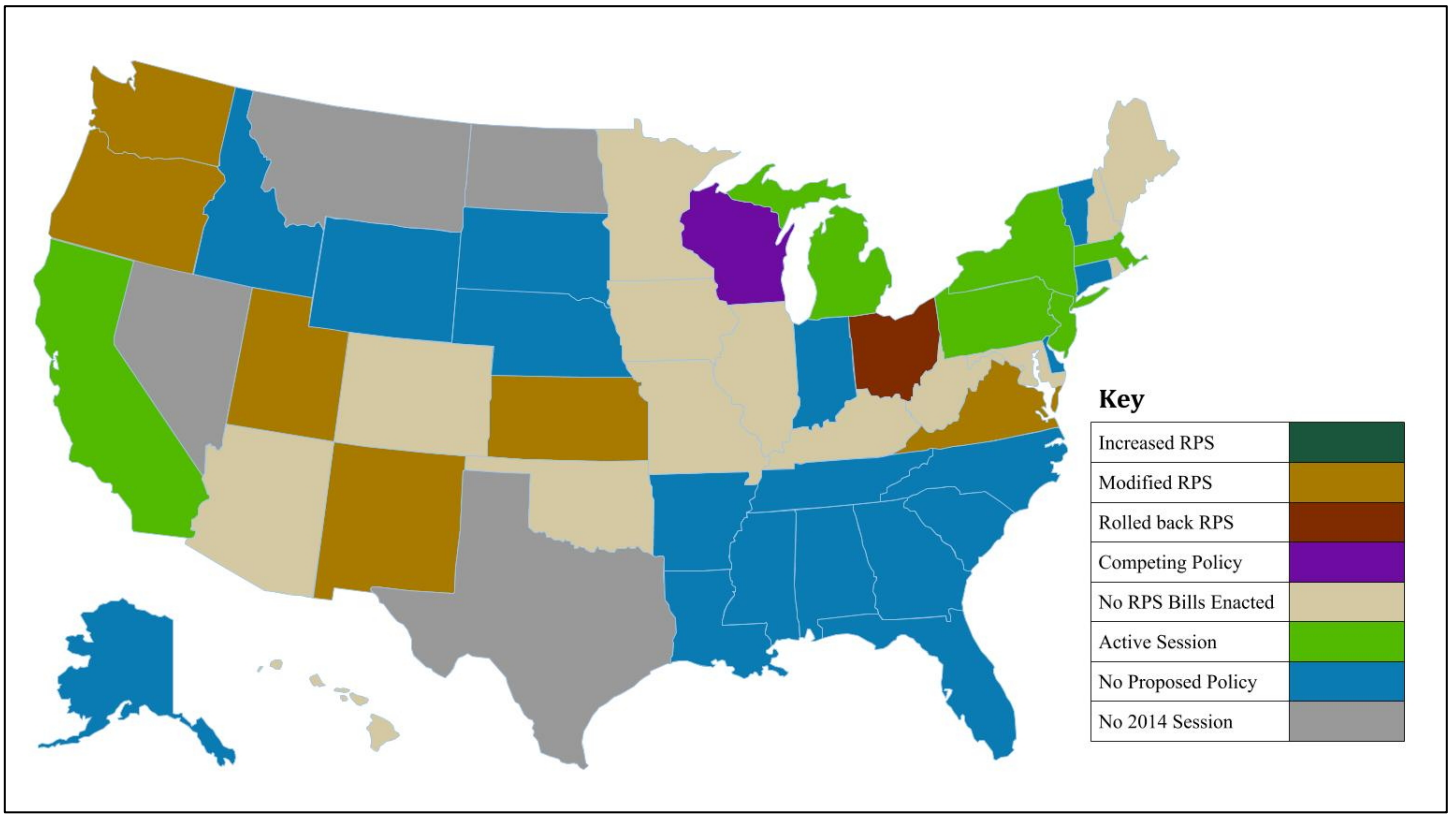
Summary of State Renewable Portfolio Standard Legislation in 2014

August, 2014

With 2014 state legislative sessions winding down, we present a follow-up to our 2013 state-by-state analysis of legislative changes to Renewable Portfolio Standards[1,2,3]. In total, there were 66 unique[4] RPS-related bills introduced during this year's legislative sessions. The map below summarizes enacted legislation[5].

Figure 1. State RPS Legislation Enacted as of July 11th, 2014



[1] California's session lasts until the end of November; seven states and D.C. have year-round sessions; a few states are in recess until late fall.
[2] CNEE's 2013 RPS Summary can be found here. http://www.aeltracker.org/graphics/uploads/2013-State-By-State-RPS-Analysis.pdf
[3] For updates to 2013 carryovers, see Appendix C.
[4] "Companion legislation" – identical or very similar bills introduced in both chambers – are considered to be a single bill in all analyses by CNEE. We track the version that made it the furthest in the legislative process.
[5] A full list of proposed, active, and enacted legislation is in Appendix B. Bill totals by state can be found in Appendix A.

Table 1. 2014 Enacted RPS Legislation

State	Increase	Modify	Rollback
NM	0	2	0
OH	0	0	1
OR	0	1	0
UT	0	1	0
VA	0	1	0
WA	0	1	0
WI	0	1	1
Totals	0	7	2

To date, seven states have enacted a total of nine bills. Two of these will rollback existing RPS policies; the remaining seven modify them. There were no bills signed into law this year that would increase an RPS (see summary Table 1, left).

