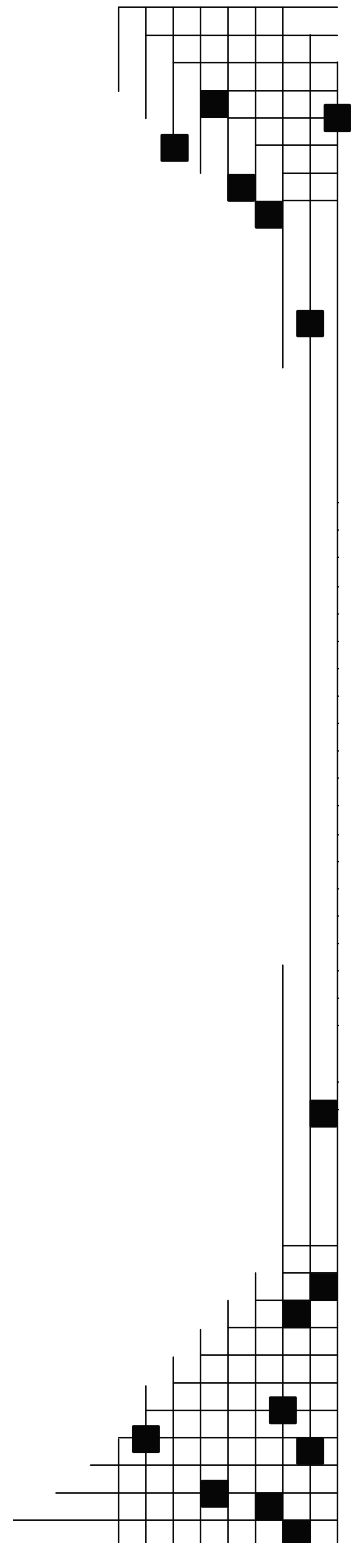


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National Renewable Energy Laboratory
1617 Cole Boulevard, Golden, Colorado 80401-3393
303-275-3000 • www.nrel.gov

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Analysis of Renewable Energy Deployment in Colorado by 2030

Russell Muren

Office of Science, SULI Program

University of California, Berkeley

National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Golden, Colorado

August 10, 2007

Prepared in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Office of Science, U.S. Department of Energy Science Undergraduate Laboratory Internship (SULI) Program under the direction of Dr. Chuck Kutscher in the Center for Buildings and Thermal Systems at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

Participant: _____

Signature

Research Advisor: _____

Signature

Abstract

Analysis of Renewable Energy Deployment in Colorado by 2030. Russell B. Muren (University of California Berkeley, Berkeley CA, 94720) Chuck Kutscher (National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 1617 Cole Boulevard, Golden CO, 80401).

Currently most utilities in the state of Colorado are subject to the 20% renewable portfolio standard (RPS) passed by voters in 2004 and expanded by the state legislature in 2007. However, because of bonuses and exemptions written into the law, the true required renewable energy penetration is only 12.3%. This makes this law less than adequate for addressing climate change. This study aims to assess the real renewable energy and carbon impacts of the current RPS and investigates the benefits of increasing the RPS to true 20% and 30% values. To this end a user input-driven predictive Excel model was developed to find the proper technology spread, electrical outputs, and carbon reduction for each RPS. It was found that while all the RPS variants are technically feasible based on available renewable resources, only the 30% RPS meets the carbon reductions that are thought necessary to avoid the worst impacts of climate change. Based on the results of this report the current RPS does not offer an effective avenue to reduce fossil fuel and carbon reduction. Furthermore, if the goal of the current Colorado legislature and administration is carbon reduction, a 30% RPS is the most acceptable avenue.

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Introduction

In 2004, voters in the state of Colorado passed Amendment 37, dictating that the state's utilities would be held to a Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) requiring the generation of 10% of their electricity from renewable energy (RE) sources by 2015. As defined by the amendment, RE is electricity derived from "solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, new hydroelectricity with a nameplate rating of ten megawatts or less, and hydroelectricity in existence on January 1, 2005, with a nameplate rating of thirty megawatts or less"[1]. Spurred by the economic and environmental importance of RE, Colorado Governor Bill Ritter [2] signed House Bill 07-1281 in early 2007, expanding amendment 37 by requiring 20% RE penetration by 2020 for investor-owned utilities and introducing new requirements for cooperative and municipal utilities.

There are many economic, environmental, societal and political goals of the Colorado RPS. Chief among them is the reduction of carbon emissions from the state's electricity producers. Many groups like the American Solar Energy Society (ASES) have developed reduction goals for carbon reduction over the next 50 years. ASES endorses a 60-80% reduction from year 2005 levels by 2050 as a way to sufficiently mitigate climate change [3]. To be on target for this level of reduction, the State of Colorado must reduce carbon emissions 20-27% from 2005 values by 2020. This report will serve as a guide and prediction of the possible RE deployment in the state of Colorado by the years 2011, 2015, and 2020. Furthermore, this study will try to assess the true carbon impact of the current RPS, a true 20% and a true 30% and assess their ability to reduce emissions sufficiently. Similar reports have already been produced by the Western Governors Association (WGA), the American Solar Energy Society (ASES), and a coalition of

Department of Energy (DOE) labs [4, 3, 5]. However, these reports focus on the entire United States and are not specific enough to aid in the planning of state policy. This report will follow a similar approach with an in-depth focus on the State of Colorado.

Materials and Methods

Before any RE sources could be analyzed, a business as usual (BAU) case was created. The BAU was based on studies done by the Center for Climate Strategies predicting electrical and transportation energy consumption by the State of Colorado until the year 2020 [6]. These values were used to generate a growth model for the state's electrical supply broken down by the source of the electricity.

To fully understand the implications of the Colorado RPS, a breakdown analysis by utility was performed. Colorado's RPS counts each renewable megawatt (MW) as 1.25 MW and requires different levels of renewables based on the type and size of utility. These stipulations necessitated a utility-by-utility analysis of RPS compliance to determine the true renewables required to satisfy the law. The current market shares of each utility [7] were used to predict future market shares and consequently the RPS requirements for each utility. This data was then compiled to form a total required renewable deployment to satisfy the RPS. To explore the levels to which renewables might grow in Colorado and to investigate an RPS that would better reduce fossil fuel use while remaining economically valid, values were also obtained for a true 20% RPS and a true 30% RPS.

To fulfill the requirements of the RPS, each renewable source was analyzed separately to assess what it might reasonably contribute to the renewable portfolio. In all predictions an aggressive deployment strategy was assumed. In the cases of photovoltaics (PV), biomass, and geothermal capacity, a bottom-up modeling approach was used. Because

these technologies have limited resource in Colorado or are constrained by other physical barriers they were analyzed without regard to the needed RE capacity. Conversely wind and concentrating solar power (CSP) were modeled from a top-down approach. Because the technical potential for wind and CSP is so large and they can both be installed in large quantities, their growth was modified based on the needed RE to fit the RPS.

To assess the CSP resources available to the state, general growth rates were taken from the WGA and ASES reports. This growth rate was then adjusted based on the needs of the RPS variant that was being studied. CSP values were adjusted in proportion to wind values to keep a significant mix of solar while maintaining a realistic balance between wind and CSP.

PV capacity was assessed assuming an aggressive new set of building codes that require maximum economical PV to be installed on new residential construction. Currently the PV industry has projected cost reductions through 2030 [4]. Using these projections and the Solar Advisor Model [9] the levelized cost of energy (LCOE) was calculated as a function of the projected cost of a residential PV system. When the LCOE dropped below the average cost of energy for the State of Colorado, it was assumed that new building codes would require all new construction to utilize roof-mounted PV. Roof capacity was estimated in a study by Navigant Consulting based on the US Census Bureau projection for the State of Colorado [10]. The growing PV capacity was extracted from this study to find the yearly installed capacity for the state assuming the aforementioned requirement for roof-mounted PV.

