#### Evaluation of the Renewable Portfolio Standards of 39 States and D.C. in the United States of America in Terms of Effectiveness and Intention

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A Final Report to the

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# **Table of Contents**

Abstract
Background 4
Review of Previous Work
Methods and Concept
Results and Discussion
Conclusions
Future Investigations
Acknowledgements
References
Appendix 1. Table of Metrics for all 50 States and the District of Columbia
Appendix 2. Renewable Energy as a Percentage of Overall Energy Production, by State and by Year Between 1990 and 2011
Appendix 3. Renewable Energy as a Percentage of Overall Energy Consumption, by State and by Year Between 1990 and 2011
Appendix 4. Normalized Production Data for RPS States, by State and by Year
Appendix 5. Normalized Consumption Data for RPS States, by State and by Year
Appendix 6. Normalized Production Data for RPS States, Graphed
Appendix 7. Normalized Consumption Data for RPS States, Graphed
Appendix 8. Averaged Renewable Energy Production and Consumption Values as a Percentage by Year for RPS States vs. Non-RPS States
Appendix 9. Normalized and Averaged Values for Production and Consumption in RPS States

#### Abstract

In the past several decades, there have been several attempts on the part of lawmakers to increase the use of renewable resources in various states via a piece of legislation known as the renewable portfolio standard (RPS), also known as a renewable energy standard, which mandates increased production or consumption of energy from renewable sources. While each state has kept track of whether or not the targets of these pieces of legislation are being reached, there is no consensus on how effective each of these programs are relative to each other, how they compare to states without similar program, or even if any new law was needed at all, in the case of states that met goals before the legislation was even written.

The purpose of this study is to determine the effectiveness of each program, in terms of how much the share of renewable energy generation and consumption changed in each state while the policy was active, as well as how this period compared to conditions prior to the implementation of the law .In addition, this study will also attempt to determine how the various traits of each RPS affect each program, in order to determine whether a certain set of traits is more favorable to achieve the goal of increased renewable energy usage and consumption within a state. In order to accomplish this, we will create a set of metrics used to evaluate each state, as well as render down each program to a set of clearly defined characteristics that be used to easily compare one program to another. Finally, we want to compare the performance of states with RPS programs to a control group of states with no such program, in order to see how they differentiate in terms of performance.

What we found in the course of the study is that the vast majority of legislation did not lead to an increase in the production or consumption of energy from renewable sources. While a few states did see a corresponding increase in either regard, there was not one particular characteristic or metric that we looked at that was common amongst the different pieces of legislation or states at hand.

### Background

As shown in Fig.1, there are four primary energy sources in the United States coal, natural gas, nuclear and finally renewables. There are of course divisions within each source, most notably for the purposes of this study renewable, which can include wind energy, photovoltaic (PV) and solar energy, hydroelectric, wave and tidal sources, geothermal and biomass sources. Over the past decade the share of renewable as a source of energy in the United States has slowly increased, but not at the rate that many lawmakers believe is necessary. The basis of this necessity varies, ranging from

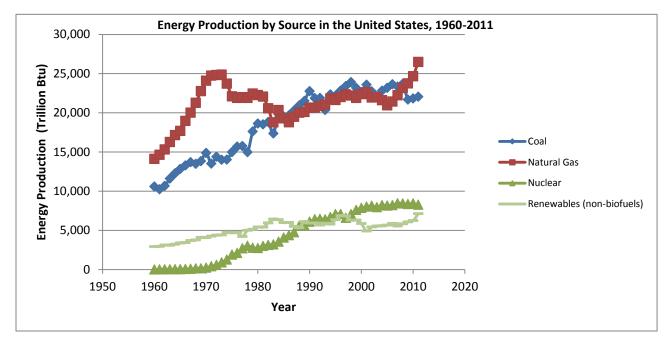
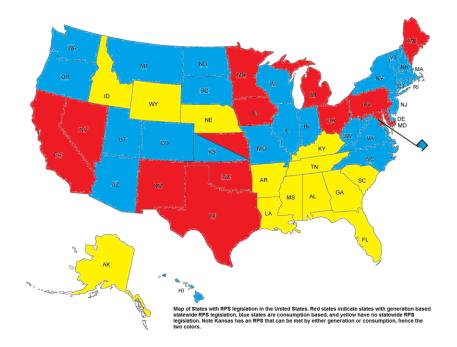


Figure 1. Energy Production by Source in the United States, 1960-2011. Source data is from the Energy Information Agency.

energy security in the U.S. to reducing carbon dioxide (CO<sub>s</sub>) emissions, but the overall result of this perceived need was a call for increased production and consumption of energy from renewable sources. In 1983, Iowa passed the Alternative Energy Law (AEL) and became the first state to set a goal for renewable energy consumption (Iowa Code §476.41 et seq.), what we now call a RPS, though it was quickly followed by many other states. Currently, 39 states and the District of Columbia have this type of legislation in one form or another (DSIRE).



Each piece of legislation looks to address certain aspects within the state, primarily in terms of either increasing the total amount of renewables consumed or produced, as well as increasing the overall share of renewables as a percentage. In addition, many of the pieces of legislation apply the RPS varying levels, such as only making compliance required for investor owned utilities (IOUs), or utilities serving over 400,000 customers.

Thus, evaluating these policies once they are in place is primarily done though compliance studies done by the energy agencies within the states, in order to apply the appropriate compliance measure to responsible parties. With the rise of public accessibility to energy data, as well as the growing popularity of the RPS, studies began to be done by economists and public policy academics in order to evaluate the RPS paradigm beyond just compliance, stretching into areas such as the effect of RPSs on retail energy pricing, overall energy production, and how much the RPS really increased renewable energy production within a state. However, at the same time the rising popularity of renewable energy was met with considerable political resistance in the form of lobbying by nonrenewable energy corporations, such as the American Coalition for Clean Coal Electricity, which in turn has led to a rise in the scrutiny of these programs . How these programs are scrutinized varies, though a large portion of research currently focuses on how retail energy pricing and job creation are affected within the state.

The reasoning for studying these pieces of legislation and their effects is quite clear, as each program has the potential for enormous impacts on consumers of retail energy as well as the economy of the region where an RPS is implemented. On a global scale, as the largest consumer of energy on earth, what the United States chooses to use for energy sources can have enormous impacts on the global economy as well as the very environment itself, either through mining or climate change.

#### **Review of Previous Work**

A large body of previous work has focused on the economic impact of RPS legislation in the various states it is implemented in (Yin and Powers). Aside from these, studies that have focused on how the impact of RPSs on energy production within the state are quite few and recent, with diverse results ranging from saying the legislation is very effective to having almost no effect. This can be partially attributed to the differences in methodology, such as what metrics various researchers create to try and evaluate energy data. Another reason for why the results may be mixed stems from which states are included in each study. Since most RPSs are recent, researchers vary on which states they decide to include in evaluations as the sample of data from more recent states may be quite small.

Similar work to what is being proposed by this study has been done by the team of Haitao Yin and Thomas Lyon (Yin and Lyon), who looked at both the reasons why states adopt RPSs as well as the effects on energy generation within states that have RPSs. However, their approach, while providing indepth focus on the market economics of renewable energy production, they focus on a relatively small sample of states relative to what actually exists in the United States, choosing the 16 states that have generation based mandatory based RPSs rather than all states with any type of RPS (Binz), (Bryce) ,(Wiser and Barbose). While their logic for choosing these states makes sense, as they in theory should be the most ambitious programs, this still means that their programs do not constitute a representative sample of the RPS in general.

## **Methods and Concept**

At the heart of this study is the attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of each program and the intention, or level of sincerity, behind those who wrote the program. In order to quantify and examine these attributes we must first create new metrics from the data at hand.

The first metric we developed addressed the issue of evaluating the RPSs in terms of ambition. The metric was created on the simple basis that in order for an RPS to succeed, energy production or consumption of the state in terms of renewable must also increase, though the difference between the starting conditions and final goal varies greatly state to state. Thus, we created a metric based on the annual percent change in renewable energy, as defined by Eq. 1, in order to determine which states had more progress needed in order to hit goal, i.e. which goals were more ambitious.

$$\frac{Goal - Measure_{-1}}{Years_{Allotted}} = Minimum Annual Percent Change Necessary$$

As for determining effectiveness, the rate at which states progress towards hitting goal serves as a good measure to evaluate. We should also be able to track actual progress on a annual basis, defined in Eq.2,

$$\frac{Measure_{Latest} - Measure_{-1}}{Years_{Effect}} = Actual Annual Percent Change Metric$$

Equation 2. Actual Percent Change Metric. "Measure<sub>Latest</sub>" is defined as the measure of the relevant unit as of the latest available data, hereafter defined as 2011. "Measure<sub>.1</sub>" is defined as the measure of the relevant units one year prior to when the RPS takes effect, and "Years<sub>Effect</sub>" is defined as the number of years the policy has been in effect, i.e. between implementation year and 2011.

and compare it to the ideal metric from Eq. 1 in order to see how progress towards RPS goals compares.