Overall, RPS legislative activity in 2014 was about half what it was in 2013 when 121 RPS-related bills were introduced. Interestingly, the percentages of legislation by type remained constant across the two years (see Figures 2 and 3, below).

A few reasons for the lighter activity this year may be the shorter even-year sessions in many states. In addition, four states did not have sessions at all and a few others held only budget sessions. The upcoming 2014 election cycle may have also impacted activity. Finally, the anticipated release of US EPA's Clean Power Plan, requiring a 30% reduction in carbon emissions from existing power plants, may have led state lawmakers to take a wait and see approach to renewable energy policy changes.

Figure 2. 2014 RPS Bills by Category

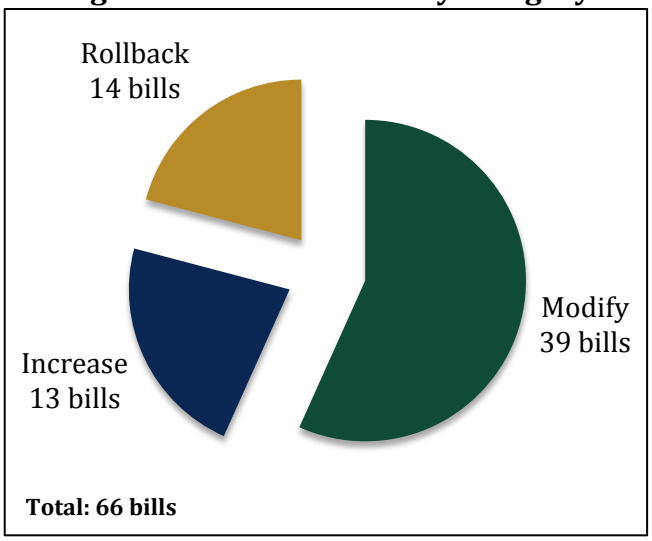
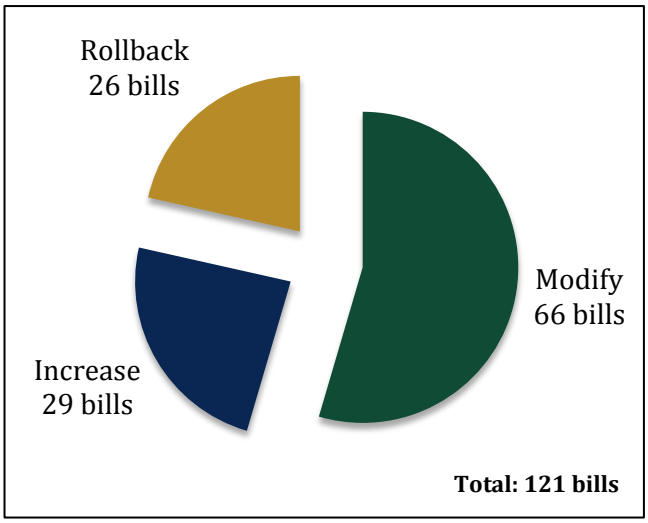


Figure 3. 2013 RPS Bills by Category



Methods

For this analysis, CNEE categorized RPS legislation into one of three categories – rollback, increase, or modification. Rollbacks include outright repeals, proposals to extend or reduce targets, and bills to extend eligibility to non-renewable fuels or large capacity hydroelectric resources. Increases generally would create a larger market by expanding renewable generation targets, creating incremental carve-outs, or expanding the number of utilities impacted. Modification bills change the mechanics of how an RPS program is implemented. In some cases, these may include provisions that strengthen or weaken a standard, but do not go so far as to increase or rollback an RPS. Bills in this category largely address renewable resource eligibility, in-state generation requirements, credit multipliers, alternative compliance payments, renewable energy credits, distributed generation carve-outs, or studies.

RPS Rollbacks

Rollback proposals run the range from extending deadlines, reducing targets, providing exemptions for certain utilities or technologies, to a repeal of a standard altogether. Of the 14 proposed rollback bills this year, two were enacted: Ohio's SB 310 (discussed below), and Wisconsin's AB 594, providing an exemption for certain utilities.

In Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Maine, rollback attempts comprised the totality of RPS-related legislation introduced this year. Arizona's legislators introduced a proposal to delay compliance dates (HB 2182) and another that would add certain nuclear resources to the RPS statute's definition of renewable energy (SB 1402). In Colorado, three of the four rollback bills introduced this session were reactions to new requirements set for cooperative utilities last year (SB 13-252). A fourth (HB 14-1138) would have extended eligibility to large, existing, hydroelectric plants.

Debate about costs of RPS compliance emerged in Ohio and Kansas. Governor Kasich signed SB 310, freezing Ohio's RPS for two years.[6] Legislators in Kansas also noted costs in their repeal attempt this year (SB 433), which failed. However, a 2013 bill in Kansas (HB 2101) was significantly amended and signed by Governor Brownback this year. The new law contains several provisions for net-metering in the state, including a credit multiplier allowing utilities to count each kilowatt of nameplate capacity of net metered facilities and parallel generation of electricity as 1.1 kW towards compliance with the RPS.

