

Renewable Portfolio Standards or Voluntary Targets

Arizona

- **Title:** Renewable Energy Standard.
- **Established:** 2006.
- **Requirement:** 15% by 2025.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, retail supplier.
- **Cost Cap:** None.
- **Details:** Distributed Generation: 30% of annual requirement in 2012 and thereafter. The state has several credit multipliers for different technologies.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Ariz. Admin. Code §14-2-1801 et seq.](#)

California

- **Title:** Renewables Portfolio Standard.
- **Established:** 2002.
- **Requirement:** 44% by 2024; 52% by 2027; 60% by 2030. Also requires 100% clean energy by 2045.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, municipal utilities.
- **Cost Cap:** Determined by the California Public Utilities Commission.
- **Details:** A 2013 amendment allows the California Public Utilities Commission to adopt additional requirements.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Cal. Public Utilities Code §399.11 et seq.](#); [Cal. Public Resources Code §25740 et seq.](#); [Assembly Bill 327 \(2013\)](#); [Senate Bill 350 \(2015\)](#); [Senate Bill 100 \(2018\)](#).

Colorado

- **Title:** Renewable Energy Standard.
- **Established:** 2004.
- **Requirement:** 30% by 2020 (IOUs); 10% or 20% for municipalities and electric cooperatives depending on size; 100% clean energy by 2050 for utilities serving 500,000 or more customers.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor owned utility, municipal utilities, cooperative utilities.
- **Cost Cap:** Approximately 2%.
- **Details:** For distributed generation, 3% of IOU retail sales by 2020, 1% of cooperative retail sales by 2020 (for those providing service to 10,000 or more meters) or 0.75% of cooperative retail sales by 2020 (for those providing service to less than 10,000 meters). The state has several credit multipliers for different technologies. Additionally, in 2019, Colorado enacted legislation requiring utilities serving 500,000 or more customers to supply 100% of retail sales with clean energy

sources by 2050 so long as meeting such requirements is *technically and economically feasible* and in the *public interest*.

- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Colo. Rev. Stat. §40-2-124](#); [Senate Bill 252](#) (2013); [Senate Bill 263](#) (2019).

Connecticut

- **Title:** Renewables Portfolio Standard.
- **Established:** 1998.
- **Requirement:** 44% by 2030.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, local government, retail supplier.
- **Cost Cap:** Approximately 6%.
- **Details:** Class I renewable energy sources (including distributed generation): 20% by 2020. Class I or II (biomass, waste-to-energy and certain hydropower projects): 3% by 2010. Class III (combined heat and power, waste heat recovery and conservation): 4% by 2010.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Conn. Gen. Stat. §16-245a et seq.](#); [Conn. Gen. Stat. §16-1](#); [Senate Bill 9](#) (2018).

Delaware

- **Title:** Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard.
- **Established:** 2005.
- **Requirement:** In 2021 the state extended its RPS to include long-term targets of 28% by 2030 and 40% by 2035. The changes retained the state's previous target for 2025 of 25%.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, local government, retail supplier.
- **Cost Cap:** None. Previously had a cost cap of approximately 3% that was eliminated through legislation enacted in 2021.
- **Details:** Photovoltaics: 3.5% in 2025, 5% in 2030 and 10% in 2035.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Del. Code Ann. 26 §351 et seq.](#); [Senate Bill 33](#) (2021).

Hawaii

- **Title:** Renewable Portfolio Standard.
- **Established:** 2001.
- **Requirement:** 30% by 2020; 40% by 2030; 70% by 2040; 100% by 2045.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility.
- **Cost Cap:** None.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Hawaii Rev. Stat. §269-91 et seq.](#); [House Bill 623](#) (2015).

Illinois

- **Title:** Renewable Portfolio Standard.
- **Established:** 2001 (voluntary target); 2007 (standard).
- **Requirement:** 25% by 2025-2026.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, retail supplier.
- **Cost Cap:** Approximately 1%.
- **Details:** Distributed Generation: 1% of annual requirement beginning in 2015 for IOUs. Wind: 75% of annual requirement for IOUs, 60% of annual requirement for alternative retail electric suppliers. Photovoltaics: 6% of annual requirement beginning in 2015-2016.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 20 §688](#) (2001); [Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 20 §3855/1-75](#) (2007); [Senate Bill 2814](#) (2016).

