

Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) and Goals

29 states and D.C. have RPS policies; 9 states and 3 power authorities have nonbinding goals

AK: 50% by 2025

WA: 15% by 2020

OR: 25% by 2025;
5 -10% – smaller utilities

CA: 33% by 2020

MT: 15% by 2015

NV: 25% by 2025

UT: 20% by 2025

CO: 30% by 2020;
10% – co-ops, munis

AZ: 15% by 2025

NM: 20% by 2020;
10% – co-ops

TX: 5,880 MW by 2015;
500 MW non-wind goal

HI: 40% by 2030



ND: 10% by 2010

SD: 10% by 2015

NE Public Power Districts
10% by 2020

KS: 20% by 2020

OK: 15% by 2015

MN: 25% by 2025;
30% by 2020 – Xcel

IA: 105 MW;
1 GW wind goal by 2010

MO: 15% by 2021

LA: 350 MW by 2012-13

MI: 10% MWh and
1,100 MW by 2015

WI: 10% by 2015

IL: 25% by 2025;
wind 75% of RPS

IN: 10% by 2025

OH: 12.5% by 2025

ME: 30% by 2010 and 10% new by
2017; 8 GW wind goal by 2030

NH: 23.8% by 2025

VT: 20% by 2017; all growth to
2012 from RE and EE

MA: 15% new by 2020;
2 GW wind goal by 2020

RI: 16% by 2020

CT: 23% by 2020

NY: 30% by 2015

NJ: 22.5% by 2020

PA: 18% by 2020

DE: 25% by 2025

DC: 20% by 2020

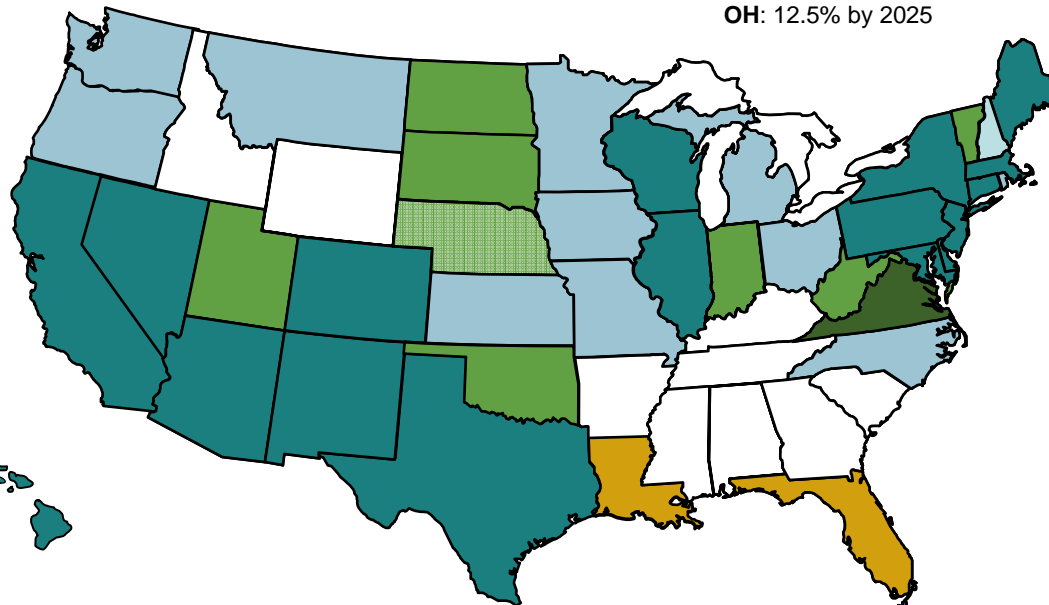
MD: 20% by 2022

WV: 25% by 2025

VA: 15% by 2025; goal with
production incentives

NC: 12.5% by 2021;
10% by 2018 – co-ops, munis

FL: solar pilot 2010 - 2014

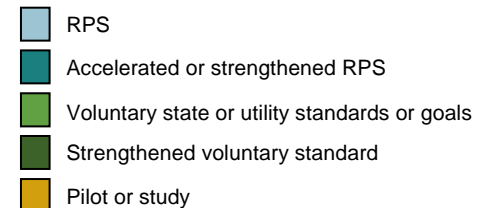


Updates at: <http://www.ferc.gov/market-oversight/othr-mkts/renew.asp>

Notes: A Renewable Standard requires a percent of an electric provider's energy sales (MWh) or installed capacity (MW) to come from renewable resources; most specify sales (MWh). Map percents are final years' targets.