Attempts to rollback standards were also introduced in Missouri, Pennsylvania, Washington, Wisconsin, Rhode Island and Maine. In Missouri and Washington, legislation to extend eligibility to hydroelectric resources (MO HB 2235) and coal transition power (WA SB 6500) failed to gain much traction. In Pennsylvania, a repeal attempt (HB 1912) followed the introduction of a bill (SB 1171) to increase the RPS to 15% by 2023 for Tier I resources and to increase the solar carve-out to 1.5% by 2022. While a rollback was enacted in Wisconsin, an attempt to increase the state's RPS to 30% by 2030 was unsuccessful (WI AB 876). Rhode Island's HB 7723 proposes reductions to annual targets in the DG Standard Contracts Act from 40 MW by 2014 to 20 MW by the end of 2014 and through the end of 2016. In Maine, HP 1282 would have changed goals for wind energy development in the state from a schedule of increasing levels to a statement of general goals.

RPS Increases

A total of 13 bills proposed increases, with the majority (8 bills) relating to increasing RPS targets. The remaining five bills would have created a new carve-out (1 bill), portfolio standard (3 bills), or resource procurement requirements (1 bill). None have been enacted to date.

In five states – Hawaii, Kentucky, New York, Oklahoma, and West Virginia – proposals to increase RPSs were the only category of legislation introduced. Bills in Hawaii would have increased RPS targets (HB 1939), and required the state's Public Utilities Commission to establish energy storage portfolio standards (HB 2619). Legislation in Kentucky (HB 195) and Oklahoma (HB 2605) would have created mandatory renewable energy requirements. Proposals introduced in New York (A 8241 and S 7526) seek to codify and extend the state's RPS, which is set to expire next year. In West Virginia, SB 471 included provisions for a solar carve-out.

Bills to increase requirements were also introduced in Maryland, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. In Maryland, the debate over costs of compliance may have inhibited uptake of HB 1149, which proposed a

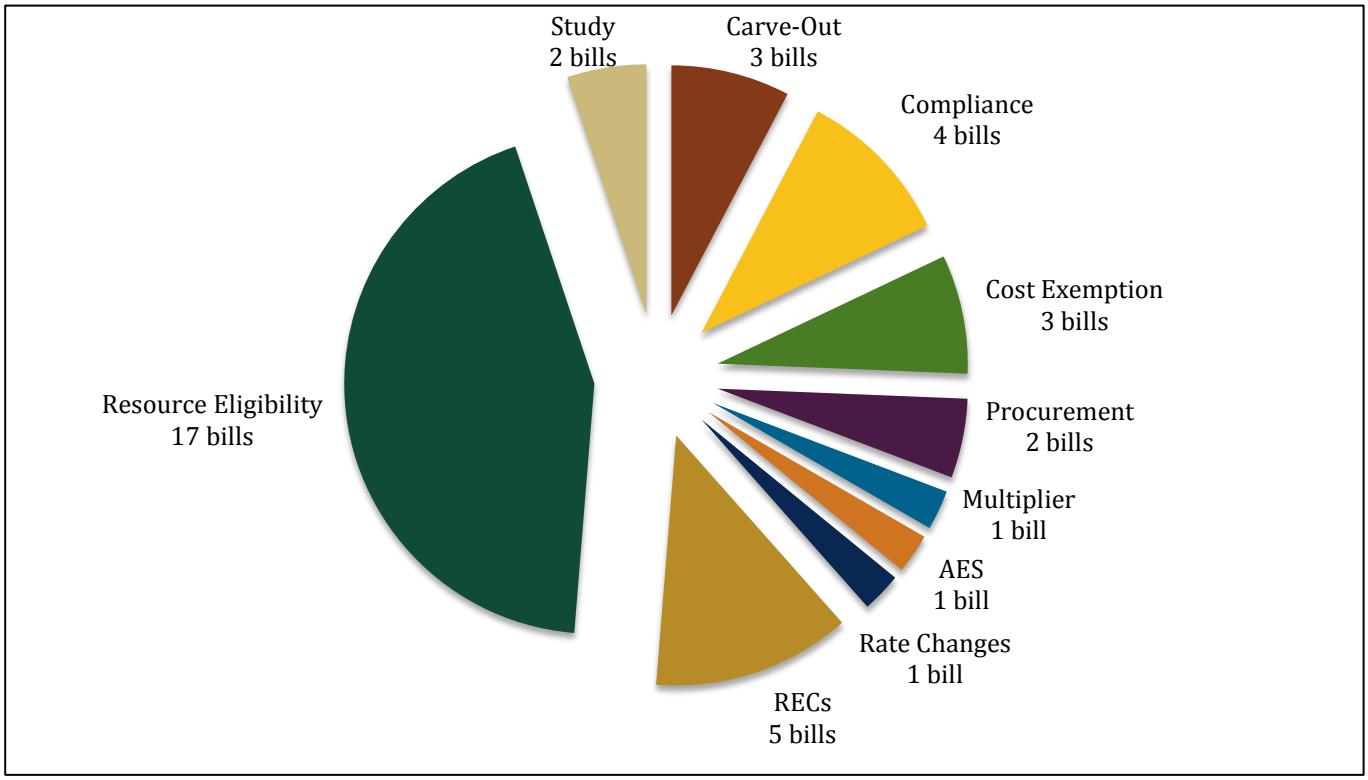
[6] Also of note, Ohio lawmakers enacted HB 483 this year. The budget bill contains setback requirements for wind farms in the state that industry claims will, at minimum, stall projects already in the pipeline.