Indiana

- **Title:** Clean Energy Portfolio Goal.
- **Established:** 2011.
- **Requirement:** 10% by 2025.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, municipal utilities, cooperative utilities, retail supplier.
- **Cost Cap:** None.
- **Details:** 30% of the goal may be met with clean coal technology, nuclear energy, combined heat and power systems, natural gas that displaces electricity from coal and other alternative fuels.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Ind. Code §8-1-37](#).

Iowa

- **Title:** Alternative Energy Law.
- **Established:** 1983.
- **Requirement:** 105 MW of generating capacity for IOUs.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility.
- **Cost Cap:** None.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Iowa Code §476.41 et seq.](#)

Kansas

- **Title:** Renewable Energy Goal.
- **Established:** 2009 (standard); 2015 (goal).
- **Requirement:** 15% by 2015-2019; 20% by 2020.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility.
- **Cost Cap:** Caps gross RPS procurement costs.
- **Details:** 20% requirement for peak demand capacity.

- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Kan Stat. Ann. §66-1256 et seq.](#); Goal: Senate Bill 91.

Maine

- **Title:** Renewables Portfolio Standard.
- **Established:** 1999.
- **Requirement:** 80% by 2030; statewide target of 100% renewables by 2050.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, retail supplier.
- **Cost Cap:** Approximately 15%.
- **Details:** Maine updated its RPS requirements in 2019 to include an additional 40% requirement for certain renewable sources (Class IA) in addition to a 10% requirement by 2022 and each year thereafter for Class I (new) sources and 30% requirement for Class II resources. The state also has separate goals for wind energy: 2,000 MW of installed capacity by 2015; 3,000 MW of installed capacity by 2020, including offshore and coastal; and 8,000 MW of installed capacity by 2030, including 5,000 MW from offshore and coastal. The state has a credit multiplier for community-based renewable energy.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. 35-A §3210 et seq.](#); [Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. 35-A §3401 et seq.](#) (wind energy); [Senate File 457](#) (2019).

Maryland

- **Title:** Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard.
- **Established:** 2004.
- **Requirement:** 30.5% in 2020; 50% in 2030.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, local government, retail supplier.
- **Cost Cap:** Approximately 7%.
- **Details:** In 2019, Maryland enacted legislation increasing its near-term RPS targets and carveouts for solar and offshore wind. It also extended its RPS targets out to 2030. The bill increased the solar carveout from 2.5% to 6% in 2020, with an increasing annual percentage carveout up to 14.5% in 2030. It also increased offshore wind from a 2.5% maximum in 2017 to a 10% maximum in 2025, including an increasing megawatt requirement for Round 2 offshore wind projects in later compliance years.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Md. Public Utilities Code Ann. §7-701 et seq.](#); [Senate Bill 516](#) (2019).

Massachusetts

- **Title:** Renewable Portfolio Standard.
- **Established:** 1997.

- **Requirement:** Class I: 35% by 2030 and an additional 1% each year after. Class II: 6.7% by 2020.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, retail supplier.
- **Cost Cap:** Approximately 16%.
- **Details:** Photovoltaic: 1,600 MW required by 2020. Class I resources are new sources. Class II (resources in operation by 1997) requirement includes 2.69% renewable energy and 3.5% waste-to-energy.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 25A §11F](#); [House Bill 4857](#) (2018).

Michigan

- **Title:** Renewable Energy Standard.
- **Established:** 2008; 2016.
- **Requirement:** 15% by 2021 (standard), 35% by 2025 (goal, including energy efficiency and demand reduction).
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, municipal utilities, cooperative utilities, retail supplier.
- **Cost Cap:** Approximately 2.5%.
- **Details:** The state has several credit multipliers for different technologies.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Mich. Comp. Laws §460.1001 et seq.](#); [Senate Bill 438](#) (2016).

