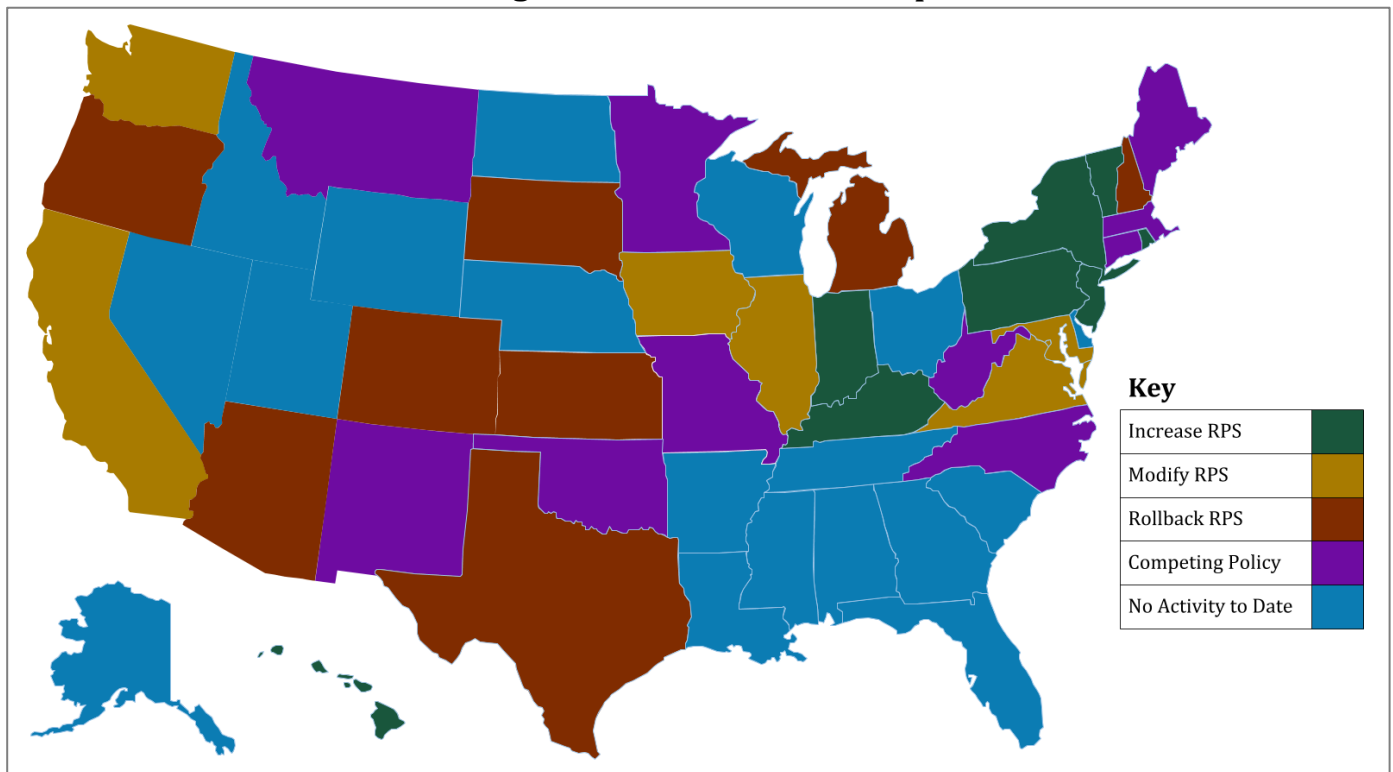


Summary of State Renewable Portfolio Standard Legislation in 2015

April 2015

This year is the target date for Renewable Portfolio Standards in eight states¹. With the approach of these important milestones, the Center for the New Energy Economy (CNEE) presents another annual review RPS-related legislative activity². To date, 87 distinct bills have been introduced in 32 states³. Only two bills have thus far been enacted: West Virginia’s [HB 2001](#) repealed the state’s standard and New Mexico’s [SB 249](#) allows renewable energy credits to be issued to rural electric cooperatives for geothermal resources. The map below summarizes introduced legislation thus far⁴.

State RPS Legislation Introduced as of April, 2015



Note: States were coded here to reflect the dominant type of legislation proposed. “Competing policy” means a state has an equal number of bills in two or more categories. See Appendix A for a full, detailed listing.

¹ They are: Michigan, Montana, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin.

² 2013 and 2014 analyses can be found here: aeltracker.org/p/trends-analysis.