40% by 2025 standard for Tier I resources, when a report released early this year claimed such a move would increase costs for consumers. Also introduced in Maryland, HB 931 would have altered compliance dates and added a thermal energy requirement. Lawmakers in Massachusetts have proposed increased procurement requirements (H 3968) and New Jersey's S 1475 would create an Energy Efficiency Resource Standard and provide for a 30% Class I renewable requirement by 2020.

RPS Modifications

As was the case in 2013, the majority of RPS legislation introduced this year (39 bills) would have modified an existing standard. Figure 4 provides a more detailed breakdown for this category of bills.

Figure 4. 2014 RPS Modification Bills by Sub-Type



Also similar to the 2013 session, the dominant type of proposed modifications to RPSs were those amending eligibility guidelines and otherwise making definitional adjustments to qualifying resources provisions (17 bills). Of these, only two were enacted. Utah's Governor Herbert signed SB 166 mandating that only renewable energy sources located within the state's boundaries comply with its RPS. In Washington, Governor Inslee signed HB 2733, which allows certain hydroelectric generation in irrigation canals and pipelines to qualify under the state's RPS[7]. Most of the proposed legislation in this category would include small hydropower and thermal energy under the definition of renewable. These technologies have historically struggled to find a home in state RPS standards. Small hydropower may be seeing resurgence due to the passage of the Hydropower Regulatory Efficiency Act of 2013.

Provisions related to RECs continue to be a subject of debate. In Oregon, where supporters of a ballot measure to amend the state's renewable requirements withdrew their petition, legislation was signed by Governor Kitzhaber to revise requirements and provisions related to the use of unbundled RECs (HB 4126). The bill also directs the state's PUC to study impacts related to allowing utilities to offer voluntary renewable energy tariffs to non-residential customers. Bills signed in by Governors McAuliffe in Virginia

[7] A complimentary carryover (HB 1417) was also enacted this year.

and Walker in Wisconsin relate to banking RECs (VA HB 822) and the use of credits from non-electric renewable sources (WI AB 596).

Relatively few bills were proposed for the remaining sub-categories[8]. Governor Martinez signed two bills that amend New Mexico's provisions relating to reporting requirements (HB 232) and exempting certain educational institutions from utility charges related to renewable energy procurement (SB 81). California's SB 1139 has been active in the state's ongoing session. The bill would require 500 MWs of new geothermal by 2024 and directs the PUC to determine whether the additional capacity will fall under existing RPS requirements[9]. An Alternative Energy Standard was introduced in New Jersey (AB 1410) requiring the state's Board of Public Utilities to set a percentage of energy to be sold each year from small-scale combined heat and power or biomass facilities.

Finally, as portfolio standards approach their sunset dates, states may be looking to expand or develop next generation policies. In Montana and Washington, clear examples of this type of planning have emerged. Washington's HB 2183 would have required the Joint Committee on Energy Supply and Energy Conservation to make recommendations to the legislature's energy committees on policies that would establish new or revised renewable energy and energy efficiency goals for utilities. In Montana, a 2013 joint resolution required an interim study of the costs and benefits of the state's RPS. Released this month, the Energy and Telecommunications Interim Committee report suggests that no additional changes be made to the state's Standard. The committee did, however, draft legislation that would require utilities to file annual cost/benefit reports that also summarize compliance, rate impact and environmental benefits.

Key Takeaways: 2014 RPS Legislation

1. Twenty-seven states introduced RPS legislation this year. Nine bills were enacted in seven states. Of these, seven were modifications and two were rollbacks to an existing RPS. No state increased its RPS, though some legislation is still active.

2. The total number of RPS bills this year is half the number introduced in 2013. This may be due to several factors: many states have shorter even-year sessions or no session at all. The upcoming 2014 election cycle may have played a role. Finally, anticipation of the US EPA's Clean Power Plan may have made lawmakers reluctant to introduce major changes this year.

3. As RPS standards begin to approach 2015 and 2020 sunset dates, modifications continue to dominate the policies introduced.

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[8] For bill summaries, please see Appendix B.
[9] If the bill is enacted and if the CPUC finds that this 500MW of capacity should be a goal additional to the state's 33% RPS, this would be considered a proposal to increase to California's RPS.

Appendix A: 2014 Bill Totals By State and Category

2014 RPS Bills by State and Category					
	State	**Rollbacks**	**Increases**	**Modifications**	**Total Bills**
1	Arizona	2	0	0	2
2	California	0	0	1	1
3	Colorado	4	0	0	4
4	Hawaii	0	2	0	2
5	Illinois	0	0	1	1
6	Iowa	0	0	2	2
7	Kansas	1	0	0	1
8	Kentucky	0	1	0	1
9	Maine	1	0	0	1
10	Maryland	0	2	2	4
11	Massachusetts	0	1	5	6
12	Minnesota	0	0	3	3
13	Missouri	1	0	2	3
14	New Hampshire	0	0	1	1
15	New Jersey	0	1	7	8
16	New Mexico	0	0	2	2
17	New York	0	2	0	2
18	Ohio	1	0	0	1
19	Oklahoma	0	1	0	1
20	Oregon	0	0	1	1
21	Pennsylvania	1	1	0	2
22	Rhode Island	1	0	0	1
23	Utah	0	0	1	1
24	Virginia	0	0	3	3
25	Washington	1	0	7	8
26	West Virginia	0	1	0	1
27	Wisconsin	1	1	1	3
	Totals:	**14**	**13**	**39**	**66**