Minnesota

- **Title:** Renewables Energy Standard.
- **Established:** 2007.
- **Requirement:** 26.5% by 2025 (IOUs), 25% by 2025 (other utilities).
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, municipal utilities, cooperative utilities.
- **Cost Cap:** None.
- **Details:** Xcel Energy has a separate requirement of 31.5% by 2020; 25% must be from wind or solar. Solar: 1.5% by 2020 (other IOUs); Statewide goal of 10% by 2030.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Minn. Stat. §216B.1691](#).

Missouri

- **Title:** Renewable Electricity Standard.
- **Established:** 2007.
- **Requirement:** 15% by 2021 (IOUs).
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility.
- **Cost Cap:** Approximately 1%.
- **Details:** Solar-Electric: 2% carve-out.

- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Mo. Rev. Stat. §393.1020 et seq.](#)

Montana

- **Title:** Renewable Resource Standard.
- **Established:** 2005.
- **Requirement:** 15% by 2015.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, retail supplier.
- **Cost Cap:** Approximately 0.1%.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Mont. Code Ann. §69-3-2001 et seq.](#)

Nevada

- **Title:** Energy Portfolio Standard.
- **Established:** 1997.
- **Requirement:** 50% by 2030; non-binding 100% carbon-free by 2050.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, retail supplier.
- **Cost Cap:** None.
- **Details:** In 2019 Nevada increased its RPS from 25% by 2025 to 50% by 2030 and removed its solar carve-out (6% for 2016-2025). The state has a credit multiplier for photovoltaics and on peak energy savings.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Nev. Rev. Stat. §704.7801 et seq.](#); [Senate Bill 358](#) (2019).

New Hampshire

- **Title:** Electric Renewable Portfolio Standard.
- **Established:** 2007.
- **Requirement:** 25.2% by 2025.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, cooperative utilities, retail supplier.
- **Cost Cap:** Approximately 7%.
- **Details:** Solar: 0.7% new solar in 2020 and after. Requires at least 15% of requirement to be met with new renewables.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. §362-F.](#)

New Jersey

- **Title:** Renewables Portfolio Standard.
- **Established:** 1991.
- **Requirement:** 50% by 2030.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, retail supplier.
- **Cost Cap:** Approximately 10%.

- **Details:** 50% Class I renewables by 2030. 2.5% Class II renewables each year. 5.1% solar-electric by 2021, then gradually reduced to 1.1% by 2031. Offshore wind: 3,500 MW.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [N.J. Rev. Stat. §48:3-49 et seq.](#); [Assembly Bill 3723](#) (2018).

New Mexico

- **Title:** Renewables Portfolio Standard.
- **Established:** 2002.
- **Requirement:** 40% by 2025; 80% renewables by 2040; 100% of electricity supplied by zero-carbon resources by 2045.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, cooperative utilities.
- **Cost Cap:** None.
- **Details:** Solar: 20% by 2020 (IOUs). Wind: 30% by 2020 (IOUs). Other renewables including geothermal, biomass and certain hydro facilities: 5% by 2020 (IOUs). Distributed Generation: 3% by 2020 (IOUs). The state has a credit multiplier for solar energy that was operational before 2012.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [N.M. Stat. Ann. §62-15-1 et seq.](#); [N.M. Stat. Ann. §62-16-1 et seq.](#); [Senate Bill 489](#) (2019).

New York

- **Title:** Renewable Portfolio Standard; Reforming the Energy Vision (REV).
- **Established:** 2004.
- **Requirement:** 70% renewables by 2030; 100% zero-emissions electricity requirement by 2040.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, municipal utilities, cooperative utilities, retail supplier.
- **Cost Cap:** None.
- **Details:** In 2019, New York increased its RPS from 50% to 70% by 2030. Offshore wind: goal of 2,400 MW by 2030.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [NY PSC Order Case 03-E-0188](#); [2015 New York State Energy Plan](#); [Senate Bill 6599](#) (2019).

North Carolina

- **Title:** Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard.
- **Established:** 2007.
- **Requirement:** 12.5% by 2021 (IOUs); 10% by 2018 (munis and coops).
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, municipal utilities, cooperative utilities.
- **Cost Cap:** Approximately 1.5%.