Wind was modeled using a top-down approach. General growth rates were arrived at based on the WGA Wind Taskforce Report. These values were then adjusted to fit the needs of each RPS. In this way a total wind capacity for each year was determined.

To estimate the plausible geothermal capacity for the State of Colorado, the USGS was contacted [11]. Only hydrothermal geothermal was considered for this study because of the complexity of deeper enhanced geothermal systems resources. Development was then calculated based on federal leasing times and the total hydrothermal potential being completely developed by the year 2020.

Biomass potential was evaluated based on two studies done by NREL and DOE. Gross potential values were taken from the study A Geographic Perspective on the Current Biomass Resource Availability in the United States [12]. These values gave us the upper limit of the potential biomass capacity, but not any sense of growth from year to year. To find estimated growth rates, the WGA Biomass Task Force Report was used to generate a supply curve for biomass deployment in the State of Colorado. This supply curve was then used in conjunction with the estimated price for electricity to find the yearly biomass deployment [13].

To convert from renewable capacity to renewable generation, capacity factors for each technology were used. A capacity factor is the ratio of average power output over a year to rated power output. For example, a capacity factor of 33% for wind suggests that a 1 MW turbine would have an output of 0.33 MW when averaged over all the hours of the year, generating 2.89 GWh in one year. The capacity factors that were used are 33%, 41.3%, 15.5%, 90%, 90% for wind, CSP, PV, biomass and geothermal, respectively [3] A table of capacity factors can be seen in Table 1.

Also added to the final mix of electrical production were aggressive best practice efficiency savings. These savings were calculated by Howard Geller at the Southwest Energy Efficiency Project (SWEET) by studying the possible savings from demand side management, building codes, lamp standard and industrial options [14]. The savings were incorporated into the model.

New values of coal, natural gas, and imported capacity were calculated based on the new renewable development and aggressive best practice efficiency savings. These reduced values of coal and natural gas were assumed to fill in the capacity of the BAU that the renewables and efficiency did not fill. The mix of coal and natural gas was assumed to be three-to-one coal-to-gas as suggested by CCS [6].

Carbon emissions impact was found by calculating the displaced carbon emissions from each technology. To accurately gauge greenhouse gas emissions, a carbon equivalent value was used for the Colorado mix of electricity production. This value, 210 million metric tons of carbon-equivalent per gigawatt hour of electricity [6], represents the impact of all greenhouse gasses converted to an amount of pure carbon. By multiplying this value by the new capacity of each technology, the displaced carbon could be calculated. Finally summing the carbon displacement for each technology allowed a carbon reduction assessment of each RPS. This was done by comparing the carbon reduction from 2005 levels from each RPS with and without the help of best practices efficiency.

The next step in this study was to evaluate the cost of the development of each technology. This was done using projected industry costs. For each year of prediction a new capacity installation cost was calculated. The total lifetime cost of the yearly installation was calculated bringing the cost back to the present value for each individual year. This cost was

then brought back to a 2005 dollar value and totaled for each technology. This value was then compared to the cost of building fossil fuel-based capacity to cover the same new electrical need. The difference is the total cost of the development of that renewable technology. All the costs for each technology could then be summed to find the total cost of the RPS. Simultaneously the cost of the efficiency savings was calculated using the same method. Because the cost of installing efficiency savings is generally cheaper than installing new capacity, the total cost of efficiency was negative, or in other words, installing energy efficiency measures resulted in a net economic savings rather than a cost. The total net economic cost could then be calculated by summing the costs of all technologies and efficiency.

Finally, the land area required for the predicted capacity of each technology was calculated. This was only done for the 30% RPS as it would require the most land area. Land area was calculated using conversion factors of 50, 5, and 50 MW/km² for CSP, wind and PV, respectively [15]. A value of .188 MW/thousand tonnes/yr was used to find the required tonnage of biomass to meet the 30% RPS [3].

Results

The application of the current RPS to the utility companies yielded a total 2020 RE penetration of 12.3%. Growth to this value was found and plotted in a wedge graph along with coal, natural gas, imported electricity, and hydroelectric to show the total capacity for the State of Colorado until the year 2020. Graphs for the current RPS, the true 20% RPS and the 30% RPS can be found in Figures 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

Modeling each individual technology yielded a capacity growth and a maximum technical potential. Technical resource potential maps for the State of Colorado for wind, PV, CSP, biomass, and geothermal can be found in Figures 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 respectively.

In all but the current RPS, wind had the most capacity in the year 2020, maxing out at over 4,000 MW with the 30% RPS, as seen in Table 2. PV held the second largest wedge of capacity with a constant 1,847 MW throughout each RPS variant. Biomass and geothermal have smaller wedges of the total RE capacity with 266 MW and 50 MW, respectively. CSP fills in the remainder in each RPS, maxing out at 670 MW under the 30% RPS.

As seen in Table 3, under the current RPS the predicted 2020 renewable output of Colorado is 9,548 GWh, accounting for 16% of the total electricity production of the state. Wind comprises 40% of RE with 3,820 GWh of generation. CSP comprises 8% of the RE total with 727 GWh of generation. PV takes up 26% of the total RE with 2,508 GWh of generation. Biomass accounts for 22% of the total RE, generating 2,099 GWh. Geothermal comprises the remaining 4% with 394 GWh. These values can be seen in Figures 4 and 5 respectively.

A true 20% RPS yields a predicted 2020 RE output of 13,243 GWh, attaining a 22% penetration of total electricity production. Wind accounts for 52% of the RE with 6,924 GWh of production. CSP takes up 10% of the RE with 1318 GWh of production. PV comprises 19% of the RE by generating 2,508 GWh. Biomass claims 16% with 2,099 GWh while geothermal fills the last 3% with 394 GWh of production. The breakdown of the energy production under the true 20% RPS is pictured in Figures 6 and 7.

Under a true 30% RPS, RE grows to a predicted 2020 output of 20,195 GWh, comprising 34% of the total electrical production in the state. Wind produces 12,734 GWh of that, claiming 63% of the RE generation. CSP holds 12% of the RE with 2,424 GWh of production. PV comprises 12% of the RE with 2,508 GWh. Biomass accounts for 10% of the RE with 2,099 GWh. Geothermal again fills in the remaining 2% with 394 GWh of production. Representations of these values are shown in Figures 8 and 9.

Once the contributions from each technology were found, reductions in fossil fuel use could be calculated. Without efficiency savings fossil-fuel generation decreases by -16%, -7% and 6% from 2007 to 2020 under the current RPS, the true 20% and the true 30% respectively; with negative numbers corresponding to an increase in fossil fuel use. When best case aggressive efficiency savings are taken into account, these numbers shift down to a 10%, 15%, and 25% decrease in fossil fuel use for the current, 20% and 30% RPS cases, respectively, as seen in Table 4.

Calculating the carbon displacement for each RPS without efficiency savings resulted in positive carbon reduction past 2005 levels for only the true 30% RPS. Moreover, none met the 20-27% goals for 2020 (consistent with the ASES goal of 60-80% reduction by 2050). These reduction values were -15%, -8%, and 4% the current, true 20%, and true 30% RPS respectively, with negative reduction rates denoting carbon emissions growth by 2020. With efficiency savings factored in, all three cases reduced carbon emissions past 2005 levels, but only the true 30% met the ASES goals. These reduction values were 12%, 18%, and 31% for the current, true 20%, and true 30% RPS respectively. Table 5 shows carbon savings from efficiency and RE and the resulting reduction in carbon emissions from 2005 levels. Wedge charts depicting the changing carbon emissions breakdown from 2005-2020

can be found in Figures 10, 11, and 12 for the current, 20%, and 30% RPS cases, respectively.