Appendix B: All 2014 Bills by Category

2014 Proposed Legislation to Rollback an RPS						
	State	**Bill Number** (Companion)	**Last Action**	**Bill Status** (Date of Last Action)	**Bill Summary**	**Link**
1	Arizona	HB 2182	Introduced	Session Closed	Would change the target date of compliance from 15% by 2025 to 15% by 2030 for those public power entities serving an annual retail load of 750,000 energy hours as of January 1, 2015.	Bill Text
2	Arizona	SB 1402	Introduced	Session Closed	Would add certain nuclear fuels to the definition of renewable energy.	Bill Text
3	Colorado	HB 14-1067	Introduced	Session Closed	Would change the target date to achieve the renewable component of the energy generation portfolio of retail cooperative electric associations serving 100,000 or more customers, and qualifying wholesale utilities, from 2020 to 2025.	Bill Text
4	Colorado	HB 14-1138	Introduced	Session Closed	Amends the definition of "renewable energy resources "that can be used to meet the state's renewable energy standard to include hydroelectricity and pumped hydroelectricity.	Bill Text
5	Colorado	SB 14-035	Introduced	Session Closed	Repeals substantially all of the provisions enacted by Senate Bill 13-252.	Bill Text
6	Colorado	SB 14-082	Introduced	Session Closed	Eliminates requirement that cooperatives serving more than 10,000 meters supply 1% of total sales through DG. Eliminates requirement that cooperatives serving less than 10,000 meters supply .75% of total sales through DG. Establishes a .5% DG standard for cooperatives in aggregate.	Bill Text
7	Kansas	SB 433 (HB 2014)	Introduced	Session Closed	Would repeal the Kansas RPS.	Bill Text
8	Maine	HP 1282	Introduced	Session Closed	Changes the goals for wind energy development in the Maine Wind Energy Act from a schedule of increasing levels of installed capacity to a statement of economic development-related goals for the Act.	Bill Text
9	Missouri	HB 2235	Introduced	Session Closed	All hydroelectric generation facilities located in Missouri, owned by a Missouri utility, or under a PPA with a Missouri utility that is required to comply with energy standards will be classified as a certified renewable energy resource effective January 1, 2018. Beginning January 1, 2021, all hydroelectric generation will be classified as a certified renewable energy resource.	Bill Text
10	**Ohio**	**SB 310**	**Signed**	**Enacted**	**Freezes requirements at 2.5% for 2014 - 2016. Reduces required targets, including those for the solar carve-out, through 2024. Delays target date for 12.5% by 2025 to 2026.**	**Bill Text**
11	Pennsylvania	HB 1912	Introduced	Inactive, 12/22/2013	Would repeal the state's RPS.	Bill Text
12	Rhode Island	HB 7723	Introduced	Inactive, 3/27/2014	This act would make a number of definitional and time-line changes to the provisions of the Distributed Generation Standard Contracts Act.	Bill Text
13	Washington	SB 6500	Introduced	Session Closed	Extends eligibility to coal transition power.	Bill Text
14	**Wisconsin**	**AB 594 (SB 474)**	**Signed**	**Enacted**	**Creates an exemption from RPS requirements for certain providers beginning in 2015.**	**Bill Text**

2014 Proposed Legislation to Increase an RPS						
	State	**Bill Number** (Companion)	**Last Action**	**Bill Status** (Date of Last Action)	**Bill Summary**	**Link**
1	Hawaii	HB 1939 (SB 2181)	Introduced	Session Closed	Extends the clean energy initiative program goals to 2050 and the renewable portfolio standards to 100% clean energy by 2050. (SB 2181: Increases renewable portfolio standards to seventy per cent by 2040 and one hundred per cent by 2050.)	Bill Text
2	Hawaii	HB 2619 (SB 2932)	Introduced	Session Closed	Requires the public utilities commission to establish energy storage portfolio standards. (SB 2932: Establishes energy storage portfolio standards; requires the public utilities commission to evaluate the energy storage portfolio standards every five years.)	Bill Text
3	Kentucky	HB 195	Introduced	Session Closed	Creates an RPS for the state: 12.5% (1% solar) of the average of 2022 and 2023 retail sales by 2024. Creates an EERS for the state: incremental electricity savings requirement 2%, cumulative savings 10.25% by 2024.	Bill Text
4	Maryland	HB 1149 (SB 733)	Introduced	Session Closed	40% from Tier 1 resources by 2025.	Bill Text
5	Maryland	HB 931 (SB 530)	Introduced	Session Closed	Alters targets and target dates for RPS; adds thermal energy eligibility and requirements.	Bill Text
6	Massachusetts	H 3968	Introduced	Active, 6/18/2014	Relates to solicitation of proposals for clean energy and REC contracts.	Bill Text
7	New Jersey	S 1475 (A 1770)	Introduced	Inactive, 2/27/2014	Increases RPS to 30% Class I by 2020; requires the BPU to establish a uniform Statewide energy efficiency policy, which would include establishment of an EERS.	Bill Text
8	New York	A 8241 (S 5988)	Introduced	Inactive, 1/8/2014	Codifies and extends the state's RPS to 40% (and 2% solar) by 2020.	Bill Text
9	New York	S 7526	Introduced	Inactive, 5/15/2014	Codifies and extends the state's RPS to 37.5% by 2020, 50% by 2030, and 80% by 2050.	Bill Text
10	Oklahoma	HB 2605	Introduced	Session Closed	Would create a mandatory RPS: 20% by 2025,	Bill Text
11	Pennsylvania	SB 1171	Introduced	Inactive, 11/15/2013	Increases goal for Tier One resources to 15% by 2022; increases solar carve-out to 1.5% by 2022.	Bill Text
12	West Virginia	SB 471	Introduced	Session Closed	Creates a solar carve-out, new provisions relating to SRECs.	Bill Text
13	Wisconsin	AB 876 (SB 660)	Passed 1st Chamber	Inactive, 4/8/2014	Makes changes to the RPS; imposes biofuel requirements; requires electric utilities to make certain purchases of renewable energy; and imposes duties on the PSC regarding DG facilities.	Bill Text