If a state is seen as greatly outperform its metric from Eq.1, we can infer from this that the goal was not

Equation 1.Minimum Annual Percent Change Necessary Metric. "Goal" is defined as the goal of the RPS in relative units, "Measure.<sub>1</sub>" is defined as the measure of the relevant units one year prior to when the RPS takes effect, and "Years<sub>Allotted</sub>" is defined as the number of year between the start of the RPS and its goal year.

particularly ambitious, and thus not very sincere, and likewise if progress is much lower than the minimum required then the program was not particularly effective.

Other measures in this study serve to identify external factors such as the economic climate of the state, population change, or overall change in energy production and consumption, as well as specific characteristics of the programs such as whether or not they were mandatory or if the program was specific to production or consumption. The full list of measures used for comparison are listed in the appendix, under Appendix. 1. Data for the measures comes from the United States Census Bureau, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and U.S. Energy Information Agency (EIA). All economic data was adjusted for inflation into 2014 United States Dollars (USD).

With the metrics in mind, we then needed to acquire energy data for all 50 states in addition to the District of Columbia. Due to the varied nature of energy production and consumption in the United States, *vis a vis* the many different classifications of companies and municipal organizations that produce and provide energy, we opted to use publically available data from the EIA in order to keep the source data consistent. This data was originally acquired with energy broken down by source, in units of trillion BTU. In order to define the energy used for non-transportation purposes, the primary focus of this study, with first excluded all petroleum and biofuel products, as they as transportation specific and are not used in residential energy generation. This left us with coal, natural gas, nuclear energy, biomass, geothermal, hydroelectric, solar, wind and all other non-biofuel renewables. From these we grouped sources into the categories of renewables (non-biofuel renewable, wind, solar, geothermal and biomass) and non-renewables (coal, natural gas and nuclear energy), and converted the units from Btus to percentages relative to total energy minus energy used for transportation.

We then graphed each state's energy data from 1960 to 2011, the latest year of available data, and compared states based on similar placement in rankings within each of the eight metrics. We created groupings based on whether people fell above or below the median or in the 1<sup>st</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> quartile in a variety of metrics, listed in Appendix 1. In addition, for the RPS only states we did this using data that normalized the start year of the RPS as year 0, and looked back 10 years in addition to all data since enactment in order to see whether or not there was any evidence the RPS had an effect. In theory, enactment should lead to a increase in the relative percentage of renewable energy within a state as the state attempts to meet goal. We grouped these normalized sets based on not only their placements above the median, below the median, in the 1<sup>st</sup> percentile or 4<sup>th</sup> percentile, but also based on how long the RPS had been in effect, i.e. <5 years, 5-6 years, 7-8 years and >9 years. This was done in order to see whether or not a trend develops over time, and each grouping was built to have a consistent sample size of about 10 states or the District.

Finally, we also averaged all renewable and non-renewable values for both percentage and consumption values, as well as averaging all normalized renewable values, in order to identify overall trends in each group. We had expected to see increases in production and consumption as a percentage of overall energy for all RPS states, with lesser positive slopes for non-RPS states or even no slope or negative slopes. A period spanning from 1990 until 2011 was chosen because this covers a majority of the years of enactment for the RPS states, as well as serving as a fairly large time period for attempting to find any trends that may exist.

#### **Results and Discussion**

We found a few interesting trends that we did not expect. The first conclusion we were able to draw was that the introduction of the RPS in a state did not universally lead to an increase in either production or consumption, as expected in order to meet the goal conditions. As shown in Appendices 6 and 7, very few states saw an increase in either production or consumption following the enactment of an RPS. This can be due to a variety of reasons, but the most likely can be found by looking at the "Min.

Annual % Change Needed To Hit RPS" metric and comparing how percent change in non-biofuel renewable production compared to percent change in total energy production, as listed in Appendix 1. Any state with a negative of negligible "Min. Annual % Change Needed To Hit RPS" metric has no real incentive to develop renewable sources or increase consumption of energy from renewable sources as they have already met or surpassed their goals.

Another conclusion we found was that when we compared RPS states to non-RPS states, both sets had similar trends in increasing renewable production while oddly having inverse trends for consumption counter to what one may logically expect. We found that when we averaged the most recent ten years of available data, as shown in Appendix 8, production did increase for both groups though slightly more for RPS states, while in terms of consumption RPS states have actually seen a decline in renewable energy consumption as a relative percentage of their consumption portfolio. This is further confirmed when we look at the normalized data for RPS states as shown in Appendix 9, which shows a decline in renewable energy consumption the longer a program is left in place. The is completely counter to what might be expected, and there is no clear reason for why this might be. 12 of the 38 RPS states have negative "Min. Annual % Change Needed To Hit RPS" metrics, which could explain a part of this anomaly, along with a recent boom in the production of natural gas as shown in Fig. 1. It is also quite possible that some RPS states have opted to sell energy produced from renewable sources to non-RPS states, which may not have legislation mandating renewable energy usage but often have financial incentives in place for using renewable energy.

In regards to influence of the other measures outside of the minimum and actual annual percent change metrics, we did not find any consistent trends shared between states in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quartile sets, including even type of RPS (production or consumption based) or between RPS and non-RPS states. This would seem to suggest that the decline in hydroelectric capacity has had little effect on the

renewable production or consumption, as well as changing economic conditions such as tax revenue or population.

It is important to keep in mind that we are working with small samples of data. There are only 39 statewide programs available for analysis for this investigation, and EIA data is the only database that we were able to find that has data on all the states. In future investigations, data may be compiled from multiple sources,, but the issue still remains that it does not take many states with anomalous data in order to skew each groups data. For example, Rhode Island, Delaware, and Hawaii produced almost the entirety of their energy from renewable sources, as shown in Appendix2. A way for future studies create a more representative of energy trends would be to look at gross production and consumption rather than percentages, in order to minimize the impact of smaller states whose energy portfolios may not be indicative of the majority of U.S. states or of overall energy production or consumption.

Measurement error in the data in negligible, as the uncertainty in the EIA data is in the thousands of Btus while the units we looked at were many factors larger in the trillions of Btus.

## **Conclusions**

While the theory behind the RPS is sound, there is no clear evidence that the presence of an RPS program within a state actually promotes renewable energy consumption or production. While on the whole RPS states do produce more energy from renewable as a percentage of their portfolio than their non-RPS counterparts, the growth rates for both groups are about equal in the 20 year period we looked at.

The type of program did not seem to matter either – neither production nor consumption based RPS program was superior in increasing production or consumption rates. The same was true for whether or not the program was mandatory or voluntary, though this is a bit more tricky to generalize as

the nature of a state's RPS can change over time, as Iowas AEL did when it became mandatory in 2007 (Iowa Utilities Board).

As for the other factors that may influence energy in a state, we were not able to find any factor that appeared to encourage renewable energy production. We did find that in the 4<sup>th</sup> quartile groupings for the metrics of federal spending to revenue, average percent change in hydroelectric consumption per year and average percent change in income per year. The hydroelectric related decrease makes sense – in states that got a majority of their renewable energy from dams, the closure of these dams would lead to the decrease seen. As for the other two factors, this is more difficult to discern why the decrease would occur, especially as the state that had the lowest average percent change in state tax revenue per year actually saw renewable increase as a percent of their states energy portfolio. Future research will need to investigate why this may be, as there is no logical reason why an economic factor may be correlated while another very similar factor – i.e., federal spending to revenue ration and state tax revenue – would not be correlated also.

In conclusion, legislation to encourage development of renewable energy sources has not been universally successful in the goals set by the legislation. While some states do see an increase in the desired area, others do not, and there is no consistency in either group or the factors that may determine the legislations success. This would seem to indicate that on the whole, the RPS is not an effective legislative tool in promoting renewable energy production or consumption even while managing to hit the goals of the RPS. Even more unfortunate for the goals of these programs, renewable energy has not gained any ground when seen as a percentage of either overall production or consumption for the United States, as shown by Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.

