

State Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) And Hydropower Provisions

Note: This table gives an overview of the Renewable Portfolio Standards and the hydropower provisions for various states. The information contained here is current as of July 2014.

STATE	RPS GOAL	ADOPTED IN	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	BILL	NOTES	HYDRO PROVISION
Alabama	None					
Alaska	None					
Arizona	15% by 2025 (Mandatory)	Nov-06	Arizona Corporate Commission	AAC R14-2		<p>1. "Eligible Hydropower Facilities" are hydropower generators that were in existence prior to 1997 and that satisfy one of the following two criteria:</p> <p>i) New increased capacity of existing hydropower facilities due to improved technological or operational efficiencies or operational improvements resulting from improved or modified turbine design, improved or modified wicket gate assembly design, improved hydrological flow conditions, improved generator windings, improved electrical excitation systems, increases in transformation capacity, and improved system control and operating limit modifications. The electricity kWh that are eligible to meet the Annual Renewable Energy Requirements shall be limited to the new, incremental kWh output resulting from the capacity increase that is delivered to Arizona customers to meet the Annual Renewable Energy Requirement.</p> <p>ii) Generation from pre-1997 hydropower facilities that is used to firm or regulate the output of other eligible, intermittent renewable resources: The electricity kWh that are eligible to meet the Annual Renewable Energy Requirements shall be limited to the kWh actually generated to firm or regulate the output of eligible intermittent Renewable Energy Resources and that are delivered to Arizona customers to meet the Annual Renewable Energy Requirements</p> <p>2. "New Hydropower Generator of 10 MW or Less" is a generator, installed after January 1, 2006, that produces 10 MW or less and is either:</p> <p>i) A low-head, micro hydro run-of-the-river system that does not require any new damming of the flow of the stream; or</p> <p>ii) An existing dam that adds power generation equipment without requiring a new dam, diversion structures, or a change in water flow that will adversely impact fish, wildlife, or water quality; or</p> <p>iii) Generation using canals or other irrigation systems</p>
Arkansas	None					
California	20% by 2014 25% by 2017 33% by 2020 (Mandatory)	Oct-13	CA Energy Commission; CA Public Utilities Commission	AB 327	For California's three major utilities – Pacific Gas & Electric, Southern Edison, and San Diego Gas & Electric	As stated in Section 25741 of the Public Resources Code, renewable resources include "small hydroelectric generation of 30 megawatts or less, ...ocean wave,... or tidal current, and any additions or enhancements to the facility using that technology." "A small hydroelectric generation facility is not an eligible renewable electrical generation facility if it will cause an adverse impact on instream beneficial uses or cause a change in the volume or timing of streamflow."
Colorado	30% by 2020 (Mandatory)	Jun-13	CO Public Utilities Commission	SB 252	For investor-owned utilities- 30% by 2020. For municipal utilities, serving more than 40,000 customers- 10% by 2020. For electric cooperatives serving fewer than 100,000 meters- 10% by 2020. For electric cooperatives serving 100,000 or more meters- 20% by 2020.	New hydroelectricity with a nameplate rating of 10 MW or less, and hydroelectricity in existence on January 1, 2005, with a nameplate rating of 30 MW or less. Note: Pumped storage hydro is excluded
Connecticut	27% by 2020 (Mandatory)	Jun-13	CT Public Utilities Regulatory Authority	SB 1138	Class I- 20 % Class I or II- 3% Class III- 4%	Class I i) Wave or tidal power ii) A run-of-the-river hydropower facility that began operation after July 1, 2003, and has a generating capacity of not more than 30 megawatts, provided a facility that applies for certification under this clause after January 1, 2013, shall not be based on a new dam or a dam identified by the commissioner as a candidate for removal, and shall meet applicable state and federal requirements, including applicable site-specific standards for water quality and fish passage Class II i) Electricity output from combined heat and power systems

