MT: 15% by 2015

ND: 10% by 2015

SD: 10% by 2015

NE: studying RPS

KS: goal - 20% wind by 2020

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Renewable Energy Portfolio Standards (RPS)

29 States including D.C. have an RPS

WA: 15% by 2020

OR: 25% by 2025: small utilities 5-10%

ID: Priority to DR. EE. and in-state RE

CA: 20% by 2010; goal: 33% by 2020

NV: 20% by 2015; solar 5% per year

UT: 20% by 2025

CO: 20% by 2020; co-ops & munis 10%: includes 4% solar

AZ: 15% by 2025; includes 30% DG

NM: 20% by 2020; co-ops 10%

TX: 5,880 MW by 2015; goal: 10,000 MW by 2025

HI: 20% by 2020; proposed increase to 40% by 2030 agreed to for 2009 session **MN**: 25% by 2025 Xcel 30% by 2020

IA: 105 MW in RPS goal: 1,000 MW wind by '11

> **MO**: 15% by 2021; at least 2% solar

OK: Studving an RPS

AR: Utility IRPs to include RE

WI: 10% by 2015

IL: 25% by 2025

MI: 10% by 2015, and new RE capacity: 1,100 MW by 2015

OH: 12.5% by 2025; 0.5% solar

IN: 2 bills introduced

KY: Report recommends RPS

ME: 40% by 2017 goal: 3 GW wind by 2020

NH: 23.8% BY 2025

VT: 25% by 2025

MA:15% by 2020; two goals: 250 MW solar 2017: 2 GW wind 2020

RI: 16% by 2019

CT: 23% Class I/II by 2020 4% Class III by 2010

NY: 25% by 2013

PA: 8% Tier I, 10% Tier II by 2020: 0.5% solar set-aside

NJ: 22.5% by 2020; 2% solar

DE: 20% by 2019, with 2% solar

DC: 20% by 2020, with 0.4% solar

MD: 20% by 2022, with 2% solar

VA: 12% by 2022

TVA: 50% of generation from zero- or low-carbon sources by 2020*

NC: 12.5% by 2021

co-ops & munis: 10% by 2018

FL: draft RPS to legislature:

20% by 2020

Updates at: http://www.ferc.gov/market-oversight/mkt-electric/overview/elec-ovr-rps.pdf

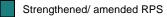
Notes: An RPS requires a percent of an electric provider's energy sales (MWh) or installed capacity (MW) to come from renewable resources. Most specify sales (MWh). Map percents are final years' targets. Details, including timelines, are in the Database of State Incentives for Renewables and Energy Efficiency: http://www.dsireusa.org. Alaska has no RPS: TVA's goal is not a state policy: the Public Power Authority called for 50% of generation from zero- or low-carbon sources by 2020.

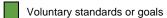
Abbreviations: DG: distributed generation; DR: demand response; EE: energy efficiency; IRP: integrated resource plan, RE: renewable energy.

Sources: Derived from data in: EEI, EIA, LBNL, PUCs, State legislative tracking services, DSIREUSA, Pew

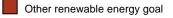
Center, and the Union of Concerned Scientists.











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Renewable Energy Portfolio Standards

- A Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) 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 an ultimate
 target. The percents on the map are ultimate targets.
- 29 states including D.C. have renewable mandates.
- Six have renewable goals without financial penalties: KS, ND, SD, UT, VT and VA.
- Six states proposed RPS bills or released studies that propose including more RE in state resources: FL, IN, KS (bills) and AK, KY, NE (state energy reports).
 - Florida's PSC sent its draft RPS to the legislature in response to an April 2008 legislative requirement.
 The legislature will decide how to proceed.
 - Indiana's House introduced two bills for an RPS in January. A traditional one has a 20% by 2020 target; the other creates two compliance tiers. An RPS bill did not pass last year.
 - Kansas introduced an RPS bill, with a 20% by 2020 target based on a utility's average peak load (in MW) for 2016-18. (Jan 14)
 - Alaska issued "Sustainable Energy for Alaskans" as a guide for communities to review local energy sources including in-river hydro, wind, solar, wave, tidal, biomass, and geothermal, in addition to traditional resources. It does not recommend state action or set a RE goal. (Jan 7)
 - Nebraska's "Interim 2009 Energy Plan" supports enacting an RPS and stresses EE, RE, and Nebraska's commitment to nuclear power. A final report will identify regulatory and statutory activities following the comment period, which closed Jan 23.

OVERVIEW OF 2008 RPS DEVELOPMENTS:

- Three states passed a new RPS: Ohio, Michigan, and Missouri. Ohio's and Michigan's were by state legislation; Missouri's was the third RPS to pass by ballot (after Colorado and Washington state).
- Five jurisdictions amended or strengthened existing standards: Washington, D.C.; Maryland; Massachusetts; Minnesota; and New Hampshire.
- Four states with an existing goal or RPS strengthened them: ME, VT, CA, HI. Maine enacted an installed wind goal. Vermont increased its goal to 25% RE by 2025. California's goal, set by Executive Order, is to increase RE to 33% by 2020. Hawaii set a goal of 40% of energy from renewable sources by 2030.
- Four states adopted a voluntary RPS or renewable goal: SD, UT, KS, and FL. South Dakota (Feb) and Utah (April) enacted goals without non-compliance penalties. An MOU between the Governor and Kansas utilities created its goal. Florida's goal, via Executive Order, is for utilities to produce 20% from RE; the PSC sent a draft RPS to the legislature on Jan 30.
- Kentucky and Oklahoma are working to establishing a renewable standard by legislation in 2009. In 2008, OK passed a bill allowing recovery of wind-related transmission costs.
- Sixteen states include energy efficiency in their RPS or renewable goals. Several issued major energy plans or draft plans with goals encompassing renewable energy, energy efficiency, and greenhouse gas reduction, including Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, and Vermont.

Abbreviations: EE: Energy Efficiency; MOU: Memorandum of Understanding; PSC: Public Service Commission; RE: renewable energy; RPS: Renewable Portfolio Standard