- **Details:** Solar: 0.2% by 2018. Swine Waste: 0.2% by 2018. Poultry Waste: 900,000 MWh by 2015. The state offers credit multipliers for biomass facilities located in clean fields renewable energy demonstration parks.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [N.C. Gen. Stat. §62-133.8](#).

North Dakota

- **Title:** Renewable and Recycled Energy Objective.
- **Established:** 2007.
- **Requirement:** 10% by 2015.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, municipal utilities, cooperative utilities.
- **Cost Cap:** None.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [N.D. Cent. Code §49-02-24 et seq.](#)

Ohio

- **Title:** Alternative Energy Resource Standard.
- **Established:** 2008.
- **Requirement:** 8.5% by 2026.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, retail supplier.
- **Cost Cap:** Approximately 2%.
- **Details:** In 2019, Ohio reduced its RPS requirement and eliminated its solar-carveout. The state reduced its RPS from 12.5% to 8.5% by 2026, including reductions in annual incremental targets. Ohio previously enacted a two-year freeze ([Senate Bill 310 \(2014\)](#)) on the state's RPS standard while a panel studied the costs and benefits of the requirement. The freeze was not extended in 2016.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §4928.64 et seq.](#); [House Bill 6 \(2019\)](#).

Oklahoma

- **Title:** Renewable Energy Goal.
- **Established:** 2010.
- **Requirement:** 15% by 2015.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, municipal utilities, cooperative utilities.
- **Cost Cap:** None.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Okla. Stat. tit. 17 §801.1 et seq.](#)

Oregon

- **Title:** Renewable Portfolio Standard.
- **Established:** 2007.

- **Requirement:** In July 2021, Oregon passed legislation to complement its RPS. The state’s [“Clean Energy Targets” legislation](#) requires retail electricity providers to reduce emissions by the following levels below baseline: 80% by 2030; 90% by 2035; and 100% by 2040 (see below for further explanation)
- **Applicable Sectors:** investor-owned utility, municipal utilities, cooperative utilities, retail supplier.
- **Cost Cap:** Approximately 4%.
- **Details:** The distinction between the new Clean Energy Targets and Oregon’s RPS is important, but the two pieces of legislation work in tandem to affect the same result. Oregon’s RPS requires electricity providers to generate electricity from qualifying sources, such as wind, solar or hydroelectric power. Whereas the Clean Energy Targets requires electricity providers to eliminate greenhouse gas emissions, without a focus on the source of the energy. While renewable energy generation is expected to be the primary contributor to meeting the state’s Clean Energy Targets, the legislation also focuses on energy efficiency, demand responses resources, transmission, community-based renewable energy, and emissions reporting.
- The state’s RPS requirements include the following carve-outs: Photovoltaics: 20 MW by 2020 (IOUs). The state has a credit multiplier for photovoltaics installed before 2016. The state’s two investor-owned utilities must phase out coal generation by 2035. By 2025 at least 8% of aggregate electrical capacity must come from small-scale community renewable energy projects with a capacity of 20 megawatts (MW) or less.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** Or. Rev. Stat. §469a; Senate Bill 1547 (2016).

Pennsylvania

- **Title:** Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard.
- **Established:** 2004.
- **Requirement:** 18% by 2020-2021.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, retail supplier.
- **Cost Cap:** Approximately 8%.
- **Details:** Tier I: 8% by 2020-2021 (includes photovoltaic). Tier II (includes waste coal, distributed generation, large-scale hydropower and municipal solid waste, among other technologies): 10% by 2020-2021. Photovoltaic: 0.5% by 2020-2021.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Pa. Cons. Stat. tit. 66 §2814](#).

Rhode Island

- **Title:** Renewable Energy Standard.
- **Established:** 2004.
- **Requirement:** 14.5% by 2019, with increases of 1.5% each year until 38.5% by 2035.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, retail supplier.

- **Cost Cap:** Approximately 13%.
- **Details:** The state has a separate long-term contracting standard for renewable energy, which requires electric distribution companies to establish long-term contracts with new renewable energy facilities.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [R.I. Gen. Laws §39-26-1 et seq.](#); [R.I. Gen. Laws §39-26.1 et seq.](#) (contracting standard); [House Bill 7413a](#) (2016).