2014 Proposed Legislation to Modify an RPS						
State		Bill Number (Companion)	Last Action	Bill Status (Date of Last Action)	Bill Summary	Link
1	California	SB 1139	Passed 1st Chamber	Active, 7/2/2014	Requires each retail seller of electricity to procure, by December 31, 2024, a proportionate share of a statewide total of 500 MW of electricity generated by specified baseload geothermal powerplants. Authorizes the PUC to determine whether this shall count towards meeting obligations under the RPS.	Bill Text
2	Illinois	HB 5720 (SB 3418)	Introduced	Session Closed	Concerns the price paid to procure RECS using monies from the Illinois Power Agency Renewable Energy Resources Fund, directs the Agency to implement a market-based benchmark subject to approval by the Illinois Commerce Commission. Provides that the Agency may procure renewable energy resources independently as well as in conjunction with a procurement event for certain electric utilities.	Bill Text
3	Iowa	HF 2166	Introduced	Session Closed	New REC funding and procurement guidelines, includes cost recovery.	Bill Text
4	Iowa	SF 2107	Introduced	Session Closed	Modifies the 105 MW purchase requirement and limitation to make it applicable strictly to solar energy derived from solar energy facilities in this state.	Bill Text
5	Maryland	HB 747 (SB 734)	Introduced	Session Closed	Would limit the eligibility of qualifying biomass as a Tier 1 renewable source for the purposes of the renewable energy portfolio standard.	Bill Text
6	Maryland	HB 1249 (SB 156)	Introduced	Session Closed	Creates a small (.0005% by 2022) carve-out for hydrokinetic energy.	Bill Text
7	Massachusetts	H 4187	Introduced	Active, 6/18/2014	Relates to new requirements for new solicitations of proposals from renewable energy developers; REC provisions; requirements for implementation by the Department of Public Utilities.	Bill Text
8	Massachusetts	S 2214 (S 1970)	Passed 1st Chamber	Active, 6/23/2014	Amends the RPS to provide credit for additional energy sources and technologies.	Bill Text
9	Massachusetts	H 3895	Introduced	Inactive, 2/11/2014	Regulatory submission for changes to the administration of the state's RPS.	Bill Text
10	Massachusetts	H 4022	Introduced	Inactive, 4/3/2014	Regulatory submission for proposed changes to amend the Class II Minimum Standard to reduce the program reliance on ACP; increase eligible hydropower capacity from 5 to 7.5 MW (in accordance with statutory change); include biomass provisions from Class I regulation; and adjust the banking provision for Waste Energy Certificates.	Bill Text
11	Massachusetts	H 3925	Passed 1st Chamber Committee	Inactive, 4/3/2014	Amends provisions relating to long-term DG contracts: solicitations for proposals, size and technology limitations.	Bill Text
12	Minnesota	HF 2729 (SF 2813)	Introduced	Session Closed	Eliminates the 100 MW capacity limitation on hydroelectric generation.	Bill Text
13	Minnesota	HF 2836	Introduced	Session Closed	Business customers may not have included in the rates charged to them by the public utility any costs of satisfying the solar standard.	Bill Text
14	Minnesota	SF 2450	Introduced	Session Closed	Ethanol plants may not have included in the rates charged to them by the public utility any costs of satisfying the solar standard.	Bill Text
15	Missouri	SB 598	Introduced	Session Closed	Would only allow RECs for renewable energy sold directly to Missouri customers to count.	Bill Text