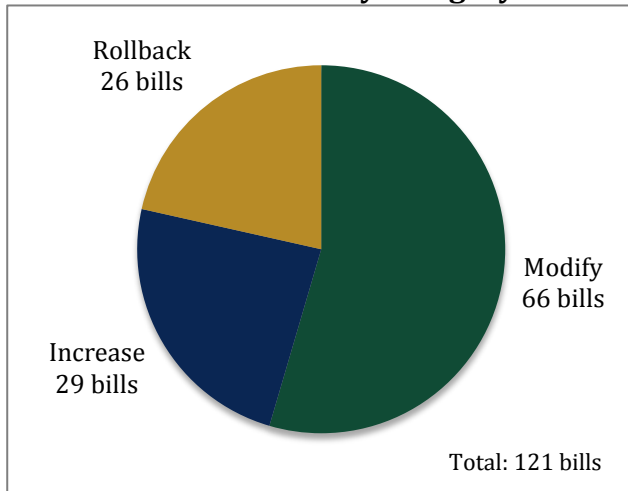
³ “Companion legislation” – identical or very similar bills introduced in both chambers – are considered to be a single bill in all analyses by CNEE. We track the version that made it the furthest in the legislative process. A full list of proposed, active, and enacted legislation is provided in Appendixes A & C.

⁴ All data used in this paper reflects data available in the Advanced Energy Legislation Tracker as of April 9th, 2015.

Methods

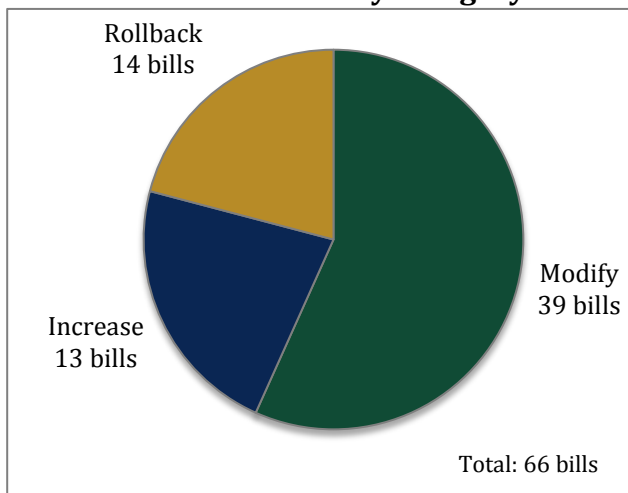
Consistent with the methodology in past RPS trend reports, CNEE grouped legislation into one of three categories – rollback, increase, or modification. Rollbacks include outright repeals, reductions to targets, delays in target dates, exemptions for utilities, and bills to extend eligibility to non-renewable fuels or

2013 RPS Bills by Category



existing large capacity hydroelectric resources. Increases are those bills that would create a larger market by expanding renewable generation targets, creating new carve-outs, or requiring compliance by additional utility-types. Modification bills address 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 altogether. Modification bills address resource eligibility, credit multipliers, alternative compliance payments or pathways, renewable energy credits, or amendments to carve-outs. This category also contains bills to require a study or evaluation of an existing portfolio standard.

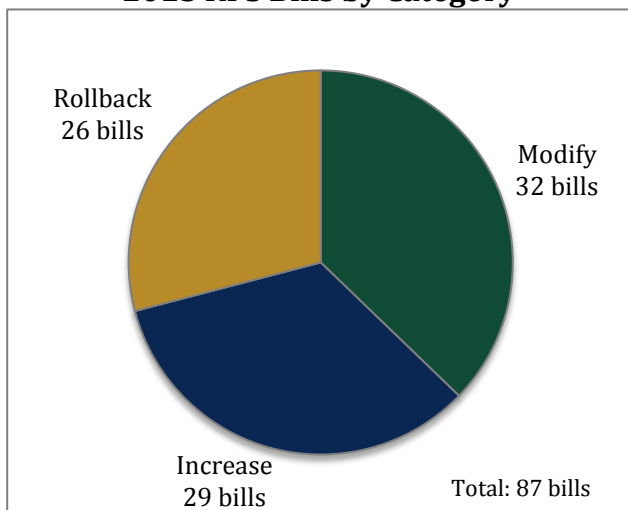
2014 RPS Bills by Category



Year-by-Year Findings

Modifications to existing standards continue to be the most commonly proposed type of legislation. Interestingly, percentage shares by category have shifted over the last three years. Notably, the percentage share of legislation introduced this year to increase an RPS standard grew over 2013 and 2014 (see pie charts at right). This year, rollback, modify, and increase legislation each represented about a third of the pie.

2015 RPS Bills by Category



RPS Rollbacks

Twenty-six bills to rollback an RPS have been introduced in 18 states. In Arizona, Kansas, Michigan, Oregon, South Dakota, and Texas, rollbacks were the only type of RPS-related legislation introduced. Three of these states, Michigan, South Dakota, and Texas, have 2015 portfolio standard target dates.

