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Climate Goals and Commitments of the RGGI Participating States

State	Requirements, Goals, and Commitments		
	Economy-wide (CO ₂)	Electricity (MWh)	
Connecticut	Public Act 18-82 (2018) added a mandatory emissions reduction target of 45% below 2001 levels by 2030 to a mandatory emissions reduction target of 80% below 2001 levels by 2050.	Public Act 22-5 (2022) requires 100% carbon-free electricity by 2040. A 40% Class I RPS ¹ is required by 2030	
Delaware	GHG emission reduction target is a 26% to 28% reduction by 2025 from 2005 levels. ²	RPS requires 40% renewable energy by 2035, with a solar carve-out of 10%.	
Maine	Legislation (2019) requires GHG emission reductions of 45% by 2030 and 80% by 2050 (from 1990 levels). Executive order signed to make state carbon neutral by 2045.	Legislation (2019) requires 80% renewable energy for retail sales of electricity by 2030 and 100% by 2050.	
Maryland	Legislation (2022) requires economywide GHG emission reductions of 60% by 2031 (below 2006 levels) and net-zero economywide by 2045.	RPS (2019) requires 50% of electricity sales from renewable generation by 2030 (30.5% in 2020), including a 14.5% carve-out for solar by 2030, and 2,022.5 MW offshore wind by 2030.	
Massachusetts	Legislation (2021) requires the state to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. In addition, the law stipulates two interim benchmarks: by 2030, emissions must be 50% lower than they were in the state in 1990, and by 2040, they need to be 75% lower.	40% RPS is required by 2030, with a 1% increase required annually thereafter until a 60% RPS is reached in 2050. Clean Energy Standard (CES) increasing annually to reach 60% in 2030 and 80% in 2050. Additional "CES-E" maintains contribution of "existing" regional nuclear and hydro energy at 25% of 2018 electricity sales. Emissions from in-state fossil generators are capped through 2050. Other commitments include: • Long term contact for annual hydro energy of 9,555 GWh via a 1,200 MW transmission line from Canada.	

¹ Renewable Portfolio Standards.

 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ This goal is not mandated. It was set through commitment to the US Climate Alliance.

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New Hampshire	The state's economy-wide aspirational goal is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 80% below 1990 levels by 2050.	 1,000 MWh energy storage by 2025. Legislation authorizing additional 4,800 MW of offshore wind to be procured by 2027, for a total authorization of 5,600 MW. 2025/2030 CECP solar Targets of 4,470 MW by 2025 and 8,360 MW by 2030 RPS statute (RSA 362-F) requires a 25.2% RPS by 2025.
New Jersey	Governor Murphy's Executive Order 100 establishing New Jersey Protecting Against Climate Threats (NJ PACT), as well as the Global Warming Response Act (2019), require reducing economywide emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and 80% below 2006 levels by 2050. Additionally, Governor Murphy's Executive Order No. 274, establishes an interim greenhouse gas reduction target of 50 percent below 2006 levels by 2030. New Jersey has achieved its 2020 emissions target.	50% Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard by 2030, and via an executive order (2018) 100% carbon-neutral electric generation by 2050. Offshore Wind commitments: • 3,500 MW of offshore wind by 2030 • 7,500 MW of offshore by 2035 • 11,000 MW of offshore wind by 2040 • Total of 5,252 MW of advancing offshore wind projects awarded through 3 solicitations in 2019, 2021, and 2024 Other commitments include: • A more than doubling of existing solar by installing an additional 3,750 MW by 2026 • 2,000 MW of energy storage by 2030
New York	The Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (2019) sets GHG emissions limits of 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 and 85% below 1990 levels by 2050 ³ , as well as a goal of netzero emissions economy-wide by 2050.	The Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) (2019) requires a zero- emissions electric grid in New York by 2040 (70% renewable energy by 2030). In addition, the CLCPA sets the following requirements: • 70% renewable energy by 2030 • 9,000 MW of offshore wind by 2035 • 3,000 MW of energy storage by 2030 • 6,000 MW of behind-the-meter solar by 2025

³ Under the CLCPA, Statewide GHG emissions are measured on a 20-year global warming potential basis and include out-of-state GHG emissions associated with imported electricity and fossil fuels.

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RI Renewable Energy Standard (RES) was revised to 100% by 2033. The year-by-year percentages specified in the RES law are as follows:

- 19% 2022
- An additional 4% of retail electricity sales
 2023
- An additional 5% of retail electricity sales
 2024
- An additional 6% of retail electricity sales
 2025
- An additional 7% of retail electricity sales
 2026 & 2027
- An additional 7.5% of retail electricity sales – 2028
- An additional 8% of retail electricity sales
 2029
- An additional 8.5% of retail electricity sales 2030
- An additional 9% of retail electricity sales
 2031
- An additional 9.5% of retail electricity sales – 2032 & 2033 – to achieve the goal of 100% of RI electricity demand is from renewable energy by 2033 and each year thereafter.

Rhode Island has also made significant commitments related to offshore wind development, which include:

- The 30 MW Block Island Wind Farm, operational since 2016
- The 704 MW Revolution Wind Farm with 400 MW tied to RI is expected to begin operations in 2025.
- An additional 1200 MW from the RI Energy procurement process online after 2030.
- Rhode Island entered a first-time agreement with Massachusetts, and Connecticut for a multi-state offshore wind procurement, allowing solicitations for up to 6,000 MW of offshore wind.

Rhode Island

The 2021 Act on Climate establishes economy-wide GHG emissions reduction targets of: 45% below 1990 levels by 2030; 80% below 1990 levels by 2040, and net-zero emissions by 2050.

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Vermont

The Global Warming Solutions Act, Act 153 (2020), requires the state to reduce greenhouse gas pollution to 26% below 2005 levels by 2025, 40% below 1990 levels by 2030, 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. It also requires the state Climate Action plan to achieve net zero emissions across all sectors by 2050.

The Vermont Comprehensive Energy Plan (2022) sets out a goal for the electric sector to be fully decarbonized and at least 75% renewable by 2032.

The state's RES requires 75% renewable electricity by 2032, starting from a 55% requirement in 2017 and ratcheting up 4% every three years. Within that requirement are specific provisions for distributed generation (1% in 2017 rising to 10% in 2032). The RES also requires utilities to invest in energy transformation projects to reduce fossil fuel consumption (2% of retail electric sales in 2017 rising to 12% in 2032).

Additional Climate Goals:

In 2015, the New England Governors/Eastern Canadian Premiers (NEG-ECP) Regional Climate Change Action Plan adopted goals of reducing emissions 35% to 45% from 1990 levels by 2030, and affirmed a previously established goal of reducing emissions 75% to 85% below 2001 levels by 2050.

A number of RGGI participating states, including Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont, signed an "<u>Under Two MOU</u>" in 2015, under which parties agreed to pursue emission reductions consistent with a trajectory of 80% to 95% below 1990 levels by 2050, and/or achieving a per-capita annual emission goal of less than two metric tons by 2050.

For More Information:

For more information on the climate goals and commitments of the RGGI participating states, please contact one of the RGGI State Program Contacts.

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