16	Missouri	SB 801	Introduced	Session Closed	Modifies calculation of costs of compliance for purposes of rate adjustments.	Bill Text
17	New Hampshire	HB 1443	Introduced	Session Closed	Deletes renewable energy classes from the electric renewable portfolio standards.	Bill Text
18	New Jersey	A 1409	Introduced	Inactive, 1/16/2014	Clarifies and expands certain definitions; requires the BPU to initiate a proceeding to evaluate and potentially adopt energy efficiency portfolio standards.	Bill Text
19	New Jersey	A 1410	Introduced	Inactive, 1/16/2014	Establishes an alternative distributed energy generating facility (ADEGF) solicitation process and an alternative energy portfolio standard.	Bill Text
20	New Jersey	A 1416	Introduced	Inactive, 1/16/2014	Classifies energy derived from hydrothermal decomposition as Class I renewable energy.	Bill Text
21	New Jersey	S 1044	Introduced	Inactive, 1/30/2014	Add aneutronic fusion to Class I.	Bill Text
22	New Jersey	S 1991	Introduced	Inactive, 4/28/2014	Classifies electric energy produced at certain small-scale hydropower facilities as Class II renewable energy.	Bill Text
23	New Jersey	S 2076 (A 3358)	Passed 1st Chamber Committee	Active, 6/16/2014	Establishes Class I renewable energy certificate multiplier program for energy production facilities fueled by methane.	Bill Text
24	New Jersey	S 2282 (A 3455)	Introduced	Active, 6/30/2014	Clarifies that "Class II renewable energy" is to include hydropower facilities with a capacity of greater than three MW but less than 30 MW.	Bill Text
25	**New Mexico**	**HB 232 (SB 49)**	**Signed**	**Enacted**	**Amends the reporting date on purchases and generation of renewable energy for distribution cooperatives.**	**Bill Text**
26	**New Mexico**	**SB 81**	**Signed**	**Enacted**	**Exempt certain educational institutions from charges by a utility for renewable energy procurements.**	**Bill Text**
27	**Oregon**	**HB 4126**	**Signed**	**Enacted**	**Allows consumer-owned utilities to use certain amount of unbundled renewable energy certificates to meet renewable portfolio standard under certain circumstances. Directs PUC to study impact of allowing electric companies to offer voluntary renewable energy tariffs to non-residential customers.**	**Bill Text**
28	**Utah**	**SB 166**	**Signed**	**Enacted**	**Amends definition of renewable energy facility to include only a renewable energy source located in the state.**	**Bill Text**
29	Virginia	HB 1061	Introduced	Inactive, 2/12/2014	Establishes minimum percentages of the RPS Goals that Dominion, defined as a Phase II utility, is required to meet from distributed generation energy sources. Also amends provisions relating to RECs.	Bill Text
30	**Virginia**	**HB 822 (SB 498)**	**Signed**	**Enacted**	**Limits the ability of an electric utility participating in the RPS program to bank renewable energy sales or RECs.**	**Bill Text**
31	Virginia	HB 881 (SB 580)	Introduced	Inactive, 2/4/2014	Requires creation of a tracking and verification system for RECs; amends credit multipliers.	Bill Text
32	Washington	HB 2112 (SB 6058, HB 2676)	Introduced	Session Closed	Extends eligibility to efficiency improvements at certain hydroelectric facilities.	Bill Text
33	Washington	HB 2183	Passed 1st Chamber	Session Closed	By December 31, 2014, the Joint Committee on Energy Supply and Energy Conservation must make recommendations to the energy committees of the Legislature on policies that would establish new or revised renewable energy and energy efficiency goals for utilities.	Bill Text
34	**Washington**	**HB 2733**	**Signed**	**Enacted**	**Extends eligibility to certain hydroelectric generation from a facility located in irrigation canals and certain pipes.**	**Bill Text**
	Washington	SB 5992	Passed 1st	Session	Extends eligibility to efficiency improvements	

35			Chamber Committee	Closed	at certain hydroelectric facilities as well as to certain hydroelectric generation from a facility located in irrigation canals and certain pipes.	Bill Text
36	Washington	SB 6028	Passed 1st Chamber	Session Closed	Extends eligibility to waste-to-energy facilities.	Bill Text
37	Washington	SB 6154	Introduced	Session Closed	Extends eligibility to efficiency improvements at certain hydroelectric facilities; allows rollover of 50% of excess savings; allows investments in low-income energy assistance as an alternative for a portion of investments that would be made in RECs.	Bill Text
38	Washington	SB 6258	Passed 1st Chamber Committee	Session Closed	Allows rollover of 50% of excess savings to meet a subsequent target.	Bill Text
39	**Wisconsin**	**AB 596 (SB 473)**	**Signed**	**Enacted**	**Specifies that electric providers and others can create credits based on non-electric forms of renewable energy regardless of the date when the source was put in place.**	**Bill Text**

Appendix C: Where are they now? Revisiting Pending 2013 Legislation

2013 Proposed Legislation to Rollback an RPS						
	State	**Bill Number** (Companion)	**Last Action**	**Bill Status** (Date of Last Action)	**Bill Summary**	**Link**
1	Hawaii	HB 1107	Introduced	Session Closed	Change RPS to a clean energy standard.	Bill Text
2	Washington	SB 5294	Introduced	Session Closed	Expands definition of eligible hydropower.	Bill Text
3	Washington	SB 5431	Introduced	Session Closed	Expands definition of eligible hydropower.	Bill Text
4	West Virginia	HB 2564	Introduced	Session Closed	Standard shall not be effective so long as coal is imported to the United States.	Bill Text
5	West Virginia	HB 2609	Introduced	Session Closed	Repeal certain sections.	Bill Text
6	Wisconsin	SB 47	Introduced	Session Closed	Freezes requirements at current levels.	Bill Text
7	Wisconsin	AB 34	Introduced	Session Closed	Extends eligibility to certain nuclear, extends useful life of RECs.	Bill Text