Similar to previous sessions, the majority of proposals (10 bills) would repeal an RPS. Another large group would extend eligibility to or remove size limits on large hydroelectric facilities (8 bills). The remainder of this category would reduce or freeze targets (4 bills), add nuclear fuels (3 bills), or provide eligibility to fossil fuel resources (1 bill). Of these 26 bills, only one has been enacted to date.

In West Virginia, Governor Tomblin signed [HB 2001](#) to repeal the State's Alternative and Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard. Colorado's [SB 15-046](#) would allow electric cooperative associations to subtract industrial retail sales from total retail sales when calculating their retail distributed generation requirements. The bill also allows cooperatives to use purchases from community solar gardens to meet retail distributed generation requirements. The legislation has been sent to Governor Hickenlooper for his consideration. In Montana, [SB 114](#) would have added existing hydropower to the list of eligible resources. Governor Steve Bullock [vetoed](#) the legislation at the end of March.

Texas' [SB 931](#) was approved by the Senate on April 14th. North Carolina introduced a bill ([HB 681](#)) to reduce state's RPS target from 12.5% to 6% and shorten the timeframe from 2021 to 2018. Legislators voted that bill down in committee on April 21st.

RPS Increases

Legislators in 18 states have introduced 29 bills to increase an RPS, none of which have been enacted to date. In Hawaii, both chambers of the state's legislature have voted to approve [HB 623](#). Citing the state's progress in meeting existing requirements, the bill increases the state's target to 60 percent renewable energy by 2030 and 100 percent by 2045. The bill has been returned to the House with Senate amendments and remains active. The Hawaiian Senate recently approved a similar proposal ([SB 715](#)).

Vermont's [H 40](#) may be one of the more high profile bills this year. Approved by the House in March, the bill would replace the state's renewable energy goal with a 75 percent by 2032 requirement and create a distributed generation carve-out. The bill also contains provisions to address concerns that Vermont's utilities have been double-counting renewable energy credits (RECs).

Legislation to increase requirements has also been introduced in California and New York. In California, two similar bills ([AB 645](#) and [SB 350](#)) would create a 50 percent renewable target for the state. Both proposals remain in committee. New York's RPS, adopted by the state's Public Service Commission in 2004, set a 29 percent by 2015 target. In recent years, several attempts have been made to increase requirements and establish the RPS through legislative action. This year, two such proposals ([A 4757](#) and [S 2893](#)) have been introduced. Both bills have yet to be acted on.

RPS Modifications

Thirty-two bills to modify a portfolio standard have been introduced in 18 states. As was the case in 2013 and 2014, the majority (13 bills) of these bills would amend resource eligibility provisions. The remainder address REC programs and ownership (7 bills), authorize or require studies and task forces related to a state's RPS (4 bills), create compliance exemptions and alternative compliance pathways (4 bills), or amend provisions relating to carve-outs (3 bills) and multipliers (1 bill). Only one bill has been enacted.

In New Mexico, Governor Martinez signed [SB 249](#) into law. The legislation defines thermal energy and allows RECs to be issued to rural electric cooperatives for thermal energy originating from geothermal resources. Because the change incorporates RECs for geothermal heat pumps, the state may need to initiate a request for a rule change with the Western Renewable Energy Generation Information System (WREGIS)⁵.

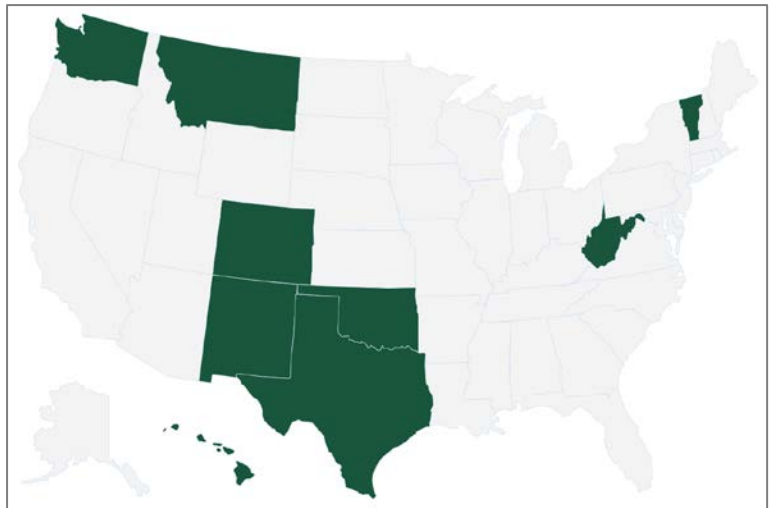
⁵ For more information, see the bill's Fiscal Note, available here: <http://www.nmlegis.gov/Sessions/15/Regular/firs/SB0249.PDF>.