Costing analysis resulted in a net economic savings for all but one of the RPS variants. Efficiency savings outweighed the cost of installing new renewable energy capacity in the current and true 20% RPS variants. The RE cost in the current RPS totaled \$2.13 billion, while the efficiency savings totaled \$2.74 billion yielding a net savings of \$620 million. For the true 20% RPS total RE cost was \$2.45 billion while efficiency stayed at \$2.74 billion in savings creating a net \$300 million savings. In the 30% RPS the \$3.18 billion cost of the RE surpassed the \$2.74 billion savings from efficiency creating a \$440 million deficit. A summary of the costs and net savings of each RPS case can be found in Table 6.

Calculating the land and roof area necessary to fulfill the 30% RPS showed that Colorado has significant resources. The land and roof area necessary to meet the 30% RPS CSP capacity is only 13 square km, while the area needed to meet the 30% RPS wind capacity is only 881 square km. (Note, however, that land containing wind turbines can still be used for farming.) The PV predicted in the 30% RPS case requires 36 square km of roof space, only 9% of the residential roof space available. The biomass capacity predicted in the 30% RPS is met using the resources from only 10 Colorado counties using only 54.3% of the total resource available. Geothermal, under the 30% RPS, takes advantage of the two hottest hydrothermal areas in Colorado. Resource maps with required area for CSP, wind, and biomass capacity can be found in Figures 13, 14 and 15, respectively.

Conclusions

Although it is the easiest to establish, the current RPS is not sufficient to stop fossil growth or reduce carbon emissions. Coupled with aggressive best practice efficiency, the current RPS performance improves, but still does not meet the goals set out by ASES to adequately address climate change. Furthermore, the dependability of aggressive efficiency savings is questionable because they rely on separate public policy that may or may not become reality. Consequently, the modeling done in this study suggests that the current RPS is inadequate for mitigation of carbon emissions. Furthermore, the modeling suggests that a true 20% RPS may not be sufficient to truly curb global climate change. The only variant studied that showed adequate carbon reductions by 2020 was the true 30% RPS. The modeling also suggests that in any of the RPS variants wind will dominate the renewable mix, although substantial portions being assumed by CSP, PV and biomass will still be present. Finally the modeling strongly shows that Colorado has a mix of renewables that can be combined to reach RPS variants that exceed the current RPS.

Acknowledgements

I would not have been able to achieve the work that I did in the ten weeks that I was here if it were not for the help of many people from all around NREL and the Colorado renewable energy community. Thanks to everyone who helped me understand the technology, modeling, politics, and assumptions that go along with renewable energy predictions.

Special thanks to:

Chuck Kutscher – NREL (Mentor)
Nate Blair – NREL (Wind, CSP)
Donna Heimiller – NREL (Wind, CSP)
Anelia Milbrandt – NREL (Biomass)
Paul Denholm – NREL (PV)
Matt Sares – USGS CO (Geothermal)
Howard Geller – SWEEP (Efficiency)
The Office of Science
Center for Buildings and Thermal Systems, NREL

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Tables:

Table 1: Capacity factors for each technology

	Wind	CSP	PV	Biomass	Geothermal
Capacity Factor	33%	41%	15%	90%	90%
Source	3 (class 4+)	3	3	3	3

Table 2: 2020 RE capacity by technology under current, 20% and 30% RPS

Variant	Wind (MW)	% of RE	CSP (MW)	% of RE	PV (MW)	% of RE	Biomass (MW)	% of RE	Geothermal (MW)	% of RE	Total RE Capacity
Current RPS	1321	36%	201	5%	1847	50%	266	7%	50	1%	3686
True 20%	2395	49%	364	7%	1847	38%	266	5%	50	1%	4923
True 30%	4405	61%	670	9%	1847	26%	266	4%	50	1%	7238

Table 3: 2020 RE production by technology under current, 20%, and 30% RPS

Variant	Wind (GWh)	% of RE	CSP (GWh)	% of RE	PV (GWh)	% of RE	Biomass (GWh)	% of RE	Geothermal (GWh)	% of RE	Total RE Generation
Current RPS	3820.07	40%	727	8%	2508	26%	2099	22%	394	4%	9548
True 20%	6924	52%	1318	10%	2508	19%	2099	16%	394	3%	13243
True 30%	12734	63%	2424	12%	2508	12%	2099	10%	394	2%	20159

Table 4: Impact on fossil fuel use from RPS alone and with aggressive efficiency savings

Variant	2007-2020 Fossil Fuel Growth Sans-Efficiency	2007-2020 Fossil Fuel Growth with Efficiency
Current RPS	16%	-10%
True 20%	7%	-15%
True 30%	-6%	-25%

Table 5: Carbon impacts of RPS variants

		Reduction (MmtC)	% reductions of 2005
Current RPS	Reduction with efficiency	5.1	12%
	Reduction sans-efficiency	2.0	-15%
True 20%	Reduction with efficiency	5.9	18%
	Reduction sans-efficiency	2.8	-8%
True 30%	Reduction with efficiency	7.3	31%
	Reduction sans-efficiency	4.2	4%

Table 6: Total net cost of RE capacity and efficiency

Variant	cost of RE (B\$)	cost of Efficiency (B\$)	Total cost (B\$)
Current RPS	2.13	-2.74	-0.62
True 20%	2.45	-2.74	-0.30
True 30%	3.18	-2.74	0.44

Figures:

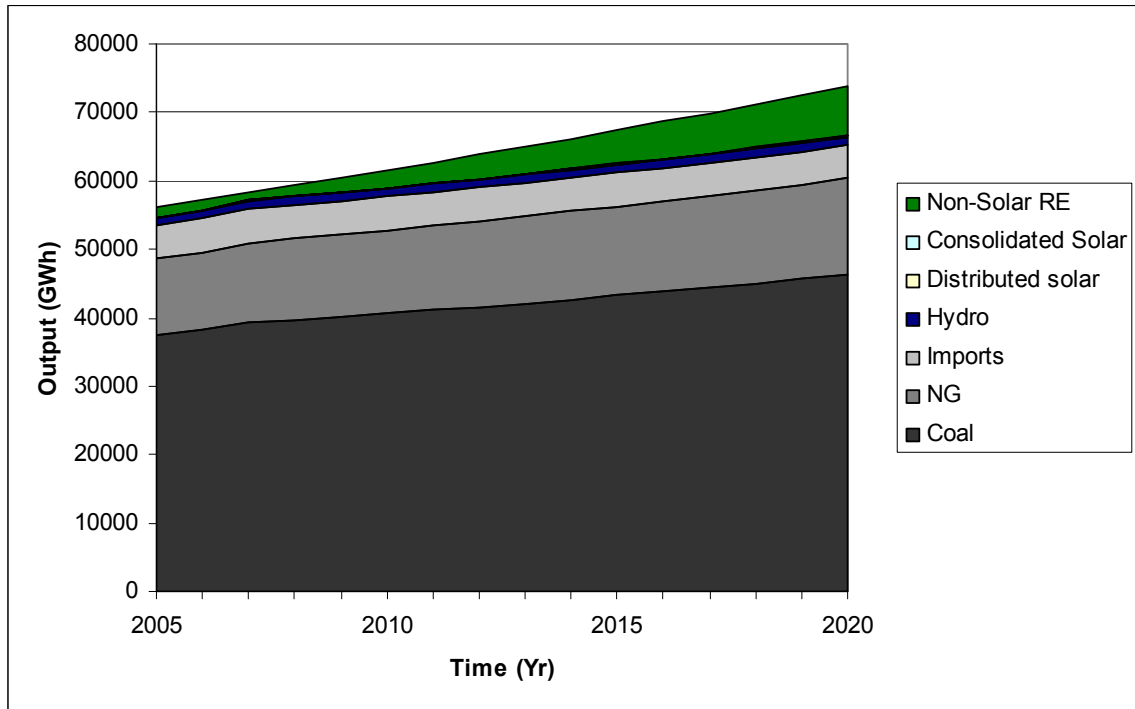


Figure 1: Resulting electrical capacity based on the current RPS

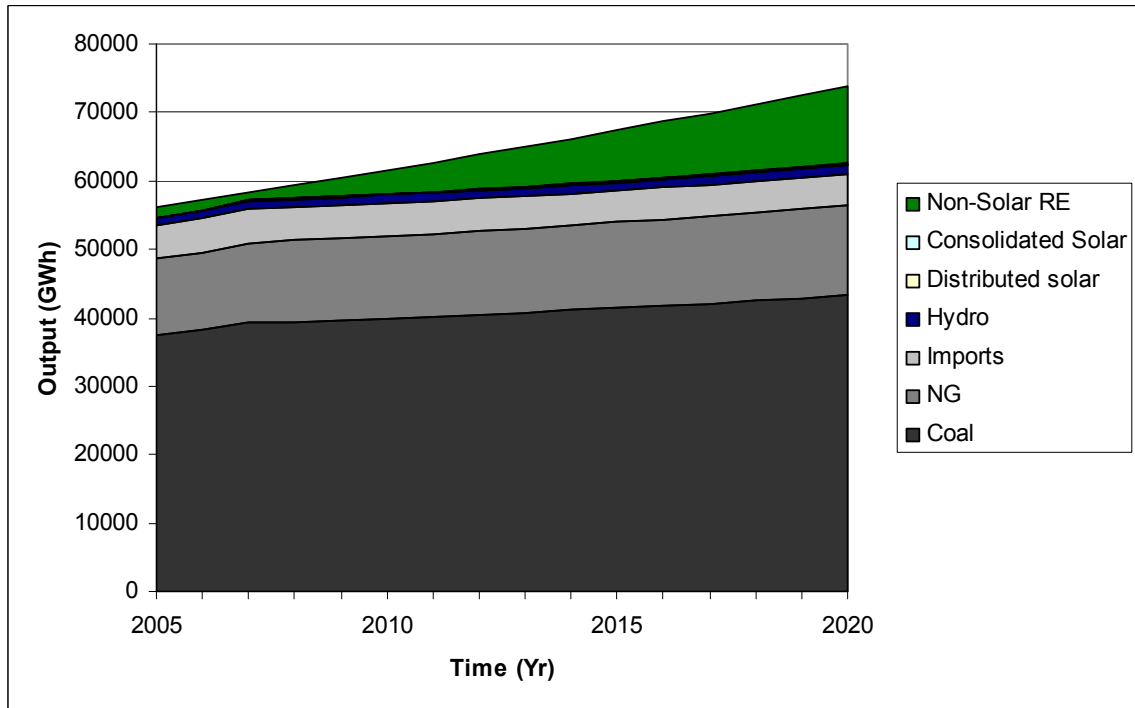


Figure 2: Resulting electrical capacity based on a true 20% RPS

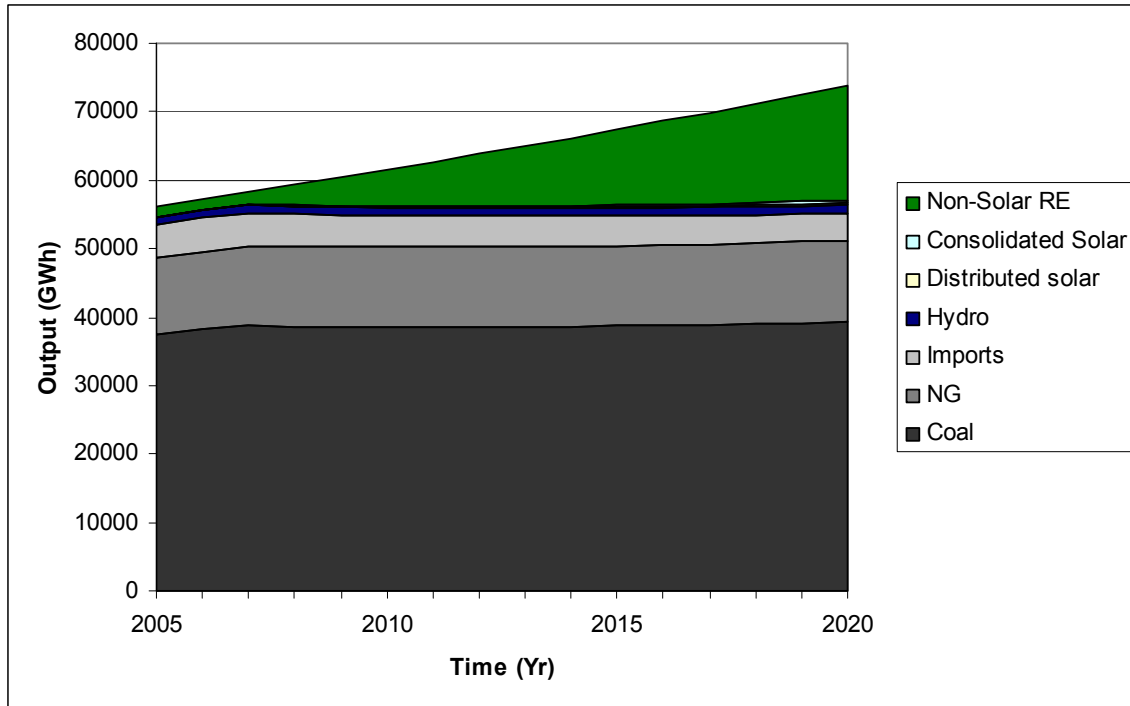


Figure 3: Resulting electrical capacity based on a true 30% RPS

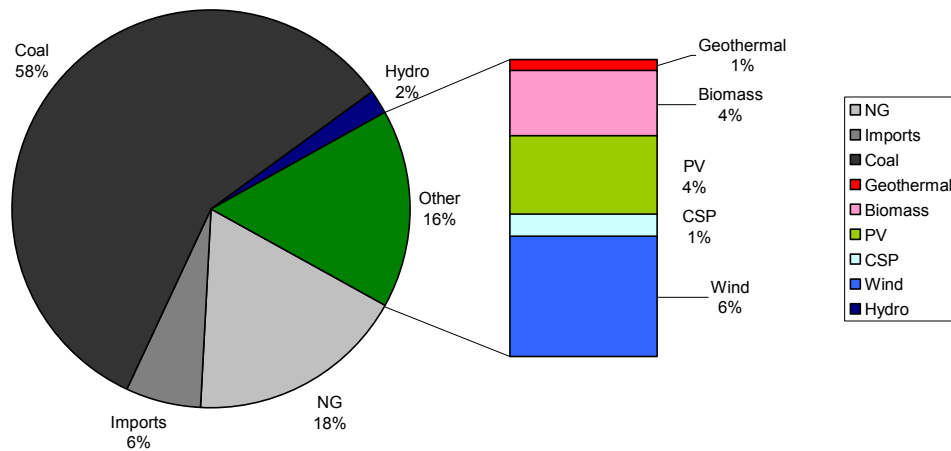