When considering future legislation, such as more states developing their own RPS programs or even a national RPS, lawmakers may want to consider alternative forms of legislation, such as additional federal tax credits for developing new renewable energy generation stations or even the creation of a government sponsored enterprise with the purpose of offsetting startup losses and providing construction and implementation expertise of renewable power generators such as wind turbines or solar panels, as has been done in countries like China.

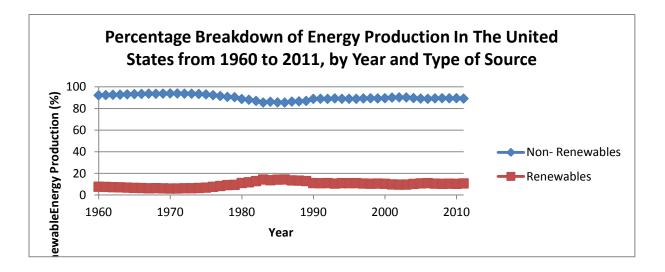


Figure 2. Percentage Breakdown of Energy Production In The United States from 1960 to 2011, by Year and Type of Source. Derived from E.I.A. data on total domestic energy production excluding biofuels and petroleum.

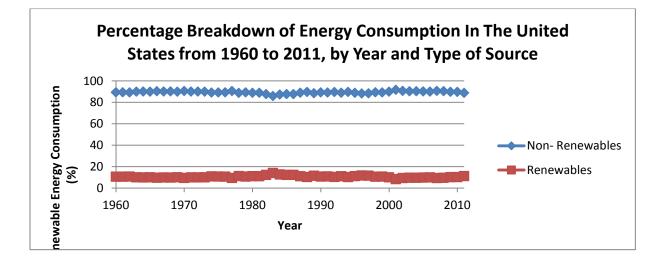


Figure 3. Percentage Breakdown of Energy Consumption In The United States from 1960 to 2011, by Year and Type of Source. Derived from E.I.A. deta on total domestic energy consumption, excluding biofuels and petroleum.

#### **Future Investigations**

There is still a lot of room for improvement for future studies. This study looked at the current conditions for each RPS, though the subject to change and updates as an RPS progresses, as had happened with Iowas AEL. Furthermore, this study did not do a full economic analysis of the impact of the various economic factors, counter to what was the focus on many previous studies. An attempt to do so here may provide more clues as to how the various economic conditions affected the RPS, and provide more insight into the results we obtained. Another area for improvement is the exact groups within a state subject to the RPS. Each RPS has different levels of application to different utilities, energy cooperatives, etc. In this study the application rates were averaged, though future studies could more finally tune this so that exact application levels within each energy market can be grouped, allowing for higher accuracy for goal settings. Finally, future studies could focus on different levels of resolution beyond the statewide RPS – many municipalities and some power companies set their own RPS that goes beyond the statewide goals, though these were not considered in this study.

#### Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the DSIRE team for helping to make information on RPS legislation more accessible, which greatly helped in this projects' initial stages. I would also like to thank Professor Justin Gallagher, whose guidance this project was essential in determining how to characterize RPS legislation and how to evaluate their effectiveness. I would also like to thank Dr. Kenneth Singer, for his patience and instruction throughout the senior project experience.

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			Average %						
			change in	Average %				Average %	
	Min.	Actual	non-	change in	Average %			change in	
	Annual %	Annual %	biofuel	total	change in	Average %	Average %	hydroelect	Federal
	Change	Change	renewable	energy	state tax	change in	change in	ric	Spending
	Needed to	Towards	production	production	revenue	population	income per	consumpti	to Revenue
	Hit RPS	Goal Level	per year	levels per	per year	per year	capita per	on per	Ratio
States	Metric	Metric	metric	year metric	metric	metric	year	year	Metric
Arizona	0.253125	-0.1348	10.76498	8.202398	10.4506	11.10386	9.877652	#DIV/0!	1.392727
California	-0.92841	0.388152	12.16521	8.297885	9.384489	9.931667	9.689292	#DIV/0!	0.848182
Colorado	1.705565	0.009256	32.40364	14.38083	8.912848	10.5295	9.383319	#DIV/0!	0.696364
Connecticu									
t	0.194805	-0.54624	9.102185	9.357195	9.746995	9.503999	9.549836	#DIV/0!	0.721818
Delaware	1.109903	0.266808	25.91803	25.91803	11.03264	10.35801	9.133587	#DIV/0!	0.447273

## Appendix 1. Table of Metrics for all 50 States and the District of Columbia

District of									
Columbia									
(Not a state)	0.967019	-0.43228	0.925926	0.925926	41.5819	9.82499	12.9704	#DIV/0!	1.216364
Hawaii	-0.76468	0.622542	13.95607	13.95607	9.86493	10.20769	10.57468	9.090909	1.859091
Illinois	1.21237	0.243513	21.04984	10.48236	9.502108	9.372731	9.521549	#DIV/0!	0.586364
Indiana	0.438396	#DIV/0!	16.26227	11.04041	10.6057	9.688833	9.114908	#DIV/0!	1.036364
lowa	-2.5E+15	-1.8E+14	30.61194	43.86932	10.11537	9.523595	10.54798	#DIV/0!	1.155455
Kansas	1.42297	2.360551	43.98391	8.164934	9.709696	9.686694	10.09506	#DIV/0!	0.894545
Kansas	1.610446	0.076966	43.98391	8.164934	9.709696	9.686694	10.09506	#DIV/0!	0.894545
Maine	-3.6	0	9.596855	9.596855	9.810844	9.384253	10.12235	6.841612	1.695455
Maryland	0.175376	0.565939	15.55262	8.643892	10.62454	9.857285	10.33215	7.781142	1.18
Massachus etts	0.195158	-0.33901	9.056244	9.029237	9.14257	9.387653	9.817456	9.090909	0.782727
Michigan	-0.70757	0.994369	10.29459	8.68098	7.621956	8.986604	8.736466	9.090909	0.96
Minnesota									
	-0.65799	4.172927	18.00412	16.79088	9.975231	9.772078	9.613601	5.263158	0.427273
Missouri	0.466325	0.628152	17.11742	14.12325	8.153948	9.706121	9.652753	#DIV/0!	0.97
Montana	0.400727	-0.72783	15.82298	10.40597	10.97	10.0334	10.87204	#DIV/0!	1.670909
Nevada New	-3.03571	0	10.76129	10.45688	11.77037	11.75527	9.095373	#DIV/0!	0.886364
Hampshire									
New Jersey	0.270767	2.705017	12.80551	9.772243	9.133917	9.516965	9.554235	0	0.897273
,	0.005000	0.470570	44 00070	10 10000	10.05707	0.454.700	0.00750	"D. 1. (0)	0.050400
New	0.685633	0.179572	11.03279	10.12933	10.05727	9.451703	9.83753	#DIV/0!	0.658182
Mexico	1.4533	0.163103	45.02151	7.394271	8.773145	10.34871	10.63676	#DIV/0!	2.477273
New York	1.4555	0.103103	43.02131	7.394271	0.773145	10.34871	10.03070	#010/01	2.477273
	2.286842	-0.01449	9.565955	9.894972	10.78965	9.307917	9.996279	10.38961	0.692727
North									
Carolina	-1.15719	-0.39008	10.33582	9.910197	10.22886	10.7235	9.36299	0.119617	1.012727
North Dakota									
Dukotu	1.01733	0.032951	41.18315	20.56517	18.11065	9.799958	12.58117	#DIV/0!	2.011818
Ohio	0.366981	-0.04905	10.52412	10.19096	9.084334	9.227918	9.342143	#DIV/0!	0.662727
Oklahoma									
Oregen	2.287566	0.634972	17.96128	10.78286	8.734804	9.961644	10.59159	#DIV/0!	0.88
Oregon	0.224652	0.770425	13.19532	13.33461	9.691487	10.13535	9.58792	#DIV/0!	1.048182
Pennsylvan ia									
Rhode	0.814833	-0.07188	13.22963	11.91546	10.21007	9.428095	9.849964	#DIV/0!	0.916364
Island			_	_					
South	0.65	-0.26694	7.873502	7.873502	8.603203	9.025508	10.37153	#DIV/0!	0.863636
Dakota	0.92405	0 220020	22 64440	45 5 6 2 0 5	10.05726	0.001727	11 11100	#DIV (0)	1 207272
Texas	0.82495	0.228829	22.64119	45.56285	10.05736	9.901737	11.11106	#DIV/0!	1.387273
Utah	7.66E+15	2.44E+16	36.49949	9 71013	10.44593 9.648795	10.94518	9.868083	#DIV/0!	1.045455
	1.074999	-0.18552	20.54572	9.71013	9.648795	11.28348	9.954598	#DIV/0!	0.88

