APEC Workshop on Recent Advances in Utility Based Financial Mechanisms that Support Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Honolulu, Hawaii March 30, 2009

RENEWABLE ENERGY PORTFOLIO STANDARDS AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Carlito P. Caliboso
Chairman
Public Utilities Commission
State of Hawaii

Background Regulatory Authority

- General supervisory power over public utilities under Chapter 269, HRS. HRS §269-6(a).
- "The public utilities commission may consider the need for increased renewable energy use in exercising its authority under this chapter."

 HRS §269-6(b). Act 177 (SLH 2007).

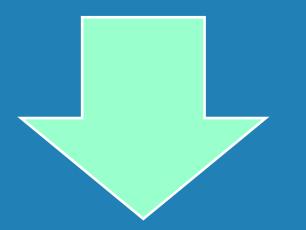
Traditional Regulatory Objectives, Ch. 269 HRS

Reliable Electricity Service

Just and Reasonable Rates

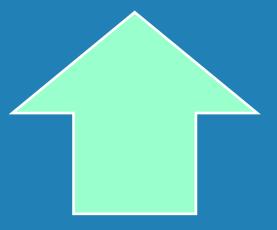
 Fair Opportunity to Earn Reasonable Rate of Return

Balancing Traditional Regulatory Objectives



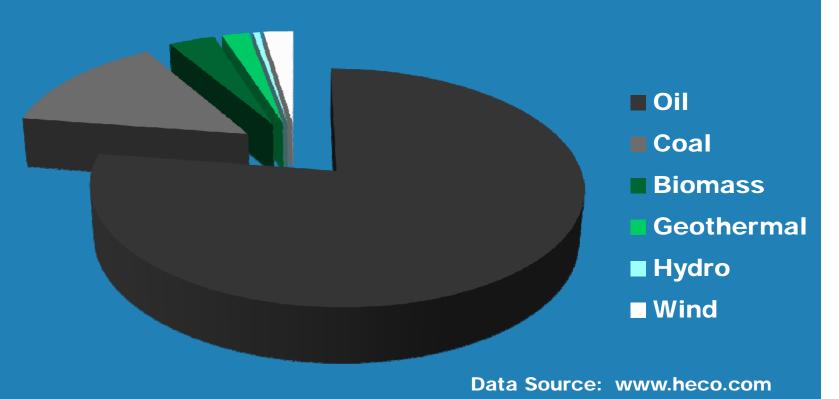
Reasonable Return (\$) on Investment for Utility

Reasonable Rates (\$) for Customers



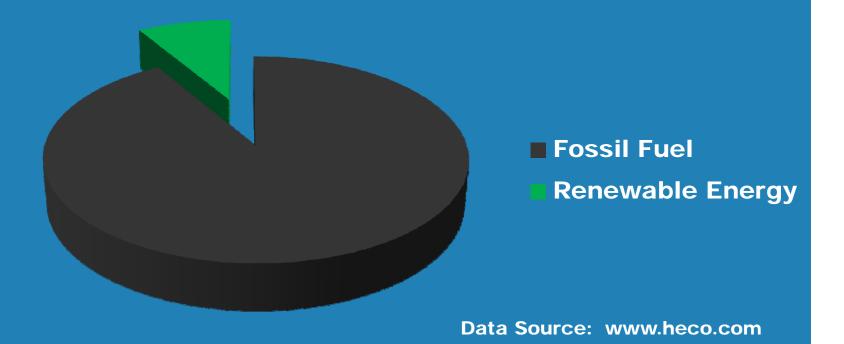
Hawaii's Dependence on Oil Hawaii Fuel Mix