Figure 4: 2020 breakdown of energy production under the current RPS

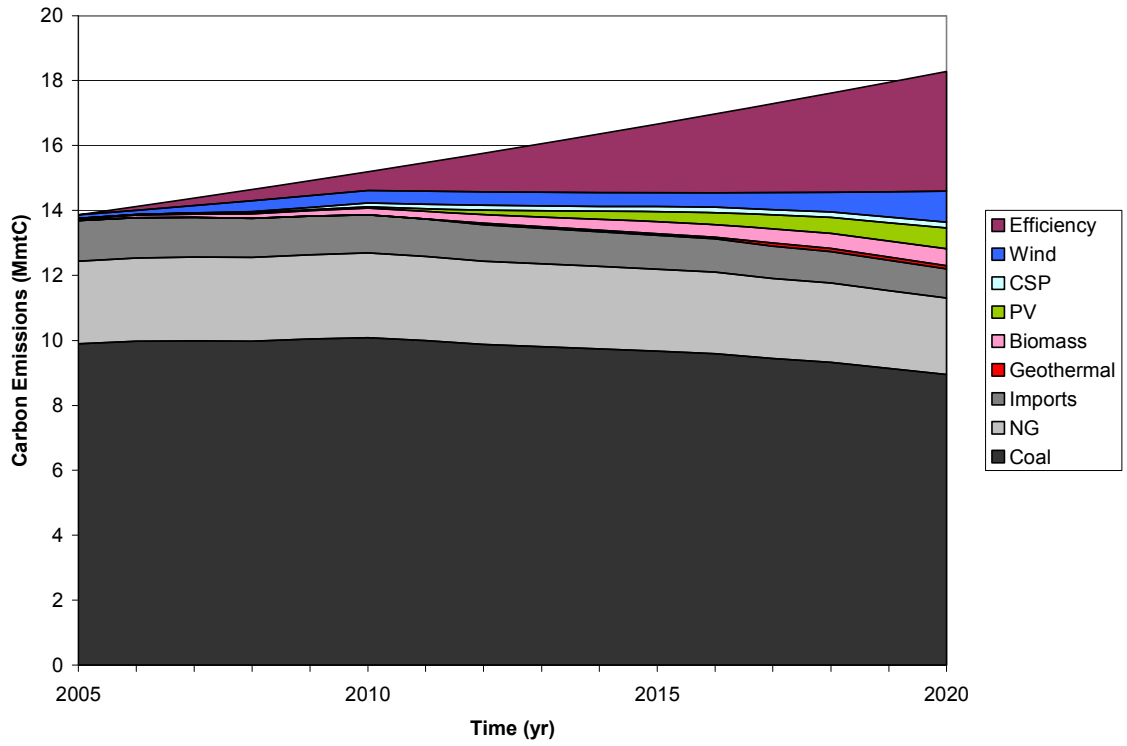


Figure 5: Breakdown of electrical production growth under the current RPS

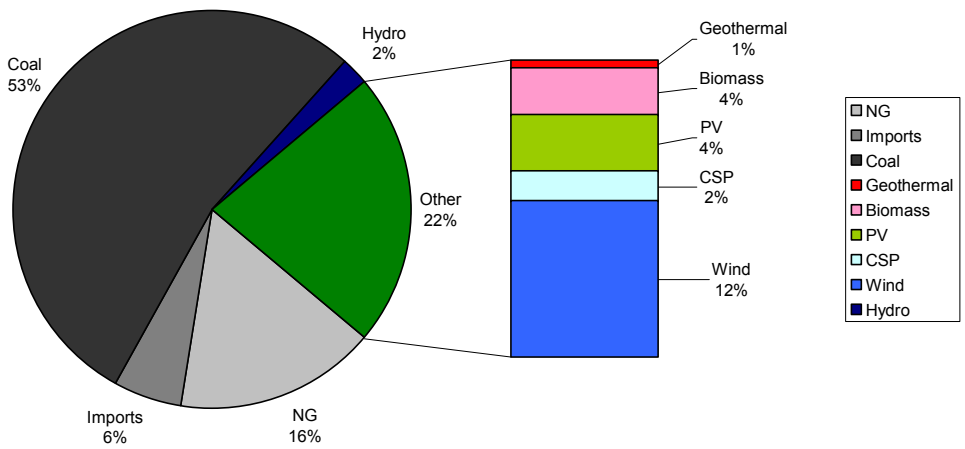


Figure 6: 2020 breakdown of energy production under a true 20% RPS

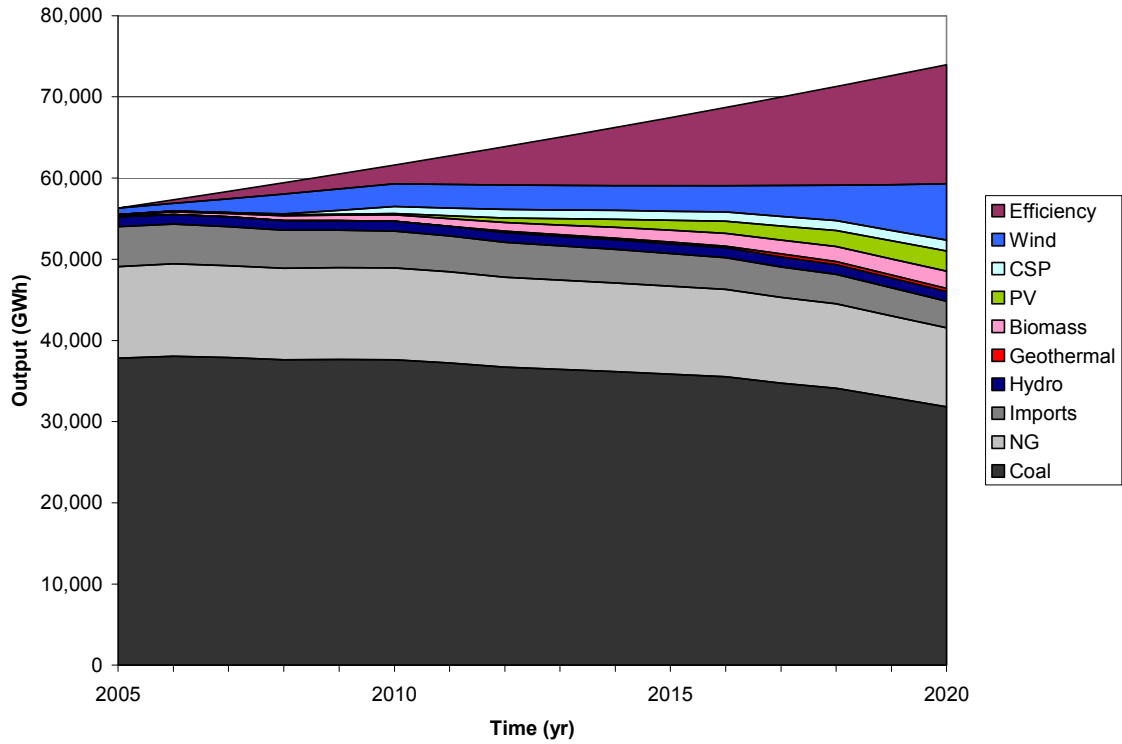


Figure 7: Breakdown of electrical production growth under a true 20% RPS

