

Annual Energy Outlook 2009 with Projections to 2030

Table 3. State renewable portfolio standards

State	Program mandate
AZ	Arizona Corporate Commission Decision No. 69127 requires 15 percent of electricity sales to be renewable by 2025, with interim goals increasing annually. A specific percentage of the target must be from distributed generation. Multiple credits may be given for solar generation and in-State manufactured systems.
CA	Public Utilities Code Sections 399.11-399.20 mandate that 20 percent of electricity sales must be renewable by 2010. There are also goals for the longer term. Renewable projects with above-market costs will be funded by supplemental energy payments from a fund, possibly limiting renewable generation to less than the 20-percent requirement.
CO	House Bill 1281 sets the renewable target for investor-owned utilities at 20 percent by 2020. There is a 10-percent requirement in the same year for cooperatives and municipals. Moreover, 2 percent of total sales must be from solar power. In-State generation receives a 25-percent credit premium.
CT	Public Act 07-242 mandates a 27-percent renewable sales requirement by 2020, including a 4-percent mandate from higher efficiency or CHP systems. Of the overall total, 3 percent may be met by waste-to-energy facilities and conventional biomass.
DE	Senate Bill 19 determined the RPS to be 20 percent of sales by 2019. There is a separate requirement for solar generation (2 percent of the total), and compliance failure results in higher penalty payments. Solar technologies receive triple credits, and offshore wind receives 3.5 times the credit amount.
HI	Senate Bill 3185 sets the renewable mandate at 20 percent by 2020. All existing renewable facilities are eligible to meet the target, which has two interim milestones.
IL	Public Act 095-0481 created an agency responsible for overseeing the mandate of 25-percent renewable sales by 2025. There are escalating annual targets, and 75 percent of the requirements must be generated from wind. The plan also includes a cap on the incremental costs added from renewable penetration.
IA	An RPS mandating 105 megawatts of renewable energy capacity has already been exceeded.
ME	In 2007, Public Law 403 added to the State's RPS requirements. Originally, a mandate of 30 percent renewable generation by 2000 was set to be lower than current generation. The new law requires a 10-percent increase in renewable capacity by 2017, and that level must be maintained in subsequent years. The years leading up to 2017 also have new capacity milestones.
MD	House Bill 375 revised the RPS to contain a 20-percent target by 2022, including a 2-percent solar target. Penalty payments for "Tier 1" compliance shortfalls were also raised to 4 cents per kilowatt-hour under the same legislation.
MA	The RPS has a goal of a 4-percent renewable share of total sales by 2009, with subsequent 1-percent annual increases to 2014. The State also has necessary payments for compliance shortfalls.
MI	Public Act 295 established an RPS that will require 10 percent renewable generation by 2015. Bonus credits are given to solar energy.
MN	Senate Bill 4 created a 30-percent renewable requirement by 2020 for Xcel, the State's largest supplier, and a 25-percent requirement by 2025 for others. Also specified was the creation of a State cap-and-trade program that will assist the program's implementation.
MO	Proposition C, approved by voters, mandates a 2-percent renewable energy requirement in 2011, which will increase incrementally to 15 percent of generation by 2021. Bonus credits are given to renewable generation within the State.
MT	House Bill 681 expanded the RPS provisions to all suppliers. Initially the law covered only public utilities. A 15-percent share of sales must be renewable by 2015. The State operates a REC market.
NV	The State has an escalating renewable target, established in 1997 and revised in 2005, that reaches 20 percent of total electricity sales by 2015. Up to one-quarter may be met through efficiency measures. There is also a minimum requirement for PV systems, which receive bonus credits.
NH	House Bill 873 legislated that 23.8 percent of electricity sales must be renewable by 2025, and 16.3 percent of total sales must be from renewable facilities that begin operation after 2006. Compliance penalties vary by generation type.
NJ	In 2006, the RPS was revised to increase renewable energy targets. The current level for renewable generation is 22.5 percent of sales by 2021, with interim targets. There are different requirements for different technologies, including a 2-percent solar mandate.
NM	Senate Bill 418 directs investor-owned utilities to have 20 percent of their sales from renewable generation by 2020. The renewable portfolio must consist of diversified technologies, with wind and solar each accounting for 20 percent of the target. There is a separate standard of 10 percent by 2020 for cooperatives.
NY	The Public Service Commission issued RPS rules in 2005 that call for an increase in renewable electricity sales to 24 percent of the total by 2013, from the current level of 19 percent. The program is administered and funded by the State.
NC	Senate Bill 3 created an RPS of 12.5 percent by 2021 for investor-owned utilities. There is also a 10-percent requirement by 2018 for cooperatives and municipals. Through 2018, 25 percent of the target may be met through efficiency standards, increasing to 40 percent in later years.
OH	Senate Bill 221 requires 25 percent of electricity to be produced from alternative energy resources by 2025, including low-carbon and renewable technologies. One-half of the target must come from renewable sources. Municipals and cooperatives are exempt.
OR	In June 2007, Senate Bill 838 required renewable targets of 25 percent by 2025 for large utilities and 5 to 10 percent by 2025 for smaller utilities. Any source of renewable electricity on line after 1995 is considered eligible. Compliance penalty caps have not yet been determined.
PA	The Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard has an 18-percent requirement by 2020. Most of the qualifying generation must be renewable, but there is also a provision that allows certain coal resources to receive credits.
RI	The program requires that 16 percent of total sales be renewable by 2020. The interim program targets escalate more rapidly in later years. If the target is not met, a generator must pay an alternative compliance penalty.

Table 3. State renewable portfolio standards (continued)

State	Program mandate
TX	Senate Bill 20 strengthened the State RPS by mandating 5,880 megawatts of renewable capacity by 2015. There is also a target of 500 megawatts of renewable capacity other than wind.
WA	Voters approved Initiative 937, which specifies that 15 percent of sales from the State's largest generators must come from renewable sources by 2020. There is an administrative penalty of 5 cents per kilowatthour for noncompliance. Generation from any facility that came on line after 1999 is eligible.
WI	Senate Bill 459 strengthened the State RPS with a requirement that, by 2015, each utility's renewable share of total generation must be at least 6 percentage points above the renewable share from 2001 to 2003. There is also a non-binding goal.