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Delaware	25% by 2025 (Mandatory)	Jul-10	Delaware Public Service Commission	Title 26 :3000	at least 3.5% has to be solar photovoltaics	Electricity derived from ocean energy including wave or tidal action, currents, or thermal differences Electricity generated by a hydroelectric facility that has a maximum design capacity of 30 megawatts or less from all generating units combined that meet appropriate environmental standards as determined by DNREC
District of Columbia	20% by 2020	Aug-11	DC Public Services Commission; District Department of the Environment	DC Law 19-36	In 2020 and later, 20% from Tier 1, 0% from Tier 2, and at least 1.58% from solar, working towards 2.5% from solar by 2023. Tier 1 Solar (electric or thermal), wind, biomass, landfill gas, wastewater-treatment gas, geothermal, ocean (mechanical and thermal) and fuel cells fueled by tier one resources. Tier 2 Hydropower (other than pumped-storage generation) and municipal solid waste	Ocean power Hydropower (other than pumped-storage generation)
Florida	None			HB 7135	HB 7135 required the Public Service Commission to develop a RPS by February 1, 2009. Nevertheless, no RPS are in place currently (2014).	Ocean energy Hydroelectric power
Georgia	None					
Hawaii	15% by 2015 25% by 2020 40% by 2030 (Mandatory)	Jun-09	Hawaii Public Utilities Commission	HB 1464	Existing renewables may be counted in the total.	Renewable energy sources: "falling water;" ocean water, currents and waves
Idaho	None					
Illinois	25% by 2025 (Mandatory)	Aug-09	Commerce Commission	Public Act 96-0159	75% of the electricity used to meet the renewable standard must come from wind power generation	Hydropower that does not involve new construction or significant expansion of hydropower dams.
Indiana	Avg of 7% between 2019 & 2024 10% by 2025	May-11	Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission	SB 251	Voluntary Clean Energy Portfolio Standard (CPS), not a Mandatory Renewables Portfolio Standard	Hydropower: defined as a "Clean Energy Resource"
Iowa	105 MW by 1999 (~2% of 1999 sales) (Mandatory)	1983 Revised in 2003	Iowa Utilities Board	Iowa Code §476	Voluntary goal of 1,000 MW of wind generating capacity by 2010	Small hydro facilities- not specifically defined.
Kansas	20% by 2020	May-09	Kansas Corporation Commission-Energy Division	SA 66-1256		All existing hydropower prior to May 2009 All new hydropower(after May 2009) <10 MW Pumped storage
Kentucky	None					

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Louisiana	None				In November 2010, the Louisiana Public Service Commission adopted a Renewable Energy Pilot Program; the goal of the pilot program is to determine whether a renewable portfolio standard is suitable for Louisiana.	
Maine	10% by 2017 (Mandatory)	Oct-07	Public Utilities Commission	CMR 65-407-311		Tidal power & hydroelectric generators that meet all state and federal fish passage requirement without exceeding production of 100MW Small hydro as defined by FERC 18 CFR 292
Maryland	20% by 2022 (Mandatory)	Apr-13	Public Service Commission	H.B. 226	Tier 1: 20% in 2022 and beyond; 2% coming from solar Tier 2: 2.5% in 2006 through 2018; 0% by 2020	Tier 1: Ocean, including energy from waves, tides, and currents. Small hydroelectric power plant of less than 30 megawatts in capacity that is licensed or exempt from licensing by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission if it is generated at a dam that existed as of January 1, 2004, even if a system or facility that is capable of generating electricity did not exist on that date. Tier 2: Hydroelectric power other than pump storage generation if it is generated at a system or facility that existed and was operational as of January 1, 2004, even if the facility or system was not capable of generating electricity on that date.
Massachusetts	15% by 2020 25% by 2030	Jul-08	Department of Energy Resources	S 2768	Class I- 4% by 2009 with additional 1 % increase every year with no end-date Class II- 3.6 % by 2009	Class I- facility that began commercial operation after December 31, 1997, or represents an increase from new generating capacity at an existing facility after December 31, 1997. 1. Waves or tidal energy. 2. Marine and Hydrokinetic Energy. 3. Certain new hydroelectric facilities, or certain incremental new energy from increased capacity or efficiency improvements at existing hydroelectric facilities. i) The Unit has a nameplate capacity up to 25 megawatts, or increased capacity installed or efficiency improvements implemented after December 31, 1997. ii) The Unit does not involve pumped storage of water or any dam or water diversion structure constructed later than January 1, 1998. iii)The Unit must meet appropriate and site-specific standards that address adequate and healthy river flows, water quality standards, fish passage and protection measures and mitigation and enhancement opportunities in the impacted watershed as determined by the department in consultation with relevant hydropower agencies.The Unit shall demonstrate compliance with such standards by submitting the documentation required in either 225 CMR 14.05(1) (a) 6.d.i or ii. a. LIHI Certification of the Unit; Class II- facility that began commercial operation before December 31, 1997. An Generation Unit that uses Hydroelectric Energy may qualify as an RPS Class II Generation Unit, subject to the limitations in 225 CMR 15.05(1)(a)6. 1. Waves or tidal energy. 2. Marine and Hydrokinetic Energy. 3. Certain existing hydroelectric facilities. a. The Unit has a nameplate capacity up to 5 MW; b. The Unit does not involve pumped storage of water or any dam or water diversion structure constructed after January 1, 1998. c. The Unit must meet appropriate and site-specific standards that address adequate and healthy river flows, water quality standards, fish passage and protection measures and mitigation and enhancement opportunities in the impacted watershed as determined by the department in consultation with relevant hydropower agencies. The Unit shall demonstrate compliance with such standards by submitting the documentation required in either 225 CMR 14.05(1)(a)6.d.i or ii.