Vermont	-0.67493	4.633044	15.9779	12.21496	12.33135	9.28873	10.42139	9.090909	1.250909
Virginia	-0.4727	-1.00845	10.04854	7.607397	9.481142	10.24043	10.08633	#DIV/0!	1.528182
Washingto n	-0.76317	0.401479	14.50974	12.255	9.781767	10.36933	9.852526	0	0.838182
West Virginia	1.018338	1.623933	27.67891	8.021281	10.84465	9.360561	10.4335	10.90909	2.35
Wisconsin	-0.49327	-0.06001	9.44762	11.94663	9.289947	9.612377	9.752612	8.522727	0.891818
Alabama	NA	NA	8.865995	8.580174	9.112682	9.779971	10.03816	#DIV/0!	1.966364
Alaska	NA	NA	8.397871	5.673833	27.61081	10.34847	10.48373	#DIV/0!	1.568182
Arkansas	NA	NA	10.9744	27.29356	11.36046	9.921251	10.5867	#DIV/0!	0.742727
Florida	NA	NA	15.15659	9.104631	9.036257	10.56629	9.735931	#DIV/0!	2.688182
Georgia	NA	NA	9.093749	9.100655	7.933931	10.6429	8.950889	6.060606	0.868182
Idaho	NA	NA	15.06152	15.6127	9.082838	10.90756	9.642049	#DIV/0!	1.283636
Kentucky	NA	NA	10.90817	7.411186	9.253819	9.77023	9.622677	#DIV/0!	1.492727
Louisiana	NA	NA	7.31715	13.0306	8.774386	9.313642	11.20071	#DIV/0!	2.678182
Mississippi	NA	NA	8.974043	9.633732	9.823637	9.474145	10.53816	#DIV/0!	2.869091
Nebraska	NA	NA	16.10715	20.09943	9.723136	9.777574	10.25488	#DIV/0!	0.662727
South Carolina	NA	NA	13.91936	10.17109	8.556692	10.46969	11.9049	#DIV/0!	2.931818
Tennessee	NA	NA	9.861636	8.691427	10.0936	10.14148	9.642873	0	0.992727
Wyoming	NA	NA	36.82732	11.34087	14.39343	10.44667	11.45456	#DIV/0!	0.857273

WyomingNA36.8273211.3408714.3934310.4466711.45456#DIV/0!0.857273Note: States are color coded according to type of RPS legislation. Red indicates production based RPS, and yellow indicates states without statewide RPS programs in place. Note how Kansas has an RPS whose goal can be<br/>met by either production and consumption, and hence both cases extremes are listed.

