

Table 2. Renewable portfolio standards in the 30 States with current mandates

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 provided to 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 dedicated 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 come 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 required an RPS target of 20 percent of sales by 2019. There is a separate requirement for solar generation (2 percent of the total), and penalty payments for compliance failure. Solar technologies receive triple credits. 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. In 2009, the rule was modified to cover sales outside a utility's home territory.
IA	In 1983, an RPS mandating 105 megawatts of renewable energy capacity was adopted. A voluntary goal of 1,000 megawatts of renewable energy was adopted in 2001.
KS	In 2009, House Bill 2369 established a requirement that 20 percent of installed capacity must use renewable resources by 2020.
ME	In 2007, Public Law 403 was added to the State's RPS requirements. The original mandate of 30 percent renewable generation by 2000 was set below renewable generation at the time. The new law requires a 10-percent increase from the 2006 level of renewable capacity by 2017, and that level must be maintained in subsequent years. The years leading up to 2017 also have new capacity milestones. Generation from eligible community-owned facilities counts as 1.1 kilowatthours for every kilowatthour of actual generation.
MD	In April 2008, House Bill 375 revised the preceding RPS to contain a 20-percent target by 2022, including a 2-percent solar target. H.B. 375 also raised penalty payments for "Tier 1" compliance shortfalls to 4 cents per kilowatthour.
MA	The RPS has a goal of a 15-percent renewable share of total sales by 2020. The State also has necessary payments for compliance shortfalls. As of December 2009, consideration of the eligibility of new biomass facilities was temporarily suspended while the State studies the issue of the sustainability of biomass resources.
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 other suppliers. Also specified was the creation of a State cap-and-trade program that will assist the program's implementation. The 30-percent requirement for Xcel consists of 24 percent that must be from wind, 1 percent that can be from wind or solar, and 5 percent that can be from other resources.
MO	In November 2008, Missouri voters approved Proposition C, which mandates a 2-percent renewable energy requirement in 2011, which will increase incrementally to 15 percent of generation in 2021. Bonus credits are given to renewable generation within the State.
MT	House Bill 681, approved in April 2008, 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 renewable energy credit market.
NV	The State has an escalating renewable target, established in 1997 and revised in 2005 and again in 2009 by Senate Bill 358. The most recent requirement mandates a 25-percent renewable generation share of sales by 2025. Up to one-quarter of the 25-percent share may be met through efficiency measures. There is also a minimum requirement for photovoltaic systems, which receive bonus credits.
NH	House Bill 873, passed in May 2007, legislated that 23.8 percent of electricity sales must be met by renewables in 2025. Compliance penalties vary by generation type.
NJ	In 2006, the RPS was revised to increase renewable energy targets. Renewable generation is to provide 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, passed in March 2007, directs investor-owned utilities to derive 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 25 percent of the total by 2013, from the current level of 19 percent. The program is administered and funded by the State.
NC	In 2007, 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.

Table 2. Renewable portfolio standards in the 30 States with current mandates (continued)

State	Program mandate
OH	Senate Bill 221, passed in May 2008, requires 25 percent of electricity sales 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	Senate Bill 838 (signed into law in June 2007) required renewable targets of 25 percent by 2025 for large utilities and 5 to 10 percent by 2025 for smaller utilities. Renewable electricity on line after 1995 is considered eligible. Compliance penalty caps have not yet been determined.
PA	The Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard, signed into law in November 2004, has an 18-percent requirement by 2020. Most of the qualifying generation must be renewable, but there is also a provision that allows waste coal resources to receive credits.
RI	The Renewable Energy Standard was signed into law in 2004. The program requires that 16 percent of total sales be renewable by 2019. The interim program targets escalate more rapidly in later years. If the target is not met, a generator must pay an alternative compliance penalty. State utilities must also procure 90 megawatts of new renewable capacity, including 3 megawatts of solar, by 2014.
TX	Senate Bill 20, passed in August 2005, 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	In November 2006, Washington 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 kilowatt-hour for noncompliance. Generation from any facility that came on line after 1999 is eligible.
WV	House Bill 103, passed in June 2009, established a requirement that 25 percent of sales must come from alternative energy resources by 2025. Alternative energy was defined to include various renewables, along with several different fossil energy technologies.
WI	Senate Bill 459, passed in March 2006, strengthened the State RPS with a requirement that, by 2015, each utility must generate 10 percent of its electricity from renewable resources, up from the previous requirement of 2.2 percent in 2011. The renewable share of total generation must be at least 6 percentage points above the average renewable share from 2001 to 2003.