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Michigan	10% by 2015 (Mandatory)	Oct-08	Michigan Public Service Commission	S.B. 213		<p>Kinetic energy of moving water, including all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Waves, tides, or currents (run of river hydroelectric). ii) Water released through an existing dam. <p>Renewable energy system does not include any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) A hydroelectric pumped storage facility. ii) A hydroelectric facility that uses a dam constructed after the effective date of this act unless the dam is a repair or replacement of a dam in existence on the effective date of this act or an upgrade of a dam in existence on the effective date of this act that increases its energy efficiency.
Minnesota	25% by 2025 (Mandatory)	Feb-07	Minnesota Department of Commerce Division of Energy Resources	SF4	Xcel Energy, which currently generates about half of the state's electricity, will be required to produce 31.5 percent of its power from renewable sources by 2020	Hydroelectric with a capacity of less than 100 MW
Mississippi	None					
Missouri	15% by 2021 (Mandatory)	Jul-10	Missouri Public Service Commission	S.B. 795	Investor-owned utilities increase renewable electricity generation to 2% by 2011, 5% by 2014, 10% by 2018, and 15% by 2021.	Hydroelectric (not including pump-storage) with a capacity of 10 megawatts (MW) or less and that does not require new water diversions or impoundments
Montana	15% by 2015 (Mandatory)	Apr-13	Public Service Commission; Department of Environmental Quality	SB 45		<p>Hydroelectric project that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. does not require a new appropriation, diversion, or impoundment of water and that has a nameplate rating of 10 megawatts or less ii. is installed at an existing reservoir or existing irrigation system that does not have hydroelectric as of April 16, 2009, and has a nameplate capacity of 15 megawatts or less iii. is an expansion of an existing hydroelectric project that starts construction and increases existing generation capacity on or after April 30, 2013.
Nebraska	None					
Nevada	25% by 2025 (Mandatory)	Jun-05	Public Utilities Commission	AB3		<p>Waterpower: power derived from standing, running or falling water which is used for any plant, facility, equipment or system to generate electricity if the generating capacity of the plant, facility, equipment or system is not more than 30 megawatts. The term includes power derived from water that has been pumped from a lower to a higher elevation if the generating capacity of the plant, facility, equipment or system is not more than 30 megawatts. The term does not include power:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Derived from water stored in a reservoir by a dam or similar device, unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The water is used exclusively for irrigation; (2) The dam or similar device was in existence on January 1, 2003; and (3) The generating capacity of the plant, facility, equipment or system for which the water is used is not more than 30 megawatts; b. That requires a new or increased appropriation or diversion of water for its creation c. That requires the use of any fossil fuel for its creation, unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The primary purpose of the use of the fossil fuel is not the creation of the power; and (2) The generating capacity of the plant, facility, equipment or system for which the water is used is not more than 30 megawatts.