Percent of Fuel Used for Electricity
Generation by HECO in 2007



Hawaii's Fossil Fuel Dependence

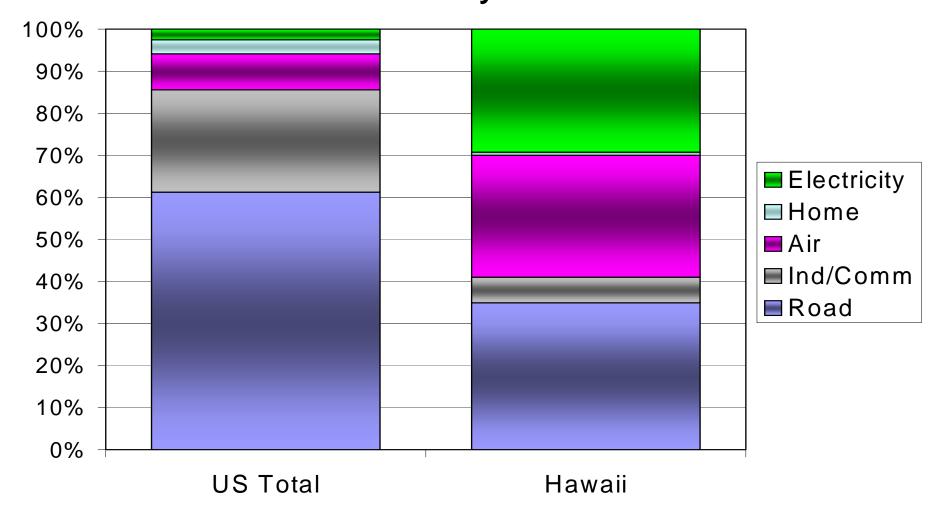
Percent of Fossil Fuel and Renewable Energy Used in Electricity Generation 2007





Comparison of US and Hawaii Oil Demand

Oil Demand by End-Use

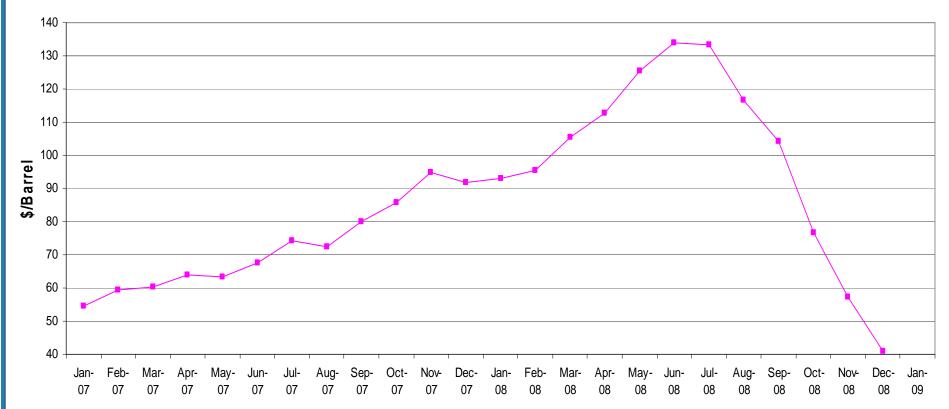


Source: HNEI



OIL PRICES (WTI)

- OIL WTI

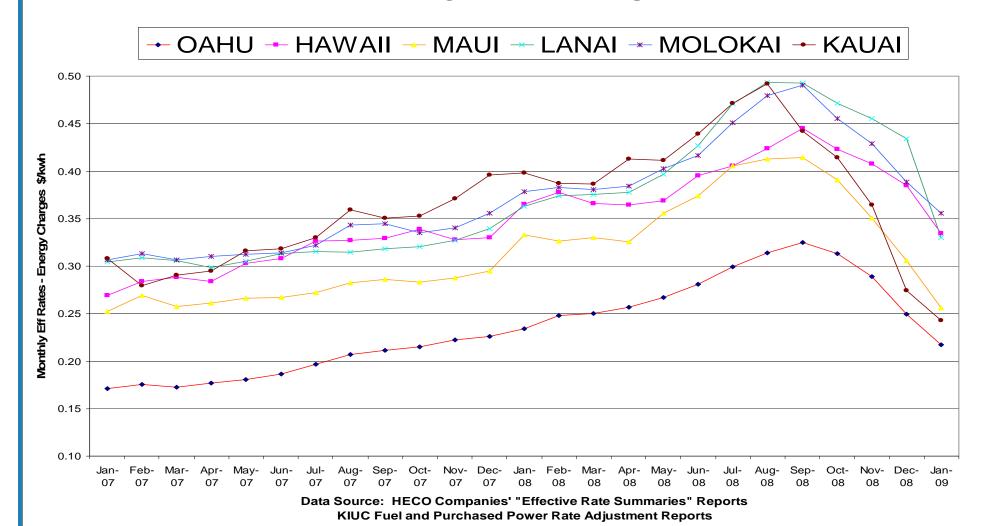


Data Source: U.S. DOE Energy Information Administration http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet_pri_spt_s1_m.htm



