

The purpose of the table below is identify and briefly describe DG-related policies and programs in the Western Interconnection that are expected to have a significant enough impact on loads and/or resource quantities to warrant modeling explicitly in the WECC Common Case. The table therefore does not contain the numerous and varied PV incentive programs offered by utilities and state agencies (with the exception of the California Solar Initiative, due to its size), nor does it contain the varying net metering policies of each state and utility jurisdiction. The presumption is that those policies that are excluded from the table are either already sufficiently captured by the econometric load forecasts submitted by the balancing authorities and/or the incremental effect of those policies on transmission flows is too small to warrant explicit attention.

Distributed Generation Programs and Policies in Western States and Provinces to be Modeled in the WECC Common Case

State/ Province	Balancing Authority	Program/Policy Name	Program/Policy Details Relevant to Modeling	Captured in BA Load Forecast?
AZ	APS TEP WALC	RPS DG set-aside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable only to IOUs and to Class A Cooperatives • Set-aside target equal to 4% of retail sales in 2022 • DG defined to be “customer-sited” • Broad technology eligibility (any eligible renewable technology, provided that it is DG, including some non-electric technologies such as solar heating/cooling) • 90% must be “retail DG” (behind-the-meter); remaining 10% can be wholesale DG (provided that it is still customer-sited) 	APS: Yes TEP: No WALC: No
CA	All	California Solar Initiative and Solar New Homes Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program goal for PV capacity additions from 2007-2016: large IOUs = 2,300 MW, POUs = 700 MW • Only net metered applications eligible • REC ownership is retained by PV system owner (doesn’t count towards RPS) 	CISO: Yes LADWP: unknown SMUD: partially IID: No TID: unknown
CA	CISO	IOU PV Programs (RPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable only to the three major electric IOUs • Applicable to “mid-sized” wholesale PV projects: PG&E (1-20 MW ground-mounted), SCE (1-2 MW rooftop), SDG&E (1-5 MW ground-mounted) • Program capacity targets for 2015: PG&E (500 MW), SCE (500 MW), SDG&E (100 MW) 	No
CA	CISO, PACW, SPP	Feed-in tariff for small renewables (RPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available for projects up to 3 MW, including any RPS-eligible technology • Small multi-jurisdictional IOU programs open only to water/wastewater facilities • Projects can sell all output at wholesale, or sell only net surplus • RECs transferred through wholesale electricity sale 	No
CA	CISO	Renewable auction mechanism for small renewables (RPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable only to the three major electric IOUs • Open to all RPS-eligible renewable projects up to 20 MW • Initial program goal of 1,000 MW of renewable DG through 2012 	No
CO	PSCO	RPS DG set-aside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable only to IOUs 	Only historical DG

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set-aside target equal to 3% of retail sales in 2022 • Broad technology eligibility (any eligible renewable technology, provided that it is DG) • 50% must be retail DG (behind-the-meter); the remaining 50% can be wholesale • Wholesale DG defined to be any eligible renewable technology <30 MW • Wholesale DG eligible for 1.25 in-state multiplier (retail DG ineligible for multiplier) 	additions; future capacity additions not captured in load forecast
CO	All	RPS solar multiplier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable to municipal utilities with >40,000 customers and to all cooperatives • Credit multiplier is equal to 300% and is available for projects installed by July 2015 • Applicable to both distributed and central-station solar 	No
NM	PNM EPE	RPS DG & solar set-asides (two separate set-asides)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable only to IOUs • DG set-aside target equal to 0.6% of retail sales in 2022; separate solar set-aside equal to 4% of retail sales in 2022 • DG defined to be customer-sited (either behind-the-meter or wholesale) • Broad technology eligibility for DG set-aside (any eligible renewable technology, provided that it is customer-sited) • Solar set-aside can be met through both distributed and central-station solar 	PNM: No EPE: No
NV	NEVP SPP	RPS solar set-aside and PV multiplier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar set-aside target equal to 1.32% of retail sales in 2022 • Applicable to both distributed and central-station solar • Solar heating/cooling technologies are eligible • PV also receives a credit multiplier (2.4 for central-station or 2.45 for distributed) 	Unknown, though the set-aside will likely be met largely via central station PV
OR	PACW PGE	Oregon Energy Trust renewable incentive programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable only to PGE and PacifiCorp service territories • Targets behind-the-meter PV and wholesale renewable projects <20 MW • Current program goal is 124 aMW by 2014, but SBC funding assumed to continue beyond that date (82% of goal achieved by year-end 2010) 	Unknown
OR	PACW PGE IPC	RPS solar set-aside and multiplier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable only to IOUs • 20 MW-ac PV required by 2020 • Credit multiplier of 2 available for projects completed by 2015 • Projects must be between 500 kW and 5 MW 	Unknown
OR	PACW PGE IPC	PV feed-in tariff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable only to IOUs • Program goal of 25 MW by 2015, of which at least 20 MW must consist of net metered systems (and the remainder can consist of wholesale PV projects <500 kW in size) 	Unknown
WA	All	RPS DG multiplier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DG receives a credit multiplier of 2 • DG defined to be any eligible renewable technology <5 MW 	Unknown