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New Hampshire	25% by 2025 (Mandatory)	Jun-12	New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission	SB 218	Class I- 15% Class II- 0.3% Class III- 8% Class IV- 1.5%	<p>Class I: wave, current or tidal energy</p> <p>The incremental new production of electricity in any year from an eligible biomass or methane source or any hydroelectric generating facility licensed or exempted by Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), regardless of gross nameplate capacity, over its historical generation baseline, provided the commission certifies demonstrable completion of capital investments attributable to the efficiency improvements, additions of capacity, or increased renewable energy output that are sufficient to, were intended to, and can be demonstrated to increase annual renewable electricity output. The determination of incremental production shall not be based on any operational changes at such facility but rather on capital investments in efficiency improvements or additions of capacity.</p> <p>Class IV (Existing Small Hydroelectric) shall include the production of electricity from hydroelectric energy, provided the facility:</p> <p>i) began operation prior to January 1, 2006, ii) When required, has documented applicable state water quality certification pursuant to section 401 of the Clean Water Act for hydroelectric projects, and iii) Either: (A) Has a total nameplate capacity of 5 MWs or less as measured by the sum of the nameplate capacities of all the generators at the facility and has actually installed both upstream and downstream diadromous fish passages and such installations have been approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or; (B) Has a total nameplate capacity of one MW or less as measured by the sum of the nameplate capacities of all generators at the facility, is in compliance with applicable Federal Energy Regulatory Commission fish passage restoration requirements, and is interconnected with an electric distribution system located in New Hampshire. when required, has documented applicable state water quality certification pursuant to section 401 of the Clean Water Act for hydroelectric projects.</p>
New Jersey	22.5% by 2021 (Mandatory)	Jul-12	Board of Public Utilities	S.B. 1925	2.12% from solar; 17.88% from Class I; 2.5% from Class II or additional Class I	<p>Class I:</p> <p>i. Wave or tidal action ii. Hydroelectric facilities of 3 megawatts or less that are: a. Placed in service after July 23, 2012; b. located in the state and connected to the distribution system; and c. certified as low-impact by a nationally recognized organization based on a system that includes a variety of minimum criteria.</p> <p>Class II: generated by hydropower facilities larger than 3 megawatts (MW) and less than 30 MW.</p>
New Mexico	20% by 2020 (Mandatory)	Aug-07	Public Regulation Commission	NMAC 17.9.572		Hydropower facilities brought into service after July 1, 2007.
New York	30% by 2015 (Mandatory)	Sep-04 revised Apr-10	Public Service Commission; NYS Energy Research and Development Authority	NY PSC Order, Case 03-E-0188	Main tier- Mandatory, 24%; includes biogas, biomass, liquid biofuel, fuel cells, hydroelectric, photovoltaics, ocean or tidal power, and wind. Customer-sited tier- 1% from voluntary green market programs; includes fuel cells, photovoltaics, solar hot water, methane digesters, and wind.	<p>Ocean/tidal power</p> <p>Hydroelectric upgrades with no new storage impoundments, with eligibility limited to the incremental production associated with the upgrade; new low-impact run-of-river hydroelectric facilities limited to 30 MW or less, with no new storage impoundment; and existing very small hydroelectric facilities within certain conditions (10MWs or less, in-state facilities, with expiring above-market energy contracts).</p> <p>In-State run-of-river hydroelectric facilities of 5MWs or less in commercial operation at any time prior to January 1, 2003 that demonstrate need to receive RPS financial support to operate</p>

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North Carolina	10% by 2018 12.5% by 2021 (Mandatory)	Aug-07	North Carolina Utilities Commission	Senate Bill 3	Public utilities must meet 12.5% of retail electricity demand through renewable energy or energy efficiency measures, and electric membership corporations and municipalities that sell electric power in the state would have to meet a standard of 10% by 2018.	Ocean current or wave energy Hydropower less than 10 MW Cooperatives and municipal utilities are permitted to use large hydropower to meet up to 30% of the renewable energy requirement.
North Dakota	10% by 2015	Mar-07	Public Service Commission	HB1506	Voluntary RPS	All hydro Hydropower facilities must have been in service as of January 1, 2007 or later, or must qualify as a new hydropower generation obtained from re-powering or efficiency improvements to facilities existing on August 1, 2007.
Ohio	25% by 2025 (Mandatory)	Jun-12	Public Utilities Commission of Ohio	S.B. 315	Known as Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards (AEPS) At least 12.5 percent of electricity sold, must be generated by renewable sources such as wind, solar (which must account for at least 0.5 percent of electricity use by 2025), hydropower, geothermal, or biomass. At least half of this renewable energy must be generated in-state. The additional 12.5 percent can also be met through alternative energy resources like third-generation nuclear power plants, fuel cells, energy-efficiency programs, and clean coal technology that can control or prevent carbon dioxide emissions.	A hydroelectric generating facility is located at a dam on a river, or on any water discharged to a river, that is within or bordering this state or within or bordering an adjoining state and meets all of the following standards: (i) The facility provides for river flows that are not detrimental for fish, wildlife, and water quality, including seasonal flow fluctuations as defined by the applicable licensing agency for the facility. (ii) The facility demonstrates that it complies with the water quality standards of this state, which compliance may consist of certification under Section 401 of the "Clean Water Act of 1977," 91 Stat. 1598, 1599, 33 U.S.C. 1341, and demonstrates that it has not contributed to a finding by this state that the river has impaired water quality under Section 303(d) of the "Clean Water Act of 1977," 114 Stat. 870, 33 U.S.C. 1313. (iii) The facility complies with mandatory prescriptions regarding fish passage as required by the federal energy regulatory commission license issued for the project, regarding fish protection for riverine, anadromous, and catadromous fish. (iv) The facility complies with the recommendations of the Ohio environmental protection agency and with the terms of its federal energy regulatory commission license regarding watershed protection, mitigation, or enhancement, to the extent of each agency's respective jurisdiction over the facility. (v) The facility complies with provisions of the "Endangered Species Act of 1973," 87 Stat. 884, 16 U.S.C. 1531 to 1544, as amended. (vi) The facility does not harm cultural resources of the area. This can be shown through compliance with the terms of its federal energy regulatory commission license or, if the facility is not regulated by that commission, through development of a plan approved by the Ohio historic preservation office, to the extent it has jurisdiction over the facility. (vii) The facility complies with the terms of its federal energy regulatory commission license or exemption that are related to recreational access, accommodation, and facilities or, if the facility is not regulated by that commission, the facility complies with similar requirements as are recommended by resource agencies, to the extent they have jurisdiction over the facility; and the facility provides access to water to the public without fee or charge. (viii) The facility is not recommended for removal by any federal agency or agency of any state, to the extent the particular agency has jurisdiction over the facility.
Oklahoma	15% by 2015	May-10	Oklahoma Corporation Commission	HB 3028		All hydro