2013 Proposed Legislation to Increase an RPS						
	State	**Bill Number** (Companion)	**Last Action**	**Bill Status** (Date of Last Action)	**Bill Summary**	**Link**
1	California	AB 177	Introduced	Inactive (1/27/14)	Amended from increase to 51% by 2030, to requiring a cost of interconnection value for renewable energy procurement decisions	Bill Text
2	Hawaii	HB 757	Introduced	Session Closed	100% by 2050.	Bill Text
3	New York	A 2428	Introduced	Inactive (1/8/2014)	Clean energy standard for all retail providers, up to 6%, increasing 1% annually thereafter.	Bill Text
4	New York	A 1273	Introduced	Inactive (1/8/2014)	DG carve out: targets vary by utility type.	Bill Text
5	New York	A 1938	Introduced	Inactive (1/8/2014)	Clean energy standard for all retail providers, up to 6%, increasing 1% annually after. Requires levels of investment in 2018 equivalent to 2002.	Bill Text
6	West Virginia	HB 2141	Introduced	Session Closed	Mandatory renewables: 15% by 2025.	Bill Text
7	West Virginia	HB 3080	Introduced	Session Closed	DG solar carve-out: 25% of SRECs by 2025, mandatory.	Bill Text

2013 Proposed Legislation to Modify an RPS						
	State	**Bill Number** (Companion)	**Last Action**	**Bill Status** (Date of Last Action)	**Bill Summary**	**Link**
1	California	SB 548	Introduced	Inactive (2/3/2014)	Allows small utilities to include renewable energy sources installed before 2010.	Bill Text
2	California	SB 715	Introduced	Inactive (2/3/2014)	Expands eligibility of municipal solid waste-to-energy facilities.	Bill Text
3	California	SB 767	Passed 1st Chamber	Active (6/23/14)	Amended to prohibit home address disclosure of certain government employees.	
4	**California**	**SB 591 (AB 793)**	**Signed**	**Enacted**	**Amends procurement requirements for local publicly owned utilities that source over 50% of their electricity from certain hydroelectric.**	**Bill Text**
5	Illinois	HB 103	Introduced	Session Closed	Amends cost cap and other language related to the Clean Coal Standard.	Bill Text
6	Illinois	SB 103 (HB 2864)	Introduced	Session Closed	New REC funding and procurement guidelines, includes cost recovery.	Bill Text
7	Maine	SP 237	Introduced	Session Closed	Removes the 100 MW capacity limit for purposes of meeting the State's requirement.	Bill Text
8	Maine	SP 565	Introduced	Session Closed	Provides that renewable energy credits may be based on renewable energy thermal sources.	Bill Text
9	Massachusetts	H 2954	Introduced	Inactive (7/23/2013)	Increasing size of eligible hydroelectric facilities from 5 MW to 7.5 MW.	Bill Text
10	Massachusetts	H 2915	Introduced	Active (6/18/2014)	Securing cost recovery for portfolio compliance.	Bill Text
11	Massachusetts	S 1583	Introduced	Inactive (3/6/2014)	Extending eligible hydropower facilities, up to 30 MW.	Bill Text
12	Massachusetts	S 1593	Introduced	Inactive (1/9/2014)	Extending eligibility to thermal energy.	Bill Text
13	**New Hampshire**	**SB 148 (similar: HB 542)**	**Signed**	**Enacted**	**Increases ACPs, all classes; amends thermal energy requirements to.1% from .2% annually.**	**Bill Text**
14	New York	A 6398	Introduced	Inactive (1/8/2014)	Corporations & authorities to surrender all RECs to customer-generators.	Bill Text
15	Washington	HB 1289	Introduced	Session Closed	Multiplier and eligibility for energy storage systems.	Bill Text
16	Washington	HB 1699 (SB 5448)	Introduced	Session Closed	Narrows the requirement that utilities purchase electricity, RECs, or facilities not needed to serve customers' loads.	Bill Text
17	Washington	HB 1950 (HB 1415, SB 5290)	Passed 1st Chamber	Session Closed	Eligibility for generation of electricity from an irrigation district.	Bill Text
18	Washington	SB 5432	Introduced	Session Closed	Excludes retail hydroelectric sales from the definition of load.	Bill Text
19	Washington	SB 5438	Passed 1st Chamber	Session Closed	Allows rollover of 50% of excess savings to meet a subsequent target.	Bill Text
20	Washington	SB 5298 (HB 1221)	Introduced	Session Closed	Amends definition of load to exclude coal transition power.	Bill Text
21	Washington	HB 1347 (SB 5412)	Introduced	Session Closed	Eligibility for efficiency improvements at certain hydroelectric facilities.	Bill Text
22	Washington	SB 5648	Introduced	Session Closed	Allows utilities to rollover excess conservation credits to comply with a subsequent biennial target.	Bill Text
23	Washington	SB 5769	Introduced	Session Closed	Eligibility for hydroelectric generation under 30 MW.	Bill Text
24	Washington	HB 1977 (SB 5807)	Introduced	Session Closed	Multiplier for distributed solar.	Bill Text
25	West Virginia	HB 2316	Introduced	Session Closed	Extends period of eligibility for natural gas.	Bill Text