Nebraska's two largest public power districts, which serve close to two-thirds of its load, have renewable goals. The Tennessee Valley Authority's (TVA) goal across its 7-state territory is 50% zero- or low-carbon generation by 2020.

Sources: derived from data from: Lawrence Berkeley Labs, state Public Utility Commission (PUC) and state legislative tracking services, Pew Center. Details, including timelines, are in the *Database of State Incentives for Renewables and Energy Efficiency*: <http://www.dsireusa.org>



Updated May 3, 2011

Renewable Energy Portfolio Standards

A Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) or Renewable Energy Standard (RES) requires a percent of energy sales (MWh) or installed capacity (MW) to come from renewable resources.

Percents usually increase incrementally from a base year to a later target. The map on the front shows ultimate targets.

- Renewable energy certificates or credits (RECs) allow states to verify RPS compliance. Utilities may comply either by generating or purchasing renewables under contract, or by buying RECs. Most states set an alternative compliance payment (ACP) for shortfalls. Each state's ACP is different.
- **29** states plus D.C. have renewable mandates. **Nine** have renewable goals without financial penalties. Nebraska's two largest public power districts have renewable goals. The Tennessee Valley Authority has a goal for its 7-state region.
- **In 2010: 2** states enacted renewable goals: AK, OK; **4** increased or extended existing renewable targets: CO, DE, NJ, NY; and **2** expanded the definition of eligible resources (VT, WI). Nebraska, a public power state, passed legislation to permit renewable capacity to be built to export power.
- **5** states use capacity (MW) as the basis for an RPS: IA, KS, ME, MI, and TX. The rest use a percent of retail sales (MWh).

Final Target	Number of States	States with Renewable Mandates or [Renewable Goals]
10% - 14%	7; [4]	IA, ME, MI, NC, OH, TX, WI ; [IN, ND, NE, SD]
15% - 19%	7; [2]	AZ, MA, MO, MT, PA, RI, WA ; [OK, VA]
20%	4; [2]	DC, KS, MD, NM; [UT, VT]
21% - 24%	2	NH, NJ
25% - 29%	6; [1]	CT, DE, IL, MN, NV, OR; [WV]
30% - 39%	3	CA, CO, NY
40% +	1; [1]	HI; [AK]

State Renewable Actions:

- **Indiana** passed a renewable goal that begins at 4% in 2013 (from the amount in base year 2010) and rises to 10% by 2025. The Governor is expected to sign this bill. Like Virginia's goal, Indiana's includes financial incentives for utilities that meet the targets. (April 26)
- **California** enacted a 33% by 2020 RPS. Utilities can meet 25% of their target in 2011-2013 using tradable credits (TRECs) where the credit and energy are unbundled. The percent that can be met by TRECs will decline to 10% by 2014 – 2016. The law also creates mandates for publicly owned utilities. (April 12)
- **Texas** opened a rulemaking to modify its RPS that would create a mandate for renewable technologies, including solar, biomass, and geothermal now covered by a 500 MW non-wind goal. The PUCT is evaluating comments submitted through March 7, 2011.
- **Massachusetts** revised its solar carve-out, applicable to all retail suppliers. Changes permit out-of-state projects contracted prior to January 2010 and lowered 2010 shortfall compliance payments. Eligible customer-sited solar projects, up to 6 MW, must now be in-state. It established a clearing-house auction for surplus SRECs until its 400 MW solar target is met. (Dec 2010)
- **Missouri's** PSC adopted regulations for its RPS, which passed by ballot in Nov 2008. It includes a solar carve-out of 2% of incremental RPS obligations, which translates to 0.3% of retail sales by 2021. (July 2010) The PSC later suspended overall RPS geographic sourcing requirements while it re-examines them. (Sept 2010)
- **16 states** have solar or distributed generation (DG) set-asides in their RPS to encourage development of these higher-cost technologies so they can move closer to cost-parity with other resources. Details are available at: <http://www.ferc.gov/market-oversight/othr-mkts/renew/othr-rnw-rps-solar-DG.pdf>

Note: numbers and states shown in brackets indicate those with goals, not an RPS.
Abbreviations: DG – distributed generation; REC – renewable energy certificate / credit; SREC – solar REC; TREC – tradable REC