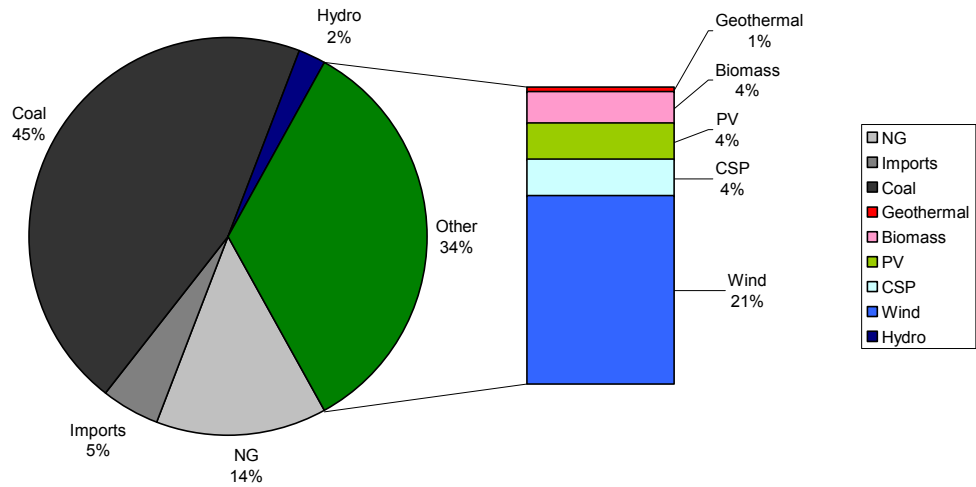


Figure 8: 2020 breakdown of energy production under a true 30% RPS

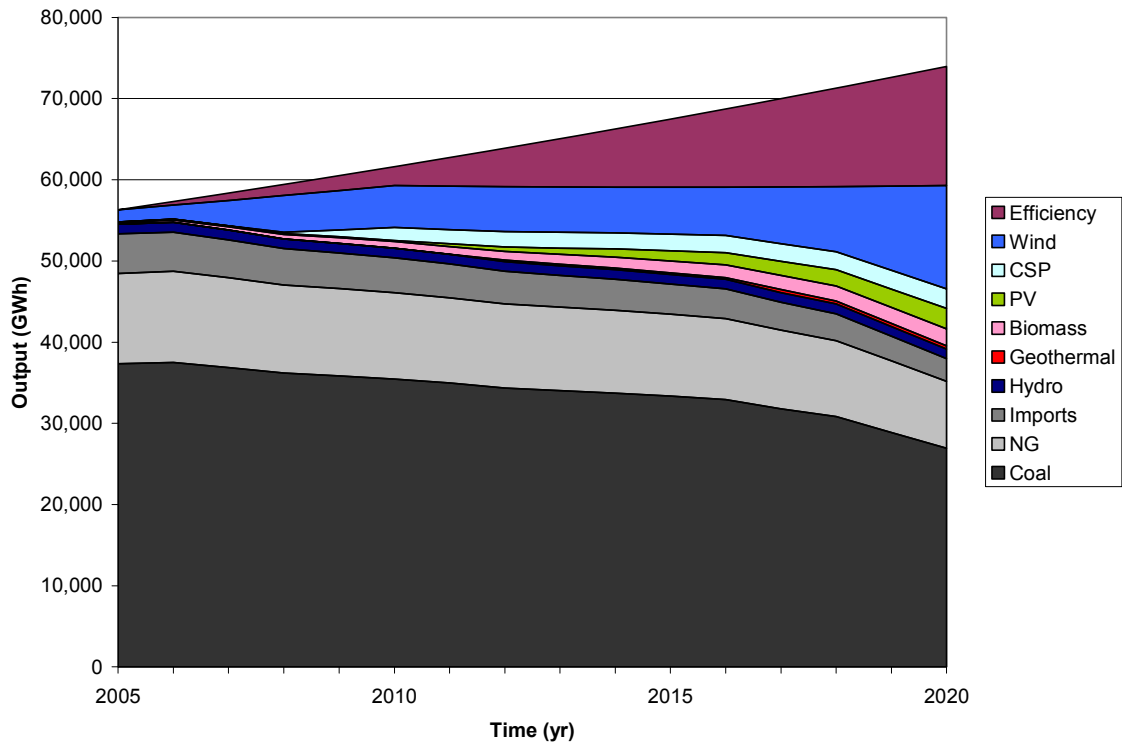


Figure 9: Breakdown of electrical production growth under a true 30% RPS

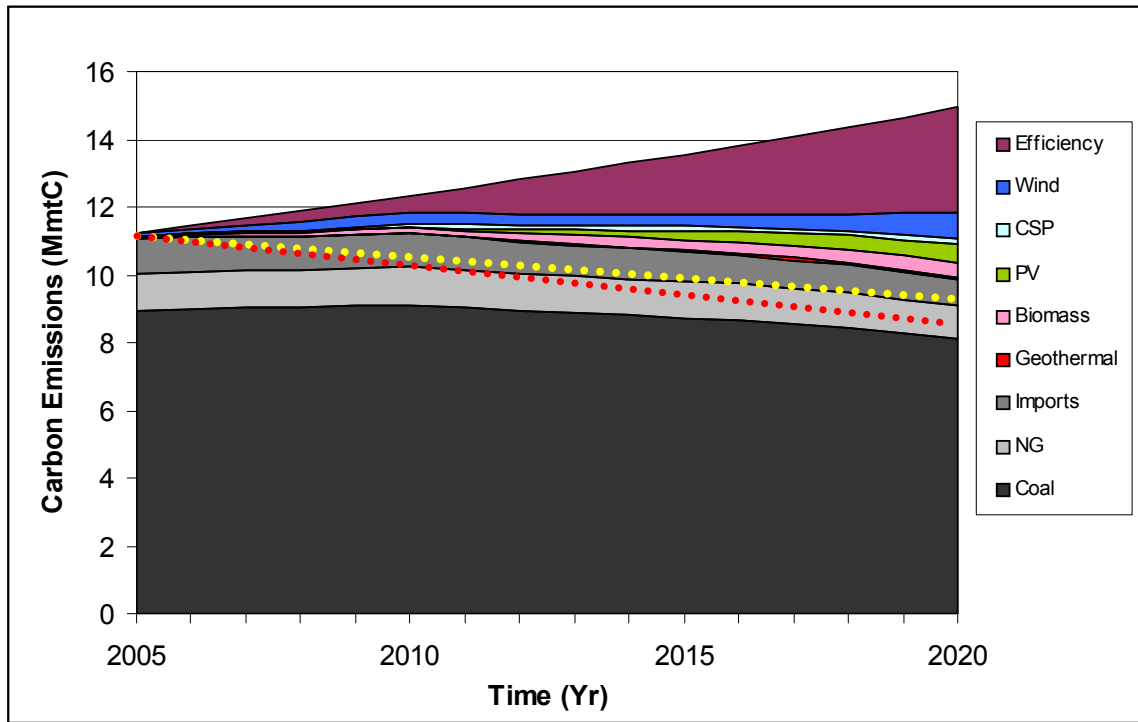


Figure 10: Growth of carbon displacement through RE and efficiency by 2020 under the current RPS with ASES 20%-27% carbon reduction goals