## Appendix 2. Renewable Energy as a Percentage of Overall Energy Production, by State and by Year Between 1990 and 2011

States	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Arizona	16.8116			14.7908	14.9867	15.9888	17.4271	20.0666	18.2992	16.6359	14.3212	13.2581	12.6305	12.9453	12.5041	12.8732		14.958	15.7747	13.3703	13.7265	17.6196
Californi-	47.2126		45.3769	54,5199	47.7405	57.4588	54.6433	54,5169	53.8716	50.003	49.2697	44.5697	47.2726	49,113	50.8995	50.2648	54,3865	46.3069	46.8004	49,922	51,5682	55.0616
Colorado Connect	3.75302	4.29257	3,4331	3.3258	2.53586	2.83806	2,5318	2.5109	1.83792	1.91134	1.82164	1.43743	1.15548 15.3928	1.13762	1.07932	1.49018	1.64224	1.79953	2.75833	2.71095	2.61108	3.35902
Delaware	14.2270	100	100	14.0076	10.1035	10.3734	46.1608	100	100	100	100	10.623	10.3528	15.7261	14.3135	100	12.36	12.2513	14.0303	14.5603	10.042	100
District c	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Hawaii	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illinois Indinana	3.27275	3.34864 6.84399	3.36091	3.04236	2.63572	2.749	3.28848	3.60163	3.16608 4.23867	2.81161	2.67944	2.48033	2.63979	2.6809	2.79194	2.06283	1.79186	2.11841	3.12099	3.78559 6.31096	4.59226	5.1851
lowa	59.0124	53.074		57.8198	54.2843		58.54	52.8787	54.2545	57.215	49.8385	50.9419	51.2145		49.8654	54.938	50,1981	56,3008		69,1519	73.16	72.0509
Kansas	1.622	1.54805	1.48305	1.29813	1.177	1.14948	1.21109	1.02865	1.01326	1.11685	1.14506	1.34093	2.09232	2,12911	2.17763	2.30816	2.77603	3,13558	4.34733	6.50841	7.77018	9.06843
Kansas	1.622	1.54805	1.48305	1.29813	1.177	1.14948	1.21109	1.02865	1.01326	1.11685	1.14506	1.34093	2.09232	2,12911	2.17763	2.30816	2.77603	3.13558	4.34733	6.50841	7.77018	9.06843
Maine Marulanc	74.6704 33.2993	70.5408	73.9222	72.3997	69.3364 20.125	98,7261	75.8761	100 17.9201	100 17.9276	100 17.8325	100 17.4574	100 11.5629	100 13,1086	100 16.8432	100 15.9691	100 13.4823	100 14.6122	100 16.6684	100 16,9461	100 19.0638	100 18.1882	100
Massac					64.5622	60.6172			52.6265	57.9847	54.715	47.1847	43.6785		45,195	41.6495		41.6022	41.0643	46.6254	42.9947	
Michiga	18,9079	17.4591	20,8932	16,1581	20.9479	17,1541	18,4408	17.1111	19,9782	19,5334	17.8412	14.2278	12.7465	15.2339	14.7117	15.2352	15,5798	14.9534	18.8029	20,761	18.6399	17.9361
Minnes ota			05 5040					07.0054				074504						44.0070	45.0000		47 8035	
Missour	22,5619	32,4516	19,2613	33.8885		33.0454 26.7799	22.0022	37.2251	33.904 27.7049	24,8391	34.7009	23,5435	24,7426	30.9392	25,7442	28.6744	36.8438	41.3378	45.9993 32.9488	49.6684	47.8035	33,8834
Montan	14.4092		11.1707	13.3706	10.4791	14.2577	17.5894	16,1627	13.3396	16.3117	12.8831	9.22525	12.4313	11.7317	10.9927	11.9367	12.2939	11.5749	11.9043	12.3732	11.3307	14.5266
Nevada	100	99,859	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
New Mama ak																						
Hampsh ire	52 0232	36,4936	33,8761	30.8767	38 3625	30,9599	315388	33 5529	315668	30.0274	31,8561	24 9558	22.9437	23 5941	24 7623	29 5013	25.2407	23.5782	28 994	32,9889	27.289	32,7022
New	02.0202				00.0020		01.0000	00.0020	0	00.02.11	0.0001	21.0000		20.0011	21.1020	20.0010	20.2101	20.0102	20.001	02.0000	21.200	02.1022
Jersey	9.40432	12.1464	14.5762	12.3695	15,1867	19.6553	26,2391	21.1966	11.9924	11.6235	11.8944	8.3409	8,15128	7.92017	8.73129	5.62362	5.96922	5.66548	6.34902	8.43718	8.48916	9.08485
New												0.07470		0.0454				400044	450040	400004	4.505.04	175054
Mexico New	0.42377	0.45306	0.39801	0.36652	0.30713	0.32312	0.31268	0.34971	0.33004	0.35429	0.33498	0.27473	0.28875	0.31511	0.43646	0.88953	1.1071	1.30941	1.52246	1.33091	1.53524	1.75951
York	58.6387	54.0943	58,7758	58.0664	55.6173	56,9611	53.0623	60.0383	57.031	50.9566	55,3056	43.7781	44.6403	43.6667	43.2449	42.2589	43.2069	42.0192	43.5074	42.0584	42.0878	43.536
North																						
Carolina	38.0991	30,1672	40,1303	38,6631	35,5904	30.899	32,6109	32.6134	28,1811	26.2734	25.0307	24,405	23.2336	29.869	25.0623	25.8279	24.6807	21.1668	25.558	25.8015	26.0426	25.4532
North Dakota	4 17992	4.30003	2 94 195	3.24948	4.1832	5 79615	7.17398	7 41296	5 24452	5 915 2 2	4 90429	2 62016	2 90125	4 29469	A A172A	2.96294	4.41962	4 49291	6.48192	0.95099	11.4607	13,7507
Ohio	5.85114				6.90947		7.70937	7.09163		8.34563			4.97742			6.01606			6.23793	6.00555	6.25893	6.06514
Oklaho																						
ma	1.93545					2.52894		2.79731			2.52893								3.33873		4.18276	4.19714
Oregon	87.8909	96,3838	88.0994	99.0077	99.0979	99.5737	99.7117	99.7693	99,7556	99.7346	99.7153	99.6756	99.7868	99,8079	99.8772	99.8717	99.8522	99,8933	99,8036	33.7344	99.6322	99.7307
vania	3.37789	3.53525	3.99277	4.33129	4.37679	4.47893	4.75067	3.96597	3.65888	3.6065	3.80523	3,26309	3.46347	4.14785	4.05278	3.88339	4.03334	3.9535	4.20781	4.75586	4.32302	3.64468
Rhode																						
Island	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
South Dakota	97 9749	97.9284	96 4 2 2 9	95 6426	97.4386	99.0629	98.4384	98 2022	97.3766	97.8103	97.33	97 1713	97.8472	97 6622	97.3429	97 2007	97.4854	97.0463	95,3842	95 9922	97.3263	98,0632
Texas	1.41133		1.65268	1.46747	1.37883	1.4142	1.30057	1.72581	1.52532	1.35482	1.34736	1.3665	1.74439	1.65488	1.75095	1.93003	2.04453	2.38311	3.04521	3.11082	3.9492	4.10029
Utah	1.51434	1.7908	1.74345	1.85075	1.54683		1.83276	2.18804	2.09906	2.17645	1.62373	1.11726	1.21855	1.2263		1.53015	1.34925	1.1409	1.3405	1.60632	1.87	2.50419
Vermont	33,7368	28,6663	29.0535	33,9875	29.713	32,1001	35,4019	30.8212	36,5469	32,902	31.0792	28.4745	35,4397	34,1836	35.3964	36.4079	34,1196	27.4507	34,5812	36.0456	37.615	37.246
Virginia Washingt	87.6198			8.22406	8.55054	9.29908		8.65604	8.93698	8.92078	8.41518 85.3256	7.13143	6.22885	82.4007	8.44858	82.722	9.2729	9.94822 91.2189	90.074	10.5462 92.3026	9.44795 89.3614	9.41883
West Virg			0.41245		0.42162	0.43755	0.47854		0.35004	0.34983	0.40132		0.37483			0.68669		0.62792	0.70078	1.20999	1.14018	1.1774
Viscons		48.4402				49.0545		74.8992			48.4323				43.0296		47.438		47.4549		46.1552	51.0287
Alabama Alaska	20.383		17.5124 3.29937	18.301 3.79042	20.089	18.9551 3.77995	17.9702	18.4703	19.8112 2.29233	19.1661 1.77629	17.8037	17.5839 2.8643	17.5924 3.12256	19.2128 3.24135	19.3698 3.15094	19,1928	19.431 2.50179	16.6995	16.229 2.67162	18,7922	16.7649 3.52694	18,1357
Arkansa:		26.6776	25,7401	28.0437		26,5314	24.232	25.5256	25.7477	26.3786	26.7711	22.4484	25.4325	24.7237	24.3353	25.0491	18,5819	21.6049	16.9851	12.7539	9.7683	8.37307
Florida	45,1643	48.8677	45,7568	43.4231	42.7422	41.5205	46.6104	48,1874	38,1648	37.8037	36.2423	32,1431	33,1022	36,8536	35,6332	38,1524	36,5933	39.0358	37.8763	42,7969	48.5317	52.0495
Georgia Males	47.2987	45.4132	44.4411	45.6223	44.3374	43,6082	44.972	45.1273	43,8006	41.2671	39.6175	35.3202	46.6229	39.0122	39,189	39.6282	38.2887	37.0195	33.8825	35.279	36.0203	36.2393
Idaho Kentucki	100 1.11016	100 1.34891	100 1.36173	100 1.16865	100 1.3349	100 1.26524	100 1.37682	100	100	100 1.05417	100 1.06241	100 1.53342	100 1.92971	100 2.20924	100 2.17044	100 2.02437	100 1.82128	100 1.67351	100 1.71297	100 2.322	100 2.15965	100 2.26054
Louisian		2.19549	2.32217	2.40185	2.48806	2.5717	2.49457	6.66099	6.56572	6.68801	6.62605	6.27905	6.93358	7.51931	9.13312	7.9782	7.62609	7.66863	5.77349	5.16829	3.76495	3.06313
Mississi				35,7351	36.2617	34.0008	29.6123	27.2631		23,5112	24,5918	18.5258	15.2903	12.7922	20.9405	22,1937		21.6276	16,1789	14.7267	18,1326	18.9119
Nebrask-	16.9701	15,5518	14.8879	16,705	20.4715	19,0951	19,538	19,3003	20,863	18.2485	18,9347	17.5489	15.679	18,668	14.7226	16,5195	16.3332	10.3478	11.8905	14,1988	17.9679	31.8477
South Ca Tenness	18.9518 34.3951		10.0001	18.513 56.4329		19.443 39.0907	22.36 34.3415	21.876 31.8265	20.2586	15.4415 26.4256	14.8375 25.8727	11.9344 26.1208	12.65 28.032	16.4967 36.057	15.4337	15.819 29.7072		14.5531	14.5346 26.1266	15.8842 31.518	16.4005	16.3324
Wyoming		0.24719			0.23675	0.19401	0.26154	0.2801	0.23987	0.20172	0.20782	0.18164	0.14776	0.13672		0.20834	0.19163	0.17445		0.32993	0.4254	0.58411

Note: States are color coded according to type of RPS legislation. Red indicates production based RPS, blue indicates consumption based RPS, and yellow indicates states without statewide RPS programs in place.

## Appendix 3. Renewable Energy as a Percentage of Overall Energy Consumption, by State and by Year Between 1990 and 2011