Oklahoma’s Senate has approved [SB 351](#). The proposal amends resource eligibility provisions by allowing steam export capacity at eligible facilities to be counted toward compliance. In Washington, the House is considering [SB 5094](#). As has been proposed in years past, the bill would allow a utility’s share of the incremental electricity produced as a result of efficiency upgrades at Bonneville Power Administration facilities to be used toward compliance. In addition, the bill addresses REC ownership and use of credits transferred to utilities through BPA’s Residential Exchange Program.

Key Takeaways: 2015 RPS Legislation

1. To date, RPS legislation has been introduced in 32 states. Of the 87 bills, only two have been enacted. A bill in West Virginia repealed the state’s standard; legislation in New Mexico enacted a modification. Only seven bills have passed one chamber (map at right) though most sessions have not yet closed.
2. The percentage shares by category of legislation have shifted over the last three years. RPS increase legislation was more common in 2015, as a percentage of all introduced legislation, than in 2013 or 2014.
3. Legislation to increase or rollback an RPS does not appear to be correlated with state policy target dates (see Appendix B).
4. The most common policy type continues to be modifications to existing RPS policies. Revisions to resource eligibility clauses have made up the majority of these bills for the past three years.

States in Which RPS Bills Have Passed At Least One Chamber



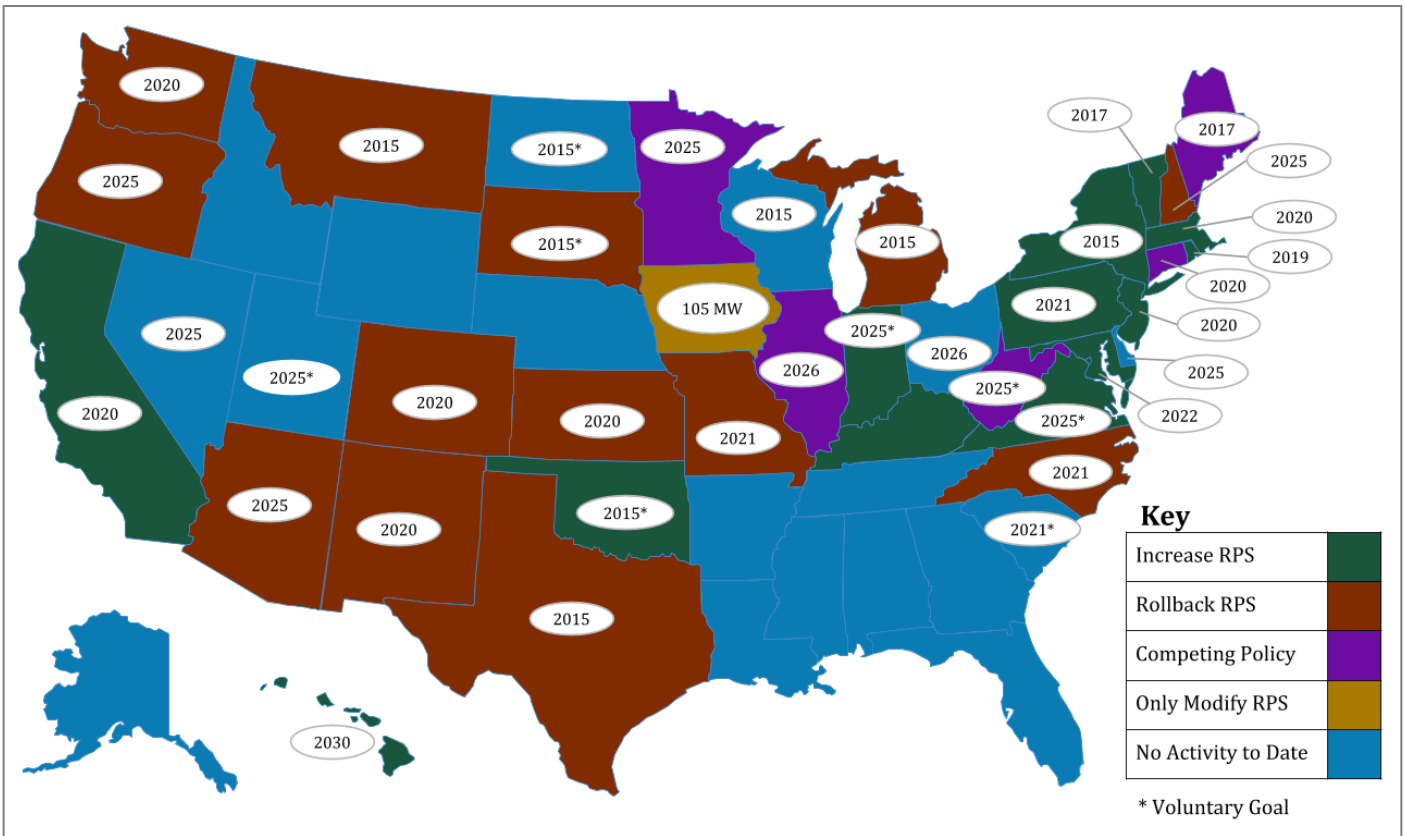
Lead Author: Katherine Heriot Hoffer (CNEE Lead Research Associate)