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Oregon	25% by 2025 (Mandatory)	Mar-10	Oregon Department of Energy	HB 3674		Tidal/wave energy Electricity generated by a hydroelectric facility may be used to comply with a renewable portfolio standard only if: i) The facility is located outside any protected area designated by the Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council as of July 23, 1999, or any area protected under the federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Public Law 90-542, or the Oregon Scenic Waterways Act, ORS 390.805 to 390.925; or ii) The electricity is attributable to efficiency upgrades made to the facility on or after January 1, 1995. iii) Up to 50 average megawatts of electricity per year generated by an electric utility from certified low-impact hydroelectric facilities described in section 3 (4) of this 2007 Act may be used to comply with a renewable portfolio standard, without regard to the number of certified facilities operated by the electric utility or the generating capacity of those facilities. A hydroelectric facility described in this subsection is not subject to the requirements of subsection (4) of this section. iv) The facility is certified as a low-impact hydroelectric facility on or after January 1, 1995 by a national certification organization recognized by the State Department of Energy by rule.
Pennsylvania	18% by 2020 (Mandatory)	Jul-07	Public Utility Commission	H.B. 1203	Tier 1 sources must make up 8% of the portfolio, and include photovoltaic, solar-thermal, wind, low-impact hydropower, geothermal, biomass, biologically-driven methane gas, coal-mine methane, and fuel cells. Solar sources must provide 0.5 percent of generation by 2020. Tier 2 sources make up the remaining 10% of the portfolio, and include new & existing waste coal, distributed generation systems, demand side management, large hydropower, municipal solid waste, wood pulping & manufacturing byproducts, and integrated gasification combined cycle coal technology.	TIER 1 Low-impact hydropower, consisting of any technology that produces electric power and that harnesses the hydroelectric potential of moving water impoundments, provided they hydropower source has a nameplate capacity of 21 megawatts or less and a license issued by the federal energy regulatory commission for the source was held in whole or in part by a municipality or electric cooperative on July 1, 2007, or such incremental hydroelectric development: i) does not adversely change existing impacts to aquatic systems; ii) meets the certification standards established by the Low Impact Hydropower Institute and American Rivers, Inc., or their successors; iii) provides an adequate water flow for protection of aquatic life and for safe and effective fish passage; iv) protects against erosion; and v) protects cultural and historic resources TIER 2 Large-scale hydropower: production of electric power by harnessing the hydroelectric potential of moving water impoundments, including pumped storage that does not meet the requirements of low impact hydropower
Rhode Island	16% by 2019 (Mandatory)	Jun-04	Public Utility Commission	H7375A		Tidal/wave power Small hydro facility: means a facility employing one or more hydroelectric turbine generators and with an aggregate capacity not exceeding thirty megawatts.
South Carolina	None					
South Dakota	10% by 2015	Feb-08	Public Utilities Commission	HB1272	Voluntary RPS	Small hydro facility- a facility employing one or more hydroelectric turbine generators and with an aggregate capacity not exceeding thirty megawatts
Tennessee	None					
Texas	5,880 MW by 2015 10K MW by 2025 (Mandatory)	Aug-06	Public Utility Commission	SB20	5,880 MW (Approx. 5%) by 2015, 10,000 MW by 2025. 500 MW of the 2025 target with non-wind renewable generation.	All hydro, as stated in previous legislation Tidal/wave energy

