

Table C-1. State Minimum Renewable Energy Requirements

State	Requirement*	Status	Eligibility	Comments
Arizona	0.2% of sales in 1999 rising to 1% in 2003	Regulation: Decision and Amended Rules On Electric Competition http://www.cc.state.az.us/rules/elec.htm	In-state solar PV and solar thermal electric	Solar Portfolio Standard: http://www.cc.state.az.us/rules/ELEC/APP_A/2-1609.HTM Penalty of 30 cents/kWh to solar electric fund
Connecticut	Class I or II technologies 5.5% in 2000; 6% in 2005 7% in 2009 Class I technologies 0.5% in 2000 +0.25%/yr. to 1% by 2002 +0.5%/yr to 3% by 2006 +1%/yr to 6% in 2009	Law H. 5005 www.cga.state.ct.us/ps98/act/pa/pa%2D0028.htm	Class I: solar, wind, hydro, sustainable biomass, landfill gas, fuel cells. Class II: hydro, MSW, other biomass.	Law allows state (Connecticut Public Utilities Commission) to implement credit trading.
Iowa	105 average MW ~ 2.5% of sales	Law Alternate Energy Production Law (1983) revised (1991)	Solar, wind, methane recovery, biomass	Applies to IOUs only.
Maine	30% of sales in 2000 (start of competition)	Law LD1804 and Public Law Chapter 316 http://janus.state.me.us/legis/statutes/35A/title277.htm Draft regulations published Docket 97-584	Fuel cells, tidal power, solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, biomass, MSW and cogen (under 100 MW)	Renewables currently 46-51% of generation. PUC makes recommendations for changes to legislature no later than 5 years after beginning of retail competition. No credit trading (draft regulations).
Massachusetts	State to determine existing renewables by 12/31/99 (~7%) +1% from new renewables by 2003 +0.5%/yr. to 4% by 2009 +1% per year thereafter until date determined by Division of Energy Resources.	Law Chapter 164 of the Acts of 1997 www.magnet.state.ma.us/legis/laws/seslaw97/s1970164.htm Legal challenge	Solar, wind, ocean, clean biomass; hydro and MSW qualify as existing, but not as new renewables.	+1% new renewables requirement may start one year after any renewable within 10% of avg. spot market price. Language ambiguous as to whether requires preservation of existing level of renewables. Studies of tradable credits, penalties, state agency minimum purchase requirements. These mechanisms would require new legislative authorization.
Minnesota	550 MW phased in, plus possible 400 MW more wind by 2002 ~4.3% of sales	Law Radioactive Waste Management Facility Authorization (1994)	Wind (425 MW) and biomass (125 MW)	NSP allowed to build temporary dry cask storage of nuclear waste at Prairie Island nuclear plant in exchange for renewable energy development. +400 more MW of wind by 2002 if least cost resource.
Nevada	0.2% in 2001, rising 0.2% biannually to 1% in 2009	Law Regulatory proceeding underway	50% from solar, 50% from wind, biomass, geothermal in state.	Applies to IOUs and IPPs, but not coops, munis or general improvement districts. Utilities with 9% or more of their electricity coming from renewables in 1997 are deemed to be in compliance until 2005.
Wisconsin	50 MW by 2000	Reliability Act		RPS proposed in SB517

States considering RPS: Wisconsin (4% by 2009), Kansas (20% by 2020), Nebraska (10% by 2010), New Mexico (10% by 2015), Vermont (15% existing +4% new by 2007) and Delaware.