States	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Arizona	12.8749	13,5531	14.2644	13,7958	12.1129	13,5036	12.8012	13.0252	10.1706	10.7955	11.0253	8.36337	8.45921	8.64575	8.27934	10.1906	9.39266	10.0275	11.1036	7.42188	8,10185	9.51662
Californi	9.87889	9.17318	9.64902	7.97711	7.84383	7.87598	7.68216	6.37546	5.20636	5.69896	6.40935		5.80215		5.64356			5,10093	5.29436		6.12448	7.22187
Colorade Connect		4.02062	4.27198	3.7323	3.82627	3.778 11.5179	3.66943 17.7551	3.84856	3.50657	3.7694	3.63914 9.9162	1.79865	1.67291	1.80912 9.271	1.87781	2.2113	2.13042	2.2162	2.34247	8.74317	2.49886 8.6516	2.77575
Delaware		3.01954	3,13043	3.97456	3.96694	4.09165	4.39189	3.86643	3.41113	3.20513	2.91262	2.13115	2.17028	2,18121	2.49169	1.69205	1.41093	1.58172	1.9573	3.36134	3.78947	3.29289
District c		3.79009	3.89972		5.26316	5.39773	5.17711	3.76344	3.68098	3.76812	3.88889	2.79503	2.59366	2.58621	2.59366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.30675
Hawaii	84,188	83,5498	82.4034	79.9127	77.4038	68,4685	71.4286	68,3168	68.0412	70.8333			66.0377	45,5696	59.2233		57.9439	55,9633		63.8462	73,7179	76.0479
Illinois	5.76023					3.84768	4.09737	3.46743			2.92947		3,12612	3,19415	3.39901			2.07533	2.051			2.93903
Indinana Iowa	5.54451	5.68305	5.75296	4.57123	4.69722	4.4769	4.33221	10.8927		3.48516 10.8728	2.98779	8.62179	3.77422		9.65782	4.67742	6,6129	3.31782 6.31229		4.38998		3.84242
Kansas	3.4594	3.42291	3.57666		2.58	2.93206	3.01663	2.64534	2.64568		2.70178	3.1607	2.81219	3.07747			2.05825	2.05702	2.28509		2.33896	
Kansas	3.4594	3.42291	3.57666	2.89474	2.58	2.93206	3.01663	2.64534	2.64568	2.96243	2.70178	3.1607	2.81219	3.07747		3.14441	2.05825	2.05702	2.28509	2.41726	2.33896	2.43902
Maine	90.2309	88,3607	80.3097		86.7775	90,4328	91.0425	91.2741	91,7699	92,3012	81.25	81.7267	72.6767	85.2878	74.0561	83.0491	73.327	70.8968	74.2627		68,1708	69,1038
Maryland	36.0482	36,7863	40.7453	41.5495	41.2241	39,5015 10,9524	41.6597	37.6775 8.64814	41.7493	42.2689	41.6115 8.39304	41.4013 6.85794	38.6025 6.22884	39.0633	39,5492 8,43916	40.0587	42.5044	39.2041 4.29397	37.8156	39.5227 6.15782	40.1888	39.9519
Massach Michiga	7.03429	7.71746	7.52932	10.2941 6.64734	6.66079	6.51445	7.28221	6.99387	7.4443	6.99464	6.82719	5.60413	4.94711		6.49214	7.66231	7.97661	8.5592	8.82557	8.13746	8.33867	8.19753
Minnes																						
ota	12,1391	12,1899	12.72	11.731	12.0608	11.6925	11.1015	11.329	11.0619	10.8108	10.8847	12,5366	9.25926	8.40538	11.0874	11.7828	11.4511	11.0193	10.0987	11.2037	10.9114	10.8222
Missour	6,19015				5.20194	5.17954	4.98084	4.26497	4.38687	4.40379	4.51027			5.98616	6.12105	9.15517	8.60331	8.93778	9,13493	11.8151	10.6948	11.2522
Montan Nevada	18.3333	23.9478	15.2961	12.8571	13.2877 7.55712	18.922 7.30051	19.4821 7.55627	20.1235	18.8776 6.48855	19.0244	17.7879	15.0246 6.38298	13.5167 6.25	14.7305 6.05327	15.1479 5.837	19.4833 5.30303	18.1628 5.03673	21.1458 5.32915	19.2623 5.88843	14.4284	14.5349 5.81516	6.62577
New	1.00123	r.55065	1.65501	1.32133	1.00112	7.30031	1.00021	0.27173	0.40000	7.11565	1.502.84	0.30230	0.20	6.00027	0.001	5.50505	0.03673	0.02010	0.00040	5.70222	5.61516	0.00003
Hampsh																						
ire	46.9178	40.0749	44.2368	42.1212	39,6166	42.492	44.6328	39.3586	37.5405	36,9085	30.3523	23.2704	16.0535	18.6544	28,4884	29.805	19.9262	19.322	21.0345	33,1361	31,5789	30.7463
New																						
Jersey	5,16252	5.11015	4.20459	3.71028	3.53862	3.70307	3.91776	2.80509	2.61663	2.55867	3.19889	2.93236	2.77422	2.63924	2.80319	1.21321	1.70726	1.62618	1.75176	4.4336	4.37896	4.77149
New Mexico	1.90889	2 25159	2.47168	2.31527	2 31125	2.4302	2 29268	2 27472	2 2716	2.65985	2.49886	179475	1.91919	1.91511	1.8664	5 92105	5.85366	6 16199	6 29269	4.87936	4 52563	4,61869
New	1.00000	2.20100	2.41100	2.01021	2.01120	2.4002	2.20200	6.61716	2.2110	2.00000	2.40000	1.10410	1.01010	1.01011	1.0004	0.02100	0.00000	0.10100	0.00200	4.01000	4.02000	4.01000
York	8.6468	7.99714	7.46382	8.94223	8.7196	8.39552	9.23105	11.9924	11.2375	11.7823	12.107	8.70134	8.5372	8.77774	9.24311	8.70085	8.82879	8.58956	9.06903	4.84473	4.69352	4.74331
North																						
Carolina	28,4406	22.636	26,593	27.935	32,3461	30.9247	30.2003	30.0405	29,906	29.2517	27.8804	29.0784	26.8682	30,1136	24.9927	26,7309	28,7006	24,1691	29,7619	26,5854	25,5024	27.1403
North Dakota	1.61681	1.61663	1.62482	1.37681	1.67015	1.78218	1.77596	1.66889	1.66205	1.65017	1 70122	2.34568	1.76506	1.91122	2.4026	2.1879	1.86136	1 014 01	1.60692	179602	170288	1,99317
Ohio	5.69821	6,163	5.67803	3,94174		5.64796	6,18006	5,9283	5.95533	6,49424	6,54315	4,5175	3,33092	4.1471	4.33158	4.84524	5,2284	5.30799		5.74935	5,50281	5.39189
Oklaho																						
ma					5.14894	5.14644			5.65693			6.63559			6.7827		6.78348	6.06561			6.14296	6.00091
Oregon	32,696	29.6959	26.0813	23,4583	23.6515	22.6987	22.1268	21.5039	17.7925	15.8818	20.4071	23.9578	21.9525	21.0556	23.5626	21.1771	20.9563	21.8533	20.8753	24.3243	25.2661	24.038
Pennsyl Vania	A 6976A	5.04781	E 12004	4 91071	4.96806	E 25122	5 72274	E 24720	5 55722	E 65127	E E2E22	E 40040	4 94029	4 95721	E 04100	5 66077	E 629E2	E E9047	E 90602	7 22202	0 59704	6.64516
Rhode	4.00704	5.04761	0.12004	4.01071	4.30000	0.00120	0.72074	5.24720	0.00720	0.00107	0.02020	0.42242	4.34023	4.33721	0.24120	5.66077	0.60002	0.00047	5.50605	1.52205	0.03704	0.04010
Island	9.82659	6.06586	4.49029	8.92449	5.05837	5.50071	6.20384	5.08197	3.71353	4.12371	6.66667	6.11247	6.41711	6.25	6.21891	2.07792	1.97183	1.83246	2.10526	4.25	4.06091	4.38144
South																						
Dakota					5.54217				4.96278		4.46247	5,56901	4.61216		5.35332				4.60432		4.62725	4.91184
Texas Utah	3.26349	3.3325	3.68861 2.37691	2.11886	3.33158	3.37427		3.26812	3.0722	2.80414	2.6434	2.3784	2.66283	2.70308	2.6614	3.49314	3.50166	3.66776	4.20418	2.9119	3.22995	3.32279
Vermont		46.5517				45.0382	43,5115	32,5153	37.3984	30.7692	34.9315		26,3158	25.6637		45,4545		40,9396	44,1558	57.2139	55,7895	55.8974
Virginia	21.5495	21.4991	21.5836		23.2805	23.4436	24.1233	23,1319	23.1719	23.0304	23.2291	19.6721	14.9234	18.3507	19.9555	22.818	23.5086	22.1068	22.556	22.1672	18.7115	19.4748
Washing		28.4827	34.4231		28.9905	27.6831		27.2483	23.9874	23.9191		26.7223	28.5513	29.6792	28,9391	25.6844	30.7166	23.5756	23.3574	25,4392	29.2186	27.6918
West Virg		4.5	4.51278	4.69925	4.40967	4.76013		4.45425	3.98315	3.94412	3,93701		3,66361	5.34316	5.39262	8.857	8.29493	8.01956	8,70659	14.4266	11.7083	11.9545
Viscons Alabama		17.7395	18,1522 21,5925	16.5073 25.5344	16.8479 30.3198	16.5294 30.121	17.341 28.1791	17.7748	17.8923	18.1124 30.8636	17.5583	20.1249 30.1398	14.4906 30.3071	16.2861	14.0458 32.6954	19.5253 33.5572	19.7113 36.0371	18.0521 35.5801	17.1769	16.1444 31.3256	17.4	17.1721
Alaska	2.69831	2.29722	2.39312	1.97802	2.74818	2.00191	1.89252	0.94153	0.48088	0.47182			0.82603	0.86801		0.29681		0.38269	0.41895	0.85281	0.81673	0.81513
Arkansa:		27.5967	27.3881	28,506	26,7112		26.3844	26,401	25.8856	27.063	26,8339		25,4759	26.3815	28,4126		32.1442	33,3333	29.3706	32,7273	30.8475	31.0987
Florida		47.6258	47.0369	43.3835	39.9337	39.6657	39,6118	40.9751	38.6401	36.845	36,1204		38.839	41.9749	41.6101			44.9239	46.4835		48.6575	52,9383
Georgia Idaho	33.4578 28.6073	32.2689 25.8837	31.725	32.65 25.9783	32.9307 24.8087	32.766 24.6465	32.2915 24.9016	34.343 26.7961	34.0251 25.0712	35.8227 26.3207	31.4245 24.6073	30.3693 25.9659	40.0939 21.5116	30.8523 23.5729	31.926 24.7115	30.6913	32.6274 29.1209	32.6923 28.9083	28.4564 27.027	29.531 23.638	29.0543 24.8609	31.0798 24.7516
Kentucki				4.75752	4.69037		5.22677	3,95199		3.97373		4.54854	7,15686	8.14249	8,28935	10.2644	10.2632	10.4397	10,4596	23.638	11,1002	11.6177
Louisian		8.26813	8.29229	8.15694		9.08738	9.02707	8.06933	9.14305	10.1878	9.38601	10.4792	10.3047	11.1147	13.218	11.708	11.0314	10.5389	8.04115		7.1972	7.53761
<u>Mississi</u> j		31.0656	31.1385	31.5484	33.5929	33.4755	30.3287	30.2367	26,4112	23,4195	26.2079	22.7126	20.6753	20,1602	25.0613	26,4805	26,4903	25.0987	19.2831	19.7948	20.6116	22.0016
Nebrask-		3.94737	4.38982	3.25019	3,13199	2,9682	5,4558	4.45993	4.30725	4.67433		5.72879	6.39579	6.60091	6.82171	6.46921	4.69653	4.62318	4.25179	4.56338	4.39443	4.21962
South Ca Tenness		29.046	28.0986	27.8534	28.8036 15.808	30.2824 15.9926	33.026 14.496	33.0088		27.5397	27,1091	23,4603	24.5926	25.897	27.5237	28.4696	30.3667	31.0696 15.7394	31.8828	33.3333	31.7872	35,1295
Vyomino				1.28452		1.39073					1.35777				1.08696			1.58991	1.68113			0.96741