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Utah	20% by 2025	Mar-08	Public Service Commission	SB202	Voluntary- to the extent that it is cost effective.	Tidal/wave energy Up to 50 average megawatts of electricity per year per municipal electric utility from a certified low-impact hydroelectric facility, without regard to the date upon which the facility becomes operational, if the facility is certified as a low-impact hydroelectric facility on or after January 1, 1995, by a national certification organization; Efficiency upgrades to a hydroelectric facility, without regard to the date upon which the facility became operational, if the upgrades become operational on or after January 1, 1995; Hydroelectric energy if located within the state, without regard to the date upon which the facility becomes operational
Vermont	20% by 2017 (Mandatory)	Jun-05	Public Service Board	Title 30-Chapter 89	Goals: (1) total increase in retail electricity sales between 2005-2012 to be met using qualifying renewables; OR (2) 10% of total statewide electric retail sales generated by qualifying renewables and CHP by 2017	Hydroelectric facilities with a generating capacity of 200 MW or less
Virginia	15% of base year (2007) by 2025	Feb-13	State Corporation Commission	H.B. 2261	Voluntary RPS	Tidal/wave energy Hydro excluding pumped storage but including run-of-river generation from a combined pumped-storage and run-of-river facility.
Washington	15% by 2020 (Mandatory)	Nov-06	Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission; Washington State Department of Commerce	Initiative 937	Applicable for all utilities serving at least 25,000 people In addition to obtaining 15% of Washington's electricity from new renewable resources by 2020, the state will undertake all cost-effective energy conservation.	Tidal/wave energy Hydroelectric generation projects are eligible for compliance under RPS if incremental electricity produced as a result of efficiency improvements completed after March 31, 1999, are made to: i) Hydroelectric projects owned by a utility subject to this standard and located in the Pacific Northwest; or to ii) Hydroelectric generation in irrigation pipes and canals located in the Pacific Northwest, where the additional generation in either case does not result in new water diversions or impoundments.
West Virginia	25% by 2025 (Mandatory)	Jun-09	Public Service Commission	C24F1	Applies to investor-owned utilities with more than 30,000 residential customers. WV's standard requires a minimum contribution from alternative resources. It is therefore feasible to meet the standard without using any renewable resources. The renewable energy portion of the standard is more of a goal.	Alternative Energy Resources: pumped storage hydroelectric projects run-of-river hydropower Renewable Energy Resources:

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Wisconsin	10% by 2015 (Mandatory)	Jul-11	Public Service Commission	S.B. 81	Small hydroelectric facility means a facility with a capacity of less than 60 megawatts. Large hydroelectric facility means a facility with a capacity of 60 megawatts or more.	Tidal or wave The amount of electricity derived from small hydroelectric renewable resources facilities that may count toward the requirements shall be all facilities that the electric provider purchased in the reporting year plus all of the following: a. The average of the amounts of hydroelectric power generated by small hydroelectric facilities owned or operated by the electric provider for 2001, 2002, and 2003, adjusted to reflect the permanent removal from service of any of those facilities and adjusted to reflect any capacity increases from improvements made to those facilities on or after January 1, 2004. b. The amount of hydroelectric power generated in the reporting year by small hydroelectric facilities owned or operated by the electric provider that are initially placed in service on or after January 1, 2004. An electric provider may count electricity derived from a large hydroelectric facility toward the requirements only if the facility was initially placed in service on or after December 31, 2010, and, if the facility is located in Manitoba, Canada, all of the following are satisfied: a. The province of Manitoba has informed the commission in writing that the interim licenses under which the Lake Winnipeg Regulation Project and the Churchill River Diversion Project were operating on the effective date have been replaced by final licenses. b. The final licenses specified are in effect under Canadian law.
Wyoming	None					

DEVELOPED BY:
The Hydropower Reform Coalition

SOURCES:
1. Pew Center for Climate Change at <http://www.pewclimate.org/states-regions>
2. DSIRE at <http://www.dsireusa.org/>