South Carolina

- **Title:** Voluntary Renewables Portfolio Standard.
- **Established:** 2014.
- **Requirement:** 2% by 2021.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility.
- **Cost Cap:** None.
- **Details:** Systems less than 1 MW: 1% of aggregate generation capacity, including at least 0.25% of total generation from systems less than 20kW. 1 – 10 MW facilities: 1% of aggregate generation capacity.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [House Bill 1189](#).

South Dakota

- **Title:** Renewable, Recycled and Conserved Energy Objective.
- **Established:** 2008.
- **Requirement:** 10% by 2015.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, municipal utilities, cooperative utilities.
- **Cost Cap:** None.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [S.D. Codified Laws Ann. §49-34A-94](#); [S.D. Codified Laws Ann. §49-34A-101 et seq.](#)

Texas

- **Title:** Renewable Generation Requirement.
- **Established:** 1999.
- **Requirement:** 5,880 MW by 2015. 10,000 MW by 2025 (goal; achieved).
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, retail supplier.
- **Cost Cap:** Approximately 3%.
- **Details:** Non-wind: 500 MW (goal).
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Tex. Utilities Code Ann. §39.904](#).

Utah

- **Title:** Renewables Portfolio Goal.
- **Established:** 2008.
- **Requirement:** 20% by 2025.

- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, municipal utilities, cooperative utilities.
- **Cost Cap:** None.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Utah Code Ann. §54-17-101 et seq.](#); [Utah Code Ann. §10-19-101 et seq.](#)

Vermont

- **Title:** Renewable Energy Standard.
- **Established:** 2005 (voluntary target); 2015 (standard).
- **Requirement:** 55% by 2017; 75% by 2032.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, municipal utilities, cooperative utilities, retail supplier.
- **Cost Cap:** Approximately 6%.
- **Details:** Distributed Generation: 10% by 2032. Energy Transformation: 12% by 2032 (includes weatherization, thermal energy efficiency and heat pumps).
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 30 §8001 et seq.](#); [Standard: House Bill 40.](#)

Virginia

- **Title:** Renewable Portfolio Standard
- **Established:** 2020.
- **Requirement:** 100% renewables by 2045 for Phase II utilities and 2050 for Phase I utilities.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility.
- **Cost Cap:** None.
- **Details:** In 2020, the state enacted a mandatory 100% renewables target for Phase I and Phase II utilities. The state had previously implemented a voluntary renewables goal of 15% by 2025. Under the new requirements, Phase I utilities are required to achieve a renewables target of 14% by 2025, 30% by 2030, 65% by 2040, and 100% by 2050. Phase II utilities have an accelerated renewables requirement of 26% by 2025, 41% by 2030, and 100% by 2045. The law further requires utilities to procure a certain amount of generation from solar and onshore wind sources that are located within the state by a specific date.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Va. Code §56-585.2](#); [Senate Bill 851](#) (2020).

Washington

- **Title:** Renewable Energy Standard.
- **Established:** 2006.
- **Requirement:** 15% renewable by 2020; 100% greenhouse gas neutral by 2030; 100% renewable or zero-emitting by 2045.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, municipal utilities, cooperative utilities.

- **Cost Cap:** Approximately 4%.
- **Details:** Standard is applicable to all utilities that serve more than 25,000 customers. Requirement also includes all cost-effective conservation. The state has a credit multiplier for distributed generation.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Wash. Rev. Code §19.285](#); [Wash. Admin. Code §480-109](#); [Wash Admin. Code §194-37](#); [Senate Bill 5116](#) (2019).

West Virginia

- **Title:** Alternative and Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard- **REPEALED**.
- **Established:** 2009; **Repealed 2015**.
- **Requirement:** 10% from 2015-2019, 15% from 2020-2024, 25% by 2025.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utilities.
- **Cost Cap:** None.
- **Details:** Goal is applicable to IOUs that serve more than 30,000 residential customers. Goal includes alternative energy sources, including coal technology, coal bed methane, natural gas, combined cycle technologies, waste coal and pumped storage hydroelectric projects.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [W. Va. Code §24-2F](#