Vulnerability to Oil Price Volatility

EFFECTIVE RATES

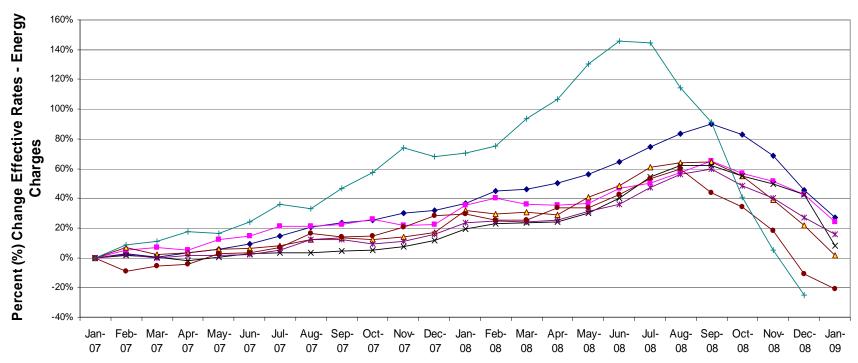




Vulnerability to Oil Price Volatility

EFFECTIVE RATES AND OIL PRICE CHANGES SINCE JANUARY 1, 2007

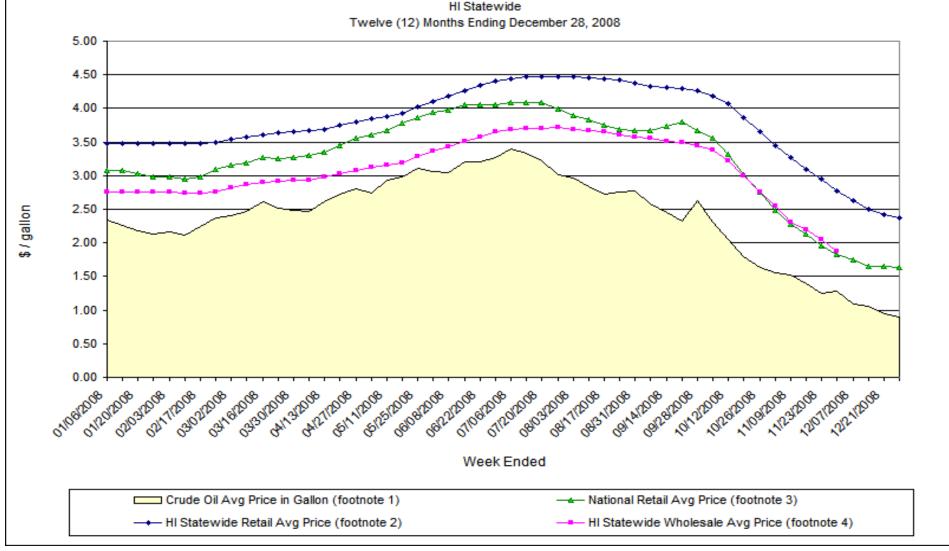
→ OAHU → HAWAII → MAUI → LANAI → MOLOKAI → KAUAI → OIL



Data Source: HECO Companies' "Effective Rate Summaries" Reports
KIUC Fuel and Purchased Power Rate Adjustment Reports
U.S. DOE Energy Information Administration
http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet_pri_spt_s1_m.htm

Vulnerability to Oil Price Volatility

Regular Gasoline - Weekly Price Comparison HI Statewide





Price of Oil Since 1980s

Daily Cushing, OK WTI Spot Price FOB



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

Climate Change (Global Warming)



Priority Policy and Regulatory Objectives

- Energy Security
 - Reduce Imported Oil Dependence
 - Price Stability
 - Supply Security
- Climate Change (Global Warming)
 - Reduce Green House Gas Emissions
 - Reduce Fossil Fuel Use