Contributors: Jeff Lyng (CNEE Senior Policy Advisor), Tom Plant (CNEE Senior Policy Advisor), Jeff Cook (CNEE Research Associate)

Appendix A: 2015 Introduced Bill Totals By State and Category

	State	Rollbacks	Increases	Modifications	Total Bills
1	Arizona	1	0	0	1
2	California	0	2	3	5
3	Colorado	3	0	1	4
4	Connecticut	1	1	1	3
5	Hawaii	0	3	0	3
6	Illinois	1	1	2	4
7	Indiana	0	1	0	1
8	Iowa	0	0	1	1
9	Kansas	1	0	0	1
10	Kentucky	0	1	0	1
11	Maine	2	2	2	6
12	Maryland	0	2	3	5
13	Massachusetts	0	2	2	4
14	Michigan	2	0	0	2
15	Minnesota	1	2	2	5
16	Missouri	1	0	1	2
17	Montana	2	0	2	4
18	New Hampshire	2	0	1	3
19	New Jersey	0	1	0	1
20	New Mexico	1	0	1	2
21	New York	0	5	1	6
22	North Carolina	1	0	1	2
23	Oklahoma	0	1	1	2
24	Oregon	1	0	0	1
25	Pennsylvania	0	1	0	1
26	Rhode Island	0	1	0	1
27	South Dakota	1	0	0	1
28	Texas	2	0	0	2
29	Vermont	0	1	0	1
30	Virginia	0	1	2	3
31	Washington	2	0	5	7
32	West Virginia	1	1	0	2
	Totals:	26	29	32	87

Appendix B: RPS Rollback and Increase Legislation and Target Dates by State



Appendix C: All 2015 Bills by Category

Legislation to Rollback an RPS Standard						
State	Bill Number (Companion)	Last Action	Bill Status (Date of Last Action)	Bill Summary	Link	
1	Arizona	SB 1134	Passed 1 st Chamber Committee	Inactive (2/10/2015)	Adds certain nuclear fuels to the definition of renewable energy.	Bill Text
2	Colorado	SB 15-044	Passed 1 st Chamber	Tabled	Reduces target for investor-owned utilities and cooperatives to 15% for the years 2020 and after.	Bill Text
3	Colorado	SB 15-046	Passed Both Chambers	Active (3/30/2015)	For calculating minimum retail DG requirements, allows cooperatives to subtract industrial retail sales from total retail sales. Allows cooperatives to use purchases from community solar gardens to meet the retail DG carve-out.	Bill Text
4	Colorado	HB 15-1118	Introduced	Tabled	Among other provisions, removes hydroelectric size limitations.	Bill Text
5	Connecticut	HB 6026	Introduced	Inactive (1/22/2015)	Suspends RPS requirements for five years.	Bill Text
6	Illinois	SB 51	Passed 1 st Chamber Committee	Inactive (2/19/2015)	Repeals portfolio standard.	Bill Text
7	Kansas	HB 2373 (SB 253)	Introduced	Active (3/13/2015)	Sunsets portfolio standard on January 1, 2016.	Bill Text
8	Maine	LD 132	Introduced	Inactive (1/29/2015)	Removes the 100 MW maximum capacity limit for certain hydroelectric generators.	Bill Text
9	Maine	LD 1116	Introduced	Active (3/31/2015)	Would allow liquid thorium reactors to qualify as a renewable resource.	Bill Text
10	Michigan	HB 4308	Introduced	Active (3/10/2015)	Repeals portfolio standard.	Bill Text
11	Michigan	HB 4297	Introduced	Active (3/10/2015)	Eliminates the Energy Optimization Program, adds waste-to-energy, and provides eligibility for pyrolysis of carbon-based feedstock.	Bill Text
12	Minnesota	HF 95 (SF 69)	Introduced	Inactive (2/12/2015)	Eliminates size limit of less than 100 MW for qualifying hydroelectric facilities.	Bill Text
13	Missouri	HB 783	Introduced	Inactive (2/10/2015)	Adds hydroelectric facilities as eligible resources.	Bill Text
14	Montana	HB 230	Introduced	Withdrawn	Among other provisions, eliminates community renewable energy carve-out.	Bill Text
15	Montana	SB 114	Passed Both Chambers	Vetoed	Adds hydroelectric facilities to eligible resources; requires utilities to credit customers with the proceeds from certain REC sales.	Bill Text
16	New Hampshire	HB 143	Introduced	Inactive (2/17/2015)	Adds hydroelectricity to Class I resources.	Bill Text
17	New Hampshire	HB 543	Introduced	Tabled	Repeals portfolio standard.	Bill Text
18	New Mexico	HB 445	Passed 1 st Chamber	Session Closed	Repeals 20% by 2020 target.	Bill Text
19	Oregon	SB 815	Introduced	Active (3/4/2015)	Removes restrictions on hydroelectric facilities for purposes of complying with the RPS.	Bill Text
20	South Dakota	HB 1202	Introduced	Session Closed	Delays 10% renewable, recycled, and conserved energy objective to 2020.	Bill Text
21	Texas	SB 1827 (HB 857)	Introduced	Active (3/25/2015)	Among other provisions, would repeal standard.	Bill Text
22	Texas	SB 931	Passed 1 st Chamber Committee	Active (4/7/2015)	Sunset portfolio requirements December 2015.	Bill Text
23	Washington	SB 5089	Introduced	Tabled	Eligibility for small nuclear reactors.	Bill Text
24	Washington	HB 1607	Introduced	Inactive (2/5/2015)	Adds hydroelectric facilities as eligible resources.	Bill Text
25	West Virginia	HB 2001 (SB 1 , HB 2106 , HB 2409)	Signed	Enacted	Repeals portfolio standard.	Bill Text