Note: States are color coded according to type of RPS legislation. Red indicates production based RPS, blue indicates consumption based RPS, and yellow indicates states without statewide RPS programs in place.

# Appendix 4. Normalized Production Data for RPS States, by State and by Year

Phode Island South Dakota Vermon Vest Vit Vest Vit Vest Vit Scon	Hampo re Versey Versey York North Dakoro Dakor Onio Dakor Onio Dakor Panta Panta Yanta	Indina Kansa Kansa Mane Mane Mane Masso Monta Na Nava Nava Nava	State Arizon Colora Colora Delava Hawaii Ilinois
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100 97.81 1.4113 1 2.7785 1 35.402 3 8.337 8 8.337 8 8.347 8 8	31587 3 3.4043 - 3.6.361 5 56.361 5 28.181 2 2.5.3445 5 6.5541 8 6.5541 8 6.5541 8 6.5541 8 2.5.3445 5 39.756 2 39.756 2	4,7283 4 39,36 5 1,1451 1 1,1451 1 1,1533	
100 97.33 14826 16237 30.821 8.9208 85.116 85.208 85.116 85.208 48.44	30027 12.46 0.3543 0.3545 53.062 26.273 53.055 53.055 53.055 53.055 53.055 53.055 53.055 53.055 53.055 53.055 53.057		-8 18,239 47,741 47,741 47,741 47,741 47,741 47,741 47,741 100 100 100 100
100 97.171 116527 1.1173 36.547 8.4152 83.448 0.3748 48.138	31656 14,576 0.335 60,038 60,038 25,039 25,039 25,034 4,5944 4,5944 4,5944 4,5944 25,275 53,756	4.9215 27.648 2.0923 100 17.92 54.884 14.228 13.34 13.34	
100 17.847 1.4675 1.2185 32.902 7.1314 85.326 0.5273 46.485	24,956 12,37 0.2747 57,031 57,031 57,031 57,031 55,734 55,734 3,869 3,3,676		-6 14.321 14.321 14.321 14.321 14.321 14.321 16.321 10.0 10.0 10.0 2.4803
100 17,663 17,663 1,2263 1,12663 1,12263 1,126	22.944 15.187 0.2888 50.557 50.557 51.234 4.9774 4.9774 4.9774 3.9165		-5 54,517 1,913 14,588 100 100 100
100 97.343 1.4142 1.3249 28.475 82.69 82.69 82.69 82.69	23.594 19.655 55.306 55.306 23.869 23.869 23.869 23.8052	4,2125 30,511 2,3082 2,3082 2,3082 100 17,457 10,457 14,712 30,939 30,939 30,2252 100	-4 12.631 18276 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190
100 97,201 13006 1,5301 35,44 8,4486 82,401 62,6904 53,658	24.762 26.229 26.239 0.4365 4.3778 4.4773 5.662 25.062 25.062 33.5659	5.1045 2.776 2.776 11.563 64.562 15.235 15.235 23.188 33.188 23.674 12.431	-3 12.945 50,003 14374 18.979 100 100 2,7919
100 97,485 1,7258 1,3492 34,184 81,661 0,6279 74,899	23 501 21 197 0.8895 44 64 25 628 3.3658 6.0161 3.3687 99.872	6.311 60.541 3.1356 3.1356 10.0 13.109 60.617 15.58 37.77 18.563 11.732	-2 12,504 49,27 11,555 46,161 100 100 2,0628
100 97.046 15253 1.1409 95.386 82.722 82.722 82.722 52.183	25.241 11.992 11.077 43.667 24.687 5.2613 6.2613 6.2613 93.662 93.662	7,8704 62,016 4,3473 4,3473 16,843 16,843 26,92 10,993 10,993	-1 12.873 11976 100 100
100 95,384 1,3548 9,9482 87,089 87,089 1,24	23,578 11,624 1,3054 43,245 43,245 4,4828 6,4886 6,4886 6,4886		0 15.89 47.273 1.0793 59.116 100 100 2.1184
100 95,993 1,0083 91,219 91,219 91,219 91,219 91,219 91,219 91,219	28.994 11894 4.2.259 6.4619 6.2373 6.4619 6.2373	62,963 7,7702 100 13,482 52,627 52,627 52,627 52,627 52,627 13,482 52,627 13,482 52,627 13,482 52,627 13,482 52,633 14,5393 14,53955 14,539555 14,53955555555555555555555555555555555555	1 14,958 49,113 14,902 14,902 27,124 100 0 100
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) 100 37.615 35.436 43.03	2 817315 5 7 42158 6 477559	1 70.381 0 100 6 13.064 6 13.064 6 11.331 0 100	4 5 6 17.62 7 46.307 7 46.307 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1
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0 100 3 2.0445 6 2 47.438	8 5.9892 8 43556	6 53,012 0 20,805 4 45,185 7 100	6 7 8 49.922 11 3.359 2 13.717 0 100
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Note: States are color coded according to type of RPS legislation. Red indicates production based RPS, blue indicates consumption based RPS, and yellow indicates without statewide RPS programs in place.

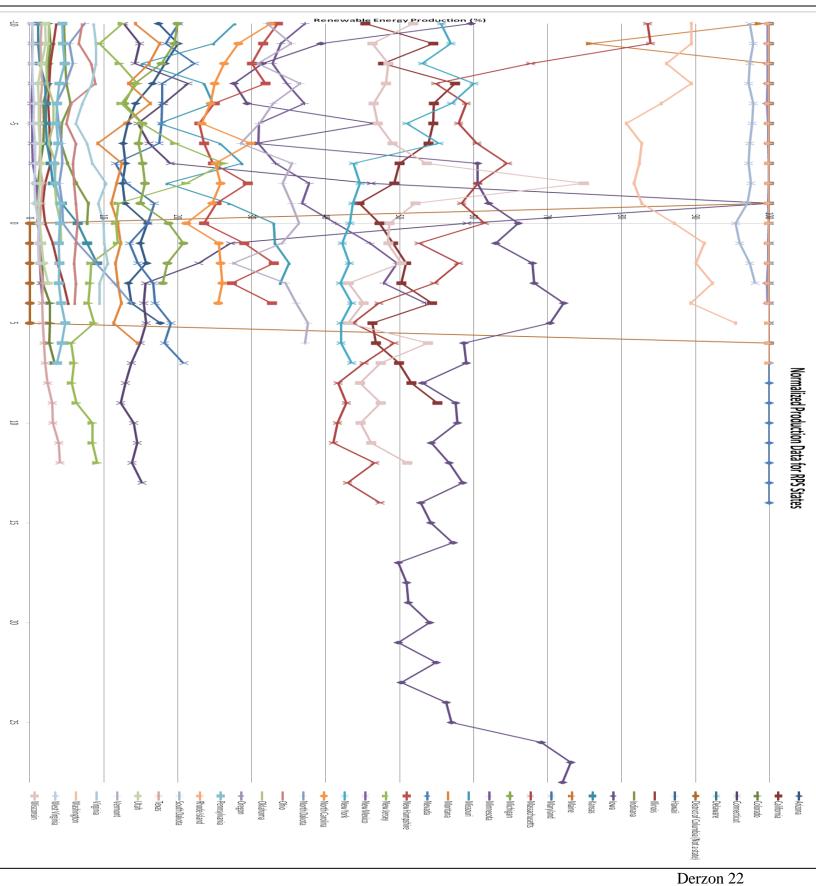
# Appendix 5. Normalized Consumption Data for RPS States, by State and by Year

