Summary of State 100% Clean Energy Legislation (August 2019)



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Jurisdiction	Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS), Clean Energy Standard (CES), or Carbon Reduction	% of US population	% of US electricity consumption	Target year for 100% goal	Interim Targets	Eligible Resources	Social Cost of Carbon	Equity Highlights	Worker Transition
California	CES	12.1%	7.0%	2045 (100% zero-carbon electricity, at least 60% renewable mandate)	Increase retail sales to: - 33% renewable by 2020 - 44% renewable by 2024 - 52% renewable by 2027 - 60% renewable by 2030	Renewable Sources: solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, biogas, small hydropower, ocean wave or tidal, or fuel cells using renewable fuels Carbon-Free Sources: large hydroelectric, nuclear	N/A	N/A	N/A
District of Columbia	RPS	0.2%	0.3%	2032 (100% renewable mandate)	- Annual renewable increase with specific solar carve - 2024: 45% renewable, 3.15% solar - 2029: 80% renewable, 4.75% solar - 2023: 100% renewable, 5.5% solar - 2039: 100% renewable, 9% solar	Renewable Sources: solar, geothermal, wind, biomass, hydroelectric, landfill gas, tidal, wave, fuel cells using renewable fuels	N/A	30% of funds generated from energy efficiency measures must benefit low-income residents or workforce development programs	30% of funds generated from energy efficiency measures must benefit low- income residents or workforce development programs
Hawaii	RPS	0.4%	0.3%	2045 (100% renewable electricity mandate)	Increase Renewable Portfolio Standard to: - 30% by 2020 - 70% by 2040	Renewable Sources: solar, geothermal, wind, biomass, hydroelectric, hydrogen, municipal solid waste, combined heat & power, landfill gas, tidal, wave, anaerobic digestion, and fuel cells using renewable fuels	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maine	RPS	0.4%	0.3%	2050 (100% renewable electricity goal)	Increase Renewable Portfolio Standard to: - 80% by 2030 - 100% by 2050	Renewable Sources: Capacity not to exceed 100 MW; fuel cells; tidal power; solar; wind; geothermal; hydroelectric; biomass (wood or wood waste), landfill gas or anaerobic digestion; municipal solid waste with recycling	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada	RPS and Carbon Reduction	0.9%	0.9%	2050 (goal of 100% carbon-free electricity, mandate for 50% renewable electricity by 2030)	Increase retail sales to: - 24% renewable by 2021 - 29% renewable by 2022 - 34% renewable by 2027 - 50% renewable by 2030 - 100% GHG neutral by 2030 - 100% carbon-free by 2050	Renewable Sources: biomass, geothermal energy, solar energy, waterpower and wind, hydropower	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Mexico	CES	0.6%	0.6%	2045 (100% zero-carbon electricity for the state's investor-owned utilities); 2050 (100% zero-carbon electricity for all rural cooperative utilities)	Increase retail sales to: -20% renewable by 2020 -40% renewable by 2025 -50% renewable by 2030; -80% renewable by 2040 -100% zero-carbon energy by 2045	Renewable Sources: solar, wind, geothermal, hydropower, fuel cells, biomass, biogas Zero Carbon: emits no carbon dioxide, or reduces methane into the atmosphere in an amount equal to no less than 1/10th of carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere	N/A	Establishes the Energy Transition Indian Affairs Fund to support tribal communities in the transition	Establishes the Energy Transition Economic Development Fund to support businesses that hire displaced workers Establishes the Energy Transition Displaced Worker Assistance Fund to support displaced workers Establishes Community Advisory Committee to oversee funds

New York	RPS and Carbon Reduction	6.1%	4.0%	2040 (100% carbon-free electricity, mandate 70% renewable by 2030); 2050 (85% GHG emissions reductions economy-wide)	Economy-wide carbon reduction goals: - 2030: 60% of 1990 emissions - 2050: 15% of 1990 emissions Electric sector goals: - 70% renewable by 2030 - 100% carbon-free by 2040	Specific Resource Targets: achieve 6 GW of distributed solar energy capacity by 2025, 9 GW of offshore wind capacity by 2035, a statewide energy efficiency goal of 185 trillion btus energy reduction from the 2025 forecast, and 3 GW of statewide energy storage capacity by 2030 Prohibited: waste-to- energy projects and bio fuels	By 2021, establish a social cost of carbon for use by state agencies expressed in terms of dollars per ton of carbon dioxide equivalent.	Establishes a Climate Justice Working Group. At least 35% of funds generated from this article will support clean energy and energy efficiency programs, housing, workforce development, pollution reduction, low-income energy assistance, energy, and transportation in disadvantaged communities	Creates a Just Transition group to advise on workforce development and training related to energy efficiency and renewable energy, with a focus on opportunities for disadvantaged communities and those underrepresented in the clean energy workforce This group will conduct a study that summarizes existing jobs, jobs needed, and workforce disruption required to counter climate change
Puerto Rico	RPS	1.1%	0.5%	2050 (100% renewable electricity mandate)	- 2025: 40% renewable electricity - 2028: eliminate coal	Renewable Sources: geothermal, solar, wind, biomass, hydroelectric, landfill gas, tidal, anaerobic digestion, fuel cells using renewable fuels, landfill gas	N/A	Includes a goal for electricity consumer costs to go down to \$0.20 / kWh	N/A
Washington	CES	2.3%	2.5%	2030 (100% carbon-neutral electricity); 2045 (100% clean energy)	- 2026: electric utilities must eliminate coal-fired resources - 2030: all retail sales of electricity must be greenhouse-gas neutral - 2045: all retail sales of electricity must be supplied by 100% carbon-neutral resources	Renewable Sources: water, wind, solar, geothermal, renewable natural gas, renewable hydrogen, wave power, ocean power, tidal power, biodiesel, biomass energy	Requires electric utilities to consider the social cost of GHG emissions, when developing integrated resource plans and clean energy action plans, and incorporate the social cost of GHG emissions as a cost adder	Requires that all utility customers benefit from the transition to clean energy through equitable distribution of benefits and the reduction of burdens to vulnerable populations and highly impacted communities. Utilities must make programs and funding available for energy assistance programs by July 31, 2021 Beginning July, 31 2020, the state must collect and aggregate data estimating energy burden and energy assistance for each utility	N/A