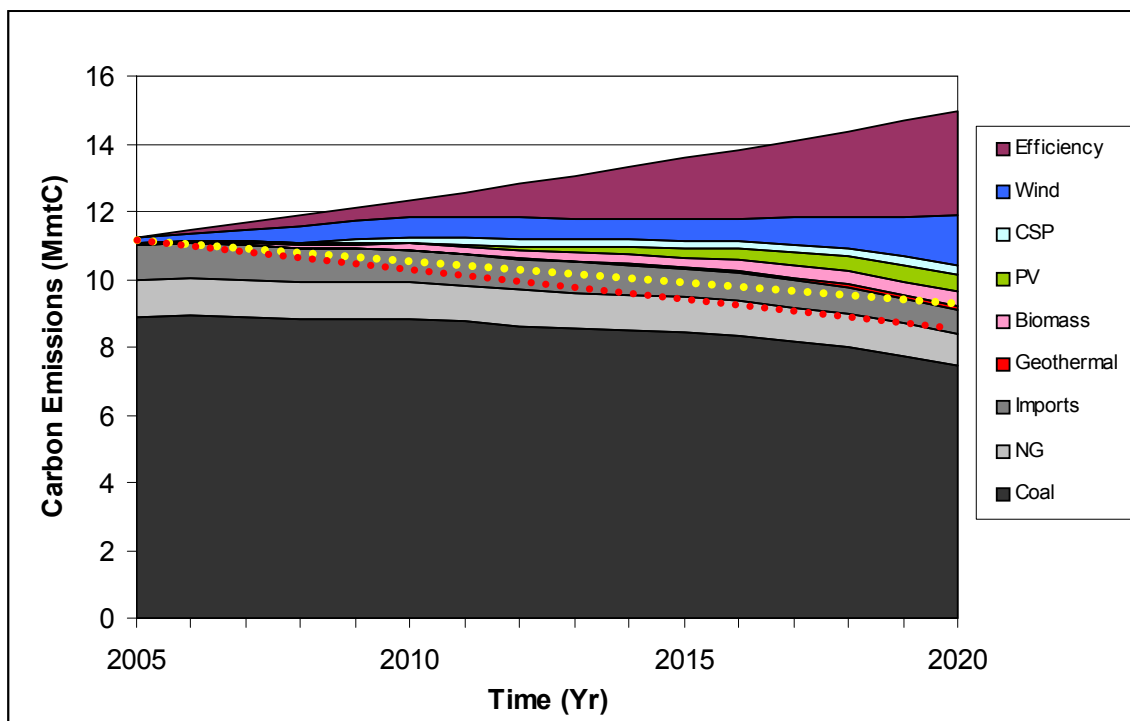


Figure 11: Growth of carbon displacement through RE and efficiency by 2020 under a true 20% RPS with ASES 20%-27% carbon reduction goals

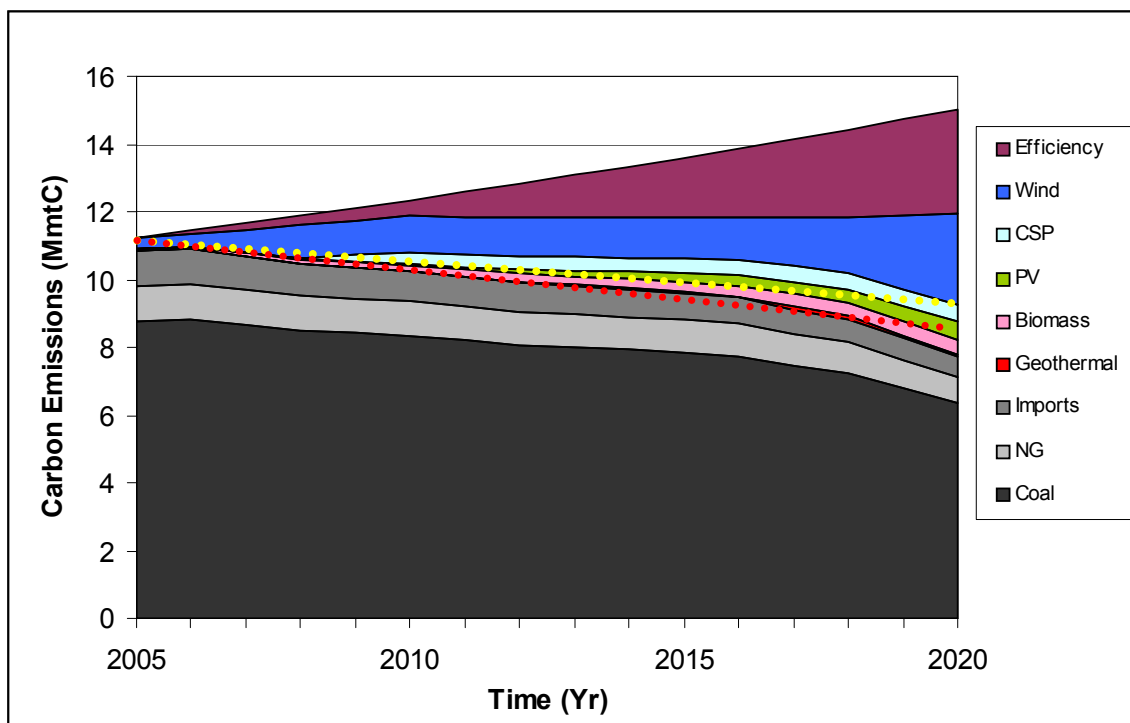


Figure 12: Growth of carbon displacement through RE and efficiency by 2020 under a true 30% RPS with ASES 20%-27% carbon reduction goals

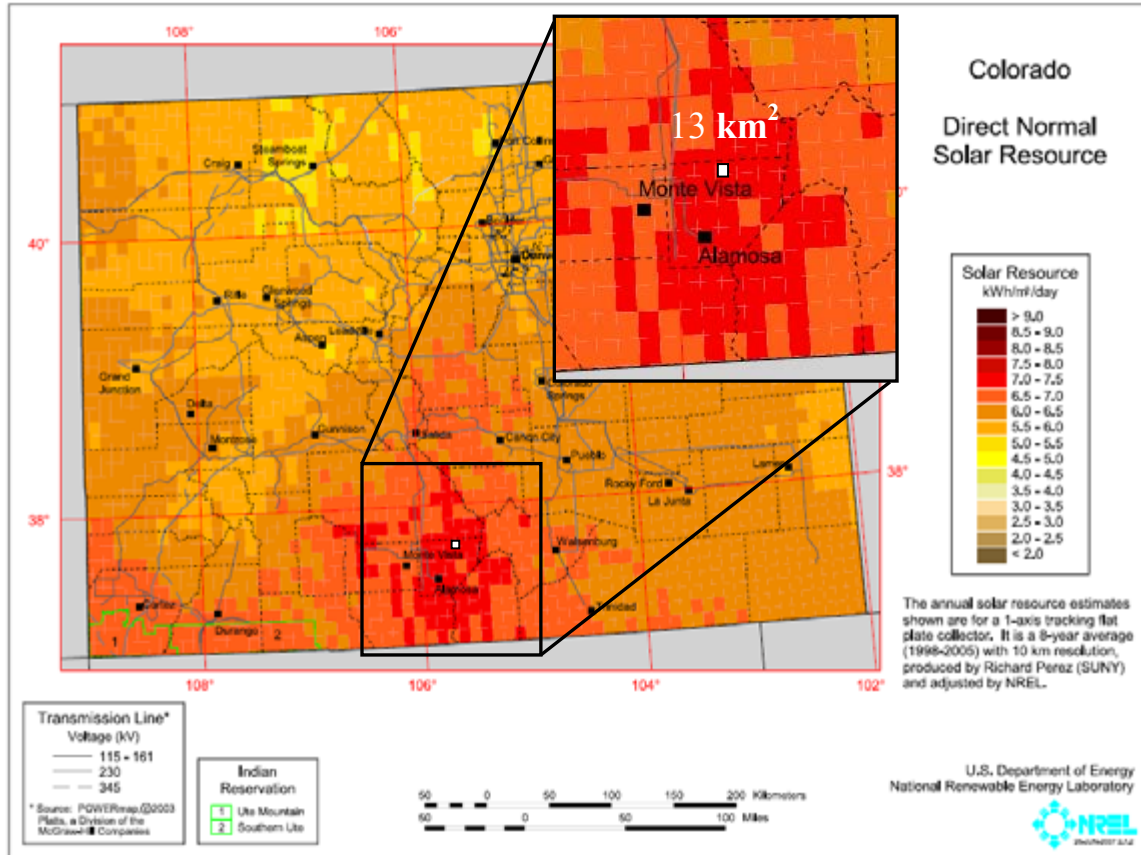


Figure 13: CSP resource and location in Colorado with projected necessary area of deployment

