

State Renewable Energy Requirements and Goals: Update Through 2005

Table 6. Major changes in existing State renewable energy requirements and goals since 2003

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of change</i>	<i>New requirements</i>
<i>Connecticut</i>	<i>July 2005</i>	<i>Effective January 1, 2006, Public Law 05-01 adds Class III renewables to the State RPS, to include new customer-side combined heat and power systems and electricity savings from energy conservation and load management at commercial and industrial facilities, equal to 1% of generation in 2007, 2% in 2008, 3% in 2009, and 4% in 2010.</i>
<i>Hawaii</i>	<i>June 2004</i>	<i>Senate Bill 2474 changes the goal of the State RPS, from 9% of sales by 2010 to 20% of sales by 2020, and includes ocean technologies, electricity conservation, and some cogeneration.</i>
<i>Illinois</i>	<i>July 2005</i>	<i>An Illinois Commerce Commission resolution adopts a sustainable energy plan that replaces the State renewable energy goal of 15% of sales by 2020 with an RPS requiring the State's largest electric utilities to begin supplying 2% renewable energy to Illinois customers by January 1, 2007, increasing by 1% annually to 8% by 2013; at least 75% of the requirement must be from wind power.</i>
<i>Minnesota</i>	<i>May 2005</i>	<i>Statute 216B.243 links compliance with the State's renewable energy goal of 10.0% of electricity sales (by power producers other than Xcel Energy, see Statute 216B.1691) to obtaining a certificate of need for new transmission or generation capacity.</i>
<i>Nevada</i>	<i>June 2005</i>	<i>Assembly Bill 03 increases overall renewables requirement from 5-15% of sales 2003-2013, to 6-20%, but (a) delays compliance by 2 years to 2005-2015, and (b) permits up to one-quarter of the requirement to be met by efficiency measures reducing electricity use.</i>
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	<i>November 2004</i>	<i>Senate Bill 1030 changes individual utility goals to RPS requiring 5.7% of sales in 2007, increasing to 18% in 2020 (with solar increasing to at least 0.5% of sales); RPS includes waste coal, coal gasification, and demand-side management and includes both credit trading and some capacity from out-of-State suppliers in interconnected areas.</i>
<i>Texas</i>	<i>August 2005</i>	<i>Senate Bill 20 increases overall renewable energy requirement from 2,000 megawatts of new renewable capacity by 2009 to 5,880 megawatts by 2015, including a non-mandatory target of at least 500 megawatts from sources other than wind.</i>