Table C-2. Renewable Provisions in Federal Legislation

Bill Sponsor	Provision	Basis	Technology Eligibility	Comments
Bumpers & Gorton (S 1401)	RPS – 5% 2003-2007 9% 2008-2012 12% 2009-2019	Retail electricity sales	Solar, wind, biomass, hydro, geothermal, waste/landfill gas	Sunset December 31, 2019. Requirement on retail suppliers. Submit credits to FERC based on percentage of retail sales from preceding year. ½ credit for large hydro (above 80 MW) 1 credit for existing renewables inc. small hydro. 2 credits for new renewables inc. small hydro.
Clinton Administration (S2287)	RPS – 5.5% 2010-2015 (DOE Secretary sets targets for 2000-2004 and 2005-2009) SBC – Public Benefits Fund Net metering (up to 20 kW) NOx cap and trade	Retail electricity sales	Wind, solar, biomass, and geothermal. (not specified whether or not MSW is eligible) SBC funding for low-income, energy efficiency, renewables, consumer education and R&D.	Sunset in 2015. Requirement on retail suppliers. Credit banking allowed. 1.5 c/kWh cost cap, adjusted for inflation. Administered by DOE. Administration costs must be less than 5% of credit value. RPS replaces PURPA “must buy” provision, but honors existing PURPA contracts. SBC matching funds to states, federal portion not to exceed 1 mill/kWh (\$3 billion).
Jeffords (S 687)	RPS – 2.5% in 2000 rising 0.5%/yr 5% in 2005 rising 1%/yr 10% in 2010 20% in 2020 onwards SBC – Public Benefits Fund Emissions cap and trade for SO2, NOx, and CO2.	All electricity generated for sale except hydro (includes cogen. sold to utilities and excludes self-gen.)	Solar, wind, biomass, geothermal, waste/landfill gas (excludes incinerated MSW)	Self-sunsetting Requirement on generator. Submit credits to FERC by July 1 based on generation for sale from preceding year. SBC matching funds to states, federal portion not to exceed 2 mills per kWh.
Kucinich (HR4798)	RPS- Existing baseline plus: 3% by 2005 8% by 2010 increasing by 1% per year thereafter PB fund of 0.7¢ per kWh	Generation	Organic waste biomass (not including municipal solid waste), dedicated biomass energy crops, landfill gas, geothermal, solar, or wind resources	Sunsets when DOE certifies that the administrative costs are no longer justified by the market value or number of credits traded.
Markey (HR 1960)	RPS – 3% in 1998 10% in 2010 (DOE Secretary sets targets in intervening years.) Net metering	All electricity generated for sale (includes cogen. sold to utilities and excludes self-gen.)	Solar, wind, geothermal, biomass (excludes MSW)	Self-sunsetting Requirement on generator. Submit credits to DOE based on generation for sale from preceding year. DOE issues, monitors and administers

Table C-2 Continued...

Schaefer, Palone & Largent (HR 655)	RPS – 2% 2000-2004 3% 2005-2009 4% 2010	All electricity generated for sale except hydro (includes cogen. sold to utilities and excludes self-gen.)	Organic waste, biomass, dedicated energy crops, landfill gas, geothermal, solar, tidal, wind	Sunset in 2015. Requirement on generator. Submit credits to FERC based on generation for sale from preceding year. Utility purchasing renewables under existing PURPA contract considered generator.
DeFazio (HR 1359)	SBC – Public Benefits Fund			Matching funds to states, federal portion not to exceed 2 mills per kWh.
Pallone (HR 2909)	NOx cap 2 mm tons by 2005 SOx cap 4 mm tons by 2005			Caps for emissions, with higher credits for renewables.

Timeline for Federal RPS Bills

	Bill #	2000	2003	2005	2008	2010	2013	2015	2020	Applies to:
Bumpers	S1401		5%		9%		12%	12%	sunset	Retailer
Clinton	S2287	existing				5.5%		sunset		Retailer
Jeffords	S687	2.5%	4%	5%	8%	10%	13%	15%	20%	Generator
Kucinich	HR4798	baseline	+1.5%	+3%	+6%	+8%	+11%	+13%	+18%	Retailer
Markey	HR1960	3%				10%	10%	10%	10%	Generator
Schaefer	HR655	2%		3%		4%	4%	sunset		Generator

Note: Hydro not eligible, except for Bumpers, where large hydro (above 80MW) gets 1/2 credit, existing small hydro (below 80MW) gets 1 credit and new small hydro gets 2 credits.