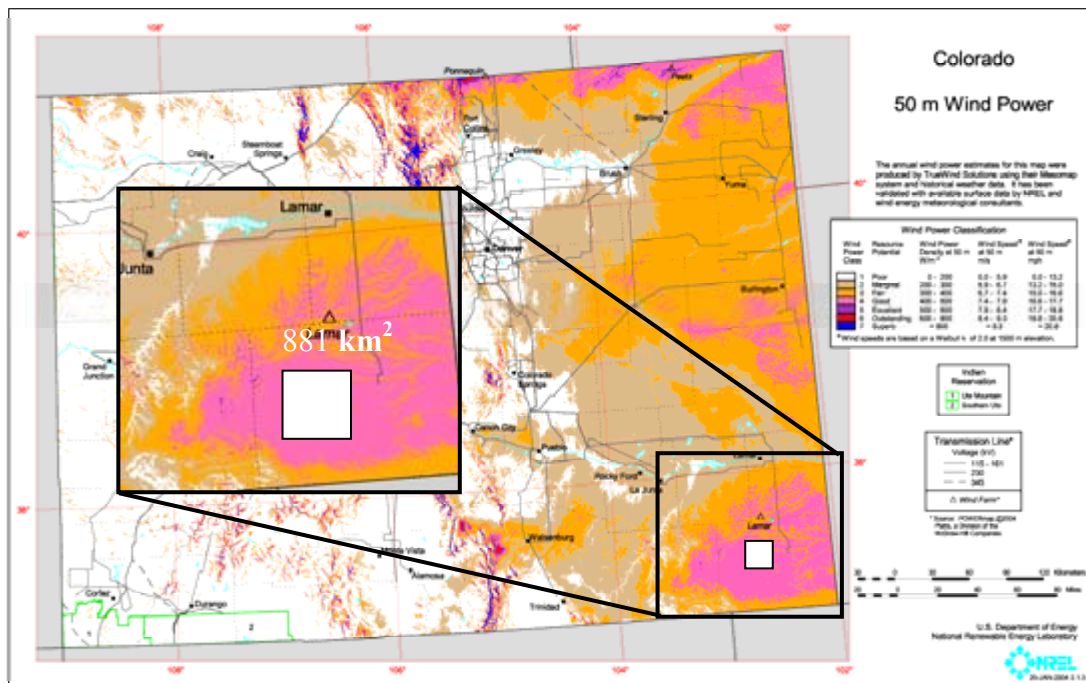


Figure 14: Wind resource and location in Colorado with projected necessary area of deployment

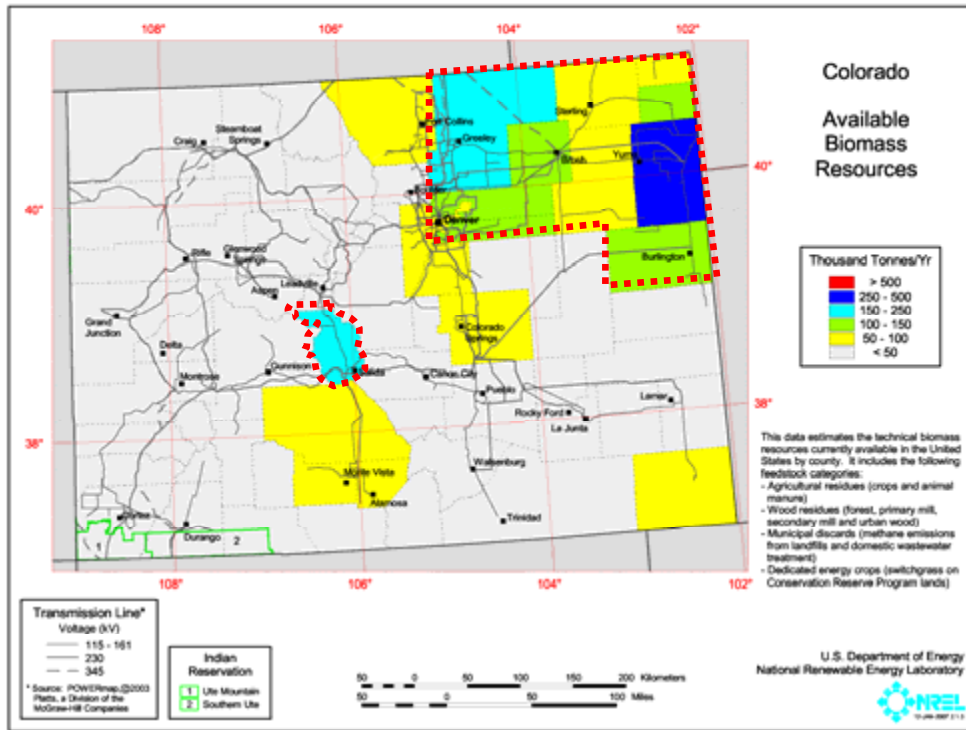


Figure 15: Biomass resource and location in Colorado with necessary counties highlighted

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1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY) December 2007		2. REPORT TYPE Technical Report		3. DATES COVERED (From - To)		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Analysis of Renewable Energy Deployment in Colorado by 2030			5a. CONTRACT NUMBER DE-AC36-99-GO10337			
			5b. GRANT NUMBER			
			5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER			
6. AUTHOR(S) R. Muren and C. Kutscher			5d. PROJECT NUMBER NREL/TP-550-42577			
			5e. TASK NUMBER 3418.4020			
			5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER			
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) National Renewable Energy Laboratory 1617 Cole Blvd. Golden, CO 80401-3393			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER NREL/TP-550-42577			
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)			10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S) NREL			
			11. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER NREL/TP-550-42577			
12. DISTRIBUTION AVAILABILITY STATEMENT National Technical Information Service U.S. Department of Commerce 5285 Port Royal Road Springfield, VA 22161						
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES						
14. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 Words) Currently, most utilities in the state of Colorado are subject to the 20% renewable portfolio standard (RPS) passed by voters in 2004 and expanded by the state legislature in 2007. However, because of bonuses and exemptions written into the law, the true required renewable energy penetration is only 12.3%, making the law less than adequate for addressing climate change. The study aims to assess the real renewable energy and carbon impacts of the current RPS and investigates the benefits of increasing the RPS to true 20% and 30% values. A user input-driven predictive Excel model was developed to find the proper technology spread, electrical outputs, and carbon reduction for each RPS. It was found that while all the RPS variants are technically feasible based on available renewable resources, only the 30% RPS meets the carbon reductions that are thought necessary to avoid the worst impacts of climate change. The report then comments on the results and what RPS percentage will be the most acceptable avenue.						
15. SUBJECT TERMS NREL; renewable portfolio standards; RPS investigation; renewable energy deployment; Colorado; Russell Muren; Chuck Kutscher						
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT UL	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON	
a. REPORT Unclassified	b. ABSTRACT Unclassified	c. THIS PAGE Unclassified			19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include area code)	