Dakota Texas Utah Virginia Vashingi Vashingi Vastiving	Uakota Dhio Dkaho Dregon Pennsy Vania Island South	re New Jersey New York North North	Kansas Kansas Naine Nasian Massad Massad Massad Massad Nasa Nasa Nasada	States Arizona Californie Coloradd Connect Delaware District of Hawaii Ilinois
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619 4.4625 33325 3.3325 511 32.515 511 32.515 712 2.303 717 2.303 717 3.3263 717 3.3263	062 10500 153 6.4942 156 5.7542 152 5.7237 1512 5.7237			-9 -8 13025 10.171 13025 10.171 13025 10.171 13025 136694 3.1713 3.8659 13059 3.8659 2.403 73.913 3.1742 3.1678 3.1742 3.1678
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569 4,612 686 3,3498 976 1,7947 978 1,7947 979 26,507 52 18,507 52 18,507	1.1003 2.3450 6.5432 4.5175 5.9274 6.7827 20.407 23.958 5.2473 5.5572 5.082 3.7125			
122 4.7619 438 3.3316 947 1.907 769 34.322 5672 14.323 567 16.849	1457 1.0651 1175 3.3309 827 6.7533 858 21.952 958 21.952 572 5.6514			-6 -5 11025 8.3634 11025 8.3634 11025 8.3634 1105 11.333 1105 11.333 1105 12.9126 13.1407 13.1261 13.1407 3.1261
619 5.3533 316 3.3743 307 1.7277 302 34,359 302 34,359 303 18,351 722 28,551 722 28,551 726 8,857 726 8,857	19112 309 4.1471 303 6.7835 303 6.7835 314 5.5252 514 5.5252 514 5.5252			
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174 5.1802 137 3.2681 1456 25.664 1456 22.818 1459 28.359 1459 28.359 1459 28.359	126 2.1879 316 4.8452 356 2.8667 363 21.177 363 21.177 363 21.177			
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043 5.1827 041 2.6434 455 45.346 107 22.556 717 23.576 717 23.576 717 23.576	1443 5.6003 308 5.4701 143 6.0003 353 20.875 353 20.875 353 2.0773			
821 4.6272 434 2.3784 434 2.3784 576 23.387 576 23.357 576 23.357 578 23.357	1/76 701 5.7493 805 24.324 875 24.324 875 1.3718			
772 4,9118 1784 2,6628 1789 1,1665 194 44,156 187 18,711 187 25,439 187 25,439	106 1.702 193 5.5028 224 25.286 395 5.5965 776 1.8325			
118 228 2,7031 256 57,214 556 57,214 339 23,219 339 23,219 339 23,219	23 1352 23 5,3919 26 24,038 65 5,906 65 5,906			
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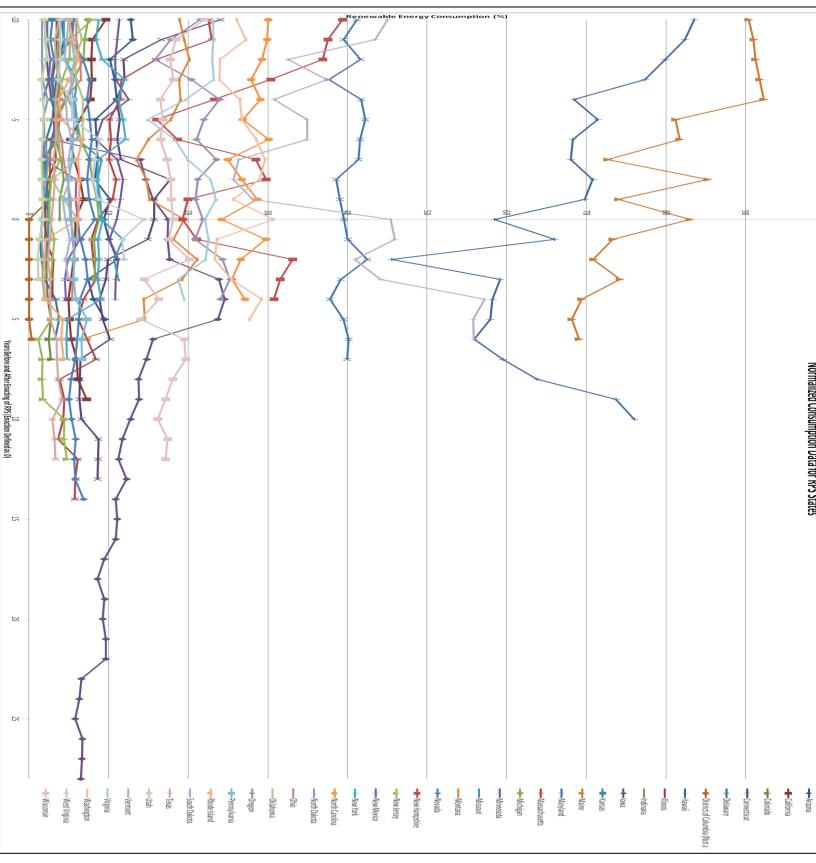
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Note: States are color coded according to type of RPS legislation. Red indicates production based RPS, blue indicates consumption based RPS, and yellow indicates states without statewide RPS programs in place.

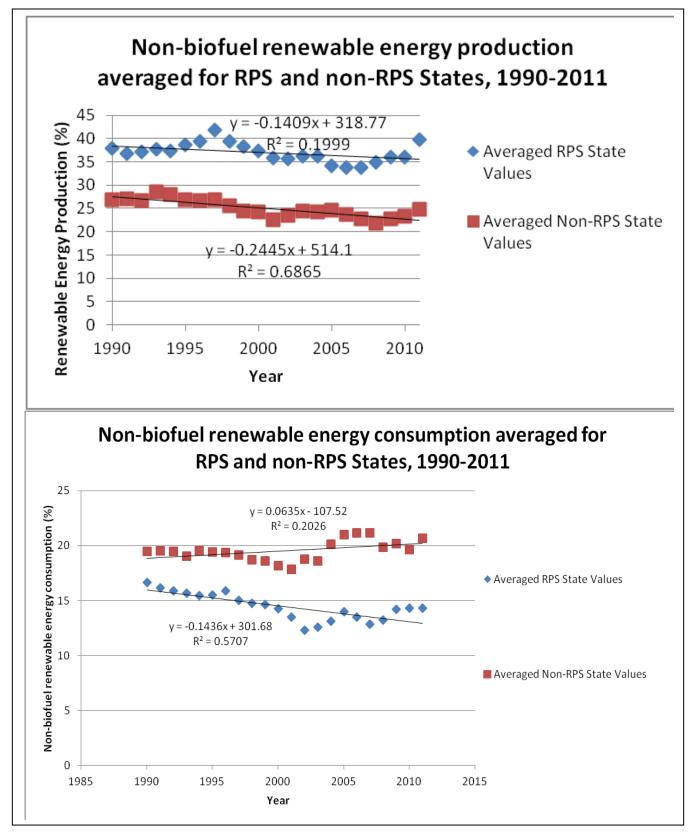
# Appendix 6. Normalized Production Data for RPS States, Graphed



# Appendix 7. Normalized Consumption Data for RPS States, Graphed



Appendix 8. Averaged Renewable Energy Production and Consumption Values as a Percentage by Year for RPS States vs. Non-RPS States



# Appendix 9. Normalized and Averaged Values for Production and Consumption in RPS States.