Primary Energy Strategies

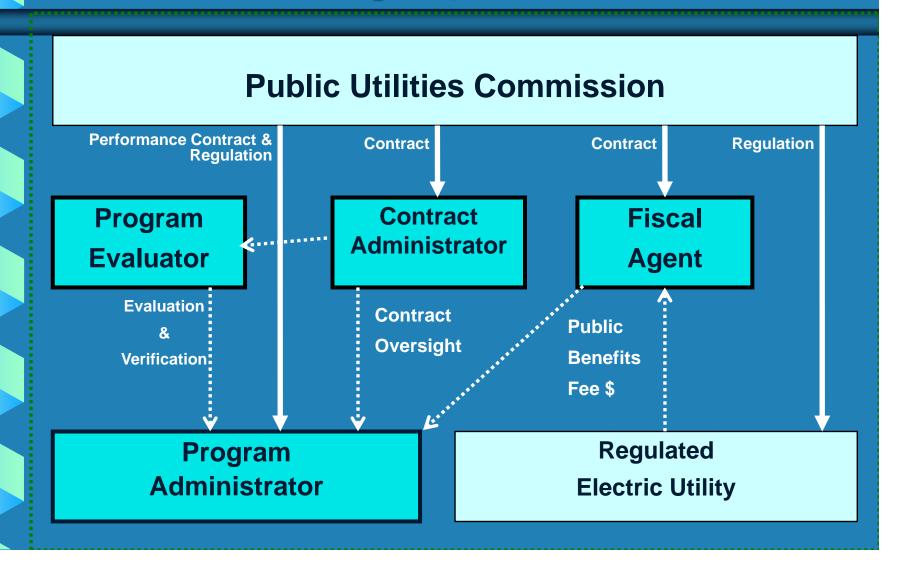
- Energy Efficiency:
 - Maximize Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency Programs
- Increase Renewable Energy Generation
 - Wind
 - Solar
 - Geothermal
 - Wave, OTEC, Biofuels, & Others

Maximize Energy Efficiency Aggressively

- 2004 HECO Rate Case 04-0113
 DSM Application Bifurcated
- Energy Efficiency Docket 05-0069
- Public Benefits Fee, Act 162 (2006), HRS §269-121.
- Energy Efficiency Program

 Administrator Docket 2007-323

Hawaii Energy Efficiency Program Administrator July 1, 2009



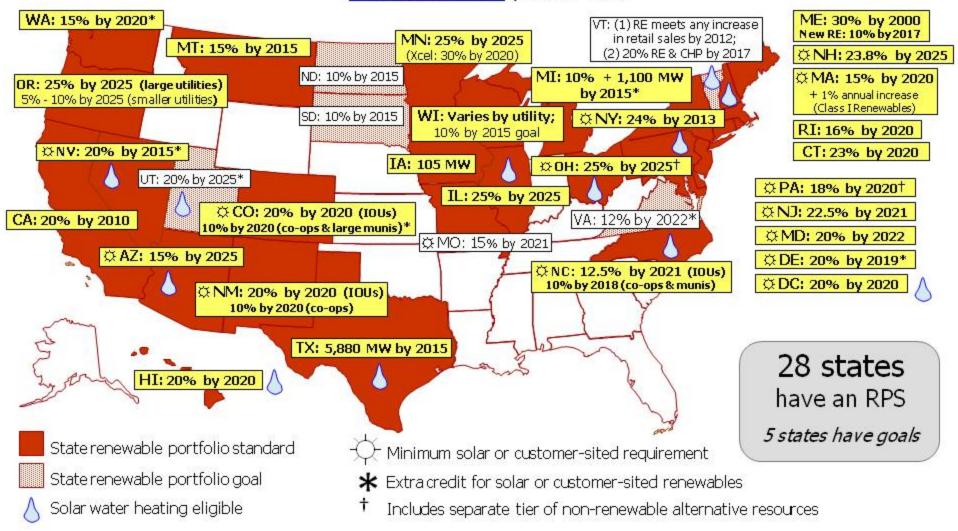
Establishing Energy Policy to Increase RE Generation

- Renewable Portfolio Standards
 - Standards
 - Goals

- Broad Policy Tool (Weapon)
 - Requires % of RE Generation
 - Communicates Policy to Change

Renewable Portfolio Standards

www.dsireusa.org / March 2009



Establishing Policy to Increase RE Generation: RPS

- RPS (includes EE), HRS §269-92
 - 10% Renewable Energy by 2010
 - 15% Renewable Energy by 2015
 - 20% Renewable Energy by 2020

 Penalties Established for RPS at \$20 per MWh of deficiency. (Order 12/19/2008 Docket 2007-0008)

BALANCING TRADITIONAL OBJECTIVES WITH NEW ENERGY POLICY

Traditional Objectives

New Energy Policy

Reasonable Rates

Reasonable Returns **Energy Security**

Climate Change

RPS & EE















Renewable Energy Progress Others on the Horizon

- Sea Water Air Conditioning
- Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC)
- Biomass
- Biofuels
- Wave
- Others TBA

ALOHA