Legislation to Increase an RPS Standard

State		Bill Number (Companion)	Last Action	Bill Status (Date of Last Action)	Bill Summary	Link
1	California	SB 350	Introduced	Active (4/7/2015)	Among other provisions, establishes 50% by 2030 target. (Similar to AB 645).	Bill Text
2	California	AB 645	Introduced	Active (3/9/2015)	Requires PUC to establish procurement requirements to meet 50% by 2030 target.	Bill Text
3	Connecticut	HB 6838	Passed 1 st Chamber Committee	Active (4/8/2015)	Among other provisions, increases residential solar investment program goal from to 300 MW.	Bill Text
4	Hawaii	SB 1323	Introduced	Inactive (2/17/2015)	Establishes renewable gas portfolio standards for public utilities selling biogas.	Bill Text
5	Hawaii	HB 623	Passed Both Chambers	Active (4/10/2015)	Increases target to 100% by 2045.	Bill Text
6	Hawaii	SB 715	Passed 1 st Chamber	Active (3/12/2015)	Increases target to 100% by 2040, establishes standard for new large self-generators.	Bill Text
7	Illinois	SB 1485 (HB 2607)	Passed 1 st Chamber Committee	Active (3/27/2015)	Among other provisions, increases EERS to 20% by 2025 and increases RPS to 35% by 2030.	Bill Text
8	Indiana	HB 1121 (SB 378)	Introduced	Inactive (1/8/2015)	Repeals voluntary standard and replaces with requirement. Increases standard to 25% by 2025.	Bill Text
9	Kentucky	HB 229	Introduced	Session Closed	Creates 12.5% RPS and incremental efficiency target of 2% by 2025, or cumulative savings target of 10.25% by 2025.	Bill Text
10	Maine	LD 273	Introduced	Inactive (2/10/2015)	Establishes a 3.5% carve-out for waste to energy resources.	Bill Text
11	Maine	LD 1263	Introduced	Active (4/7/2015)	Increases RPS to 12.5% by 2022, creates solar requirement of 2.5% by 2022.	Bill Text
12	Maryland	SB 373 (HB 377)	Introduced	Active (4/10/2015)	Increases Tier I requirements to 40% by 2025, of which 4% must come from solar, and not more than 2.5% from offshore wind.	Bill Text
13	Maryland	HB 636 (SB 154)	Introduced	Active (4/8/2015)	Establishes a thermal tier. Increases RPS requirements to 22% by 2025.	Bill Text
14	Massachusetts	H 2851	Introduced	Inactive (1/20/2015)	Requires a new joint solicitation for proposals from offshore wind. This requirement is separate and distinct from the RPS requirements.	Bill Text
15	Massachusetts	H 2861	Introduced	Inactive (1/20/2015)	Requires a new joint solicitation for proposals from clean energy generation sources (Class I sources or hydropower). This requirement is separate and distinct from the RPS requirements.	Bill Text
16	Minnesota	SF 1431 (HF 1678)	Passed 1 st Chamber Committee	Active (3/23/2015)	Among other provisions, increases the standard to 40% by 2030.	Bill Text
17	Minnesota	HF 1395 (SF 1077)	Introduced	Active (4/7/2015)	Increases standard to 40% by 2030. (Similar to HF 1678 and SF 1431).	Bill Text
18	New Jersey	A 4224 (S 2444)	Introduced	Inactive (2/24/2015)	Increases standard to 80% by 2050. Creates solar carve-out of 12.6% by 2029.	Bill Text
19	New York	S 2893	Introduced	Inactive (1/30/2015)	Would codify the RPS and increase the standard to 80% by 2051.	Bill Text
20	New York	A 975	Introduced	Inactive (1/8/2015)	Requires all retail electric suppliers to increase the percentage of renewable energy transmitted through-their systems every year. Creates annual requirement of .85% of total electric sales by 2030.	Bill Text
21	New York	A 976	Introduced	Inactive (1/8/2015)	Requires each load serving entity to annually increase the amount of electric energy generated using clean energy technologies that is supplied to each customer.	Bill Text
22	New York	A 4757	Introduced	Inactive (2/5/2015)	Legislatively establishes RPS of 40% in 2020 and thereafter. Creates a 2% solar carve-out.	Bill Text
23	New York	A 6070	Introduced	(3/17/2015)	Creates a renewable heating fuel standard of 2% by October 2015.	Bill Text

24	Oklahoma	SB 654	Introduced	Inactive (2/3/2015)	Increases renewable goal to 25% by 2020.	Bill Text
25	Pennsylvania	HB 100	Introduced	Inactive (2/23/2015)	Increases Tier I requirement to 15% by 2022 and solar carve-out to 1.5% by 2022.	Bill Text
26	Rhode Island	SB 89 (HB 5079)	Introduced	Active (4/1/2015)	Extends portfolio requirements to 2035.	Bill Text
27	Vermont	H 40	Passed 1 st Chamber	Active (3/12/2015)	Among other provisions, repeals SPEED goal and replaces with RESET requirement.	Bill Text
28	Virginia	HB 2155	Introduced	Inactive (2/10/2015)	Creates "Energy Diversification Goals" setting a 35% by 2030 target. Eligible resources are defined as 'zero-emitting facilities' and include nuclear, wind, solar, CHP, and hydroelectric resources. Also sets a demand-side efficiency target of 14% by 2030.	Bill Text
29	West Virginia	SB 116	Introduced	Session Closed	Creates 1.5% solar carve-out.	Bill Text

Legislation to Modify an RPS Standard

State		Bill Number (Companion)	Last Action	Bill Status (Date of Last Action)	Bill Summary	Link
1	California	AB 1144	Introduced	Active (3/19/2015)	Amends provisions relating to RECs from certain non-utility sources of landfill or digester gas.	Bill Text
2	California	SB 728	Introduced	Active (4/7/2015)	Requires that the PUC study and hold public hearings on the economic impacts on low- and middle-income individuals and families before certain increases to procurement requirements.	Bill Text
3	California	AB 197	Introduced	Active (4/6/2015)	Adds greenhouse gas emissions limits and grid capacity and reliability as factors to consider in the selection of best-fit eligible resources.	Bill Text
4	Colorado	SB 15-254	Introduced	Active (3/27/2015)	For the multiplier for electric cooperatives, extends eligible facility in-operation date to 2016.	Bill Text
5	Connecticut	SB 140	Passed 1 st Chamber Committee	Active (4/8/2015)	Study effects of portfolio standard on ratepayers.	Bill Text
6	Illinois	HB 3330 (SB 1881)	Introduced	Active (3/27/2015)	Illinois Power Agency to study and provide a report evaluating the implementation of procurement requirements and processes.	Bill Text
7	Illinois	HB 3560	Passed 1 st Chamber Committee	Active (4/8/2015)	Creates task force to evaluate installation of renewable facilities on state-owned lands.	Bill Text
8	Iowa	HF 426 (SF 242)	Introduced	Active (3/3/2015)	Modifies the 105 MW requirement to make it applicable strictly to in-state solar facilities. Also creates 10% carve-out for solar facilities with a nameplate generating capacity of 20 kW or less.	Bill Text
9	Maine	LD 589	Introduced	Active (3/3/2015)	Among other provisions, adds eligibility for biomass generators fueled by any type of anaerobic digestion.	Bill Text
10	Maine	LD 946	Introduced	Active (3/18/2015)	PUC may not approve a long-term contract to supply installed capacity and associated renewable energy and renewable energy credits from one or more deep-water offshore wind energy pilot projects or tidal energy demonstration projects that assesses fees on transmission voltage level or sub transmission voltage level customers.	Bill Text
11	Maryland	HB 378	Introduced	Inactive (2/23/2015)	Limits the eligibility of Tier 1 qualifying biomass to generation units that started commercial operation on or after January 1, 2005, and that achieve a total system efficiency of 65% or more.	Bill Text
12	Maryland	SB 760	Introduced	Inactive (2/16/2015)	Limits RECs from certain biomass and waste-to-energy facilities.	Bill text
13	Maryland	HB 656	Introduced	Active (3/17/2015)	Provides multiplier for fuel-cell projects from in-state Tier I generators.	Bill Text
14	Massachusetts	H 2891	Introduced	Inactive (1/20/2015)	Addresses requirements relating to eligible hydroelectric facilities.	Bill Text
15	Massachusetts	H 2896	Introduced	Inactive (1/20/2015)	Requires Department of Energy Resources to amend its SREC program.	Bill Text
16	Minnesota	HF 1210 (SF 1758)	Introduced	Inactive (2/26/2015)	Authorizes PSC to delay, by three years, the required achievement of a utility's target if a utility reports that its retail rates have increased by 2% or more as a result of compliance activities.	Bill Text
17	Minnesota	HF 1721	Introduced	Active (3/10/2015)	Allows energy conservation to count towards achievement of the standard.	Bill Text
18	Missouri	HB 822	Introduced	Active (4/7/2015)	Requires rulemaking by the PSC to create a 2% carve-out for small modular nuclear reactors.	Bill Text
19	Montana	HB 401	Introduced	Tabled	Eliminates size limit on qualifying biomass.	Bill Text
20	Montana	SB 305	Introduced	Tabled	Increases size limit for eligible community renewable energy projects to 50 MW	Bill Text
21	New Hampshire	HB 234	Introduced	Inactive (3/4/2015)	Deletes renewable energy classes.	Bill Text

22	New Mexico	SB 249 (HB 263)	Signed	Enacted	RECs for geothermal energy resources.	Bill Text
23	New York	A 2998	Introduced	Inactive (1/20/2015)	Requires electric corporations and power authorities to surrender RECs, SRECs, green building credits, and environmental credits to customer-generators.	Bill Text
24	North Carolina	S 629	Introduced	Active (3/30/2015)	Removes cap on efficiency measures that can be used to meet the standard.	Bill Text
25	Oklahoma	SB 351	Passed 1 st Chamber	Active (3/10/2015)	Adds eligibility for steam export capacity.	Bill Text
26	Virginia	HB 2075	Introduced	Inactive (2/5/2015)	Requires the Corporation Commission to establish and maintain a registry for SRECs.	Bill text
27	Virginia	HB 1913	Introduced	Inactive (2/10/2015)	Changes provisions relating to RECs and multipliers, adds energy efficiency to the standard.	Bill Text
28	Washington	HB 2073	Introduced	Inactive (2/11/2015)	Extends eligibility to efficiency improvements at certain hydroelectric facilities; includes the state of Montana in the definition of "Pacific Northwest." Provides compliance options for qualifying utilities. Requires consumer-owned and investor-owned electric utilities to meet one hundred percent of any new generation need with one or a combination of the following: Conservation, eligible renewable resources, and storage.	Bill Text
29	Washington	SB 5094 (HB 1352 , SB 5430)	Passed Both Chambers	Active (4/1/2015)	Allows incremental efficiency improvements at Bonneville hydroelectric facilities to count towards compliance.	Bill Text
30	Washington	HB 2020	Introduced	Inactive (2/6/2015)	Amends compliance provisions to include amount of load served by renewable energy, energy efficiency, nuclear, or decreases in emissions.	Bill Text
31	Washington	SB 5090	Introduced	Tabled	A qualifying utility that fails to meet an annual target for acquiring eligible renewable resources will still be considered in compliance if the utility acquired electricity from a small modular reactor after December 31, 2019, and spent 2% of its total annual revenue requirement to meet the targets.	Bill Text
32	Washington	HB 2064 (SB 5842)	Introduced	Inactive (2/20/2015)	Creates an alternative compliance pathway for slow-growth or no-growth utilities.	Bill text
2014 Carryover Legislation to Modify an RPS Standard						
State		Bill Number (Companion)	Last Action	Bill Status (Date of Last Action)	Bill Summary	Link
1	New Jersey	A 3358 (S 2076)	Passed 1 st Chamber Committee	Inactive (2/5/2015)	Establishes Class I renewable energy certificate multiplier program for energy production facilities fueled by methane.	Bill Text
2	New Jersey	A 3455 (S 2282)	Passed Both Chambers	Active (3/16/2015)	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
3	Virginia	HB 881	Carried Over	Inactive (2/4/2014)	Requires creation of a tracking and verification system for RECs; amends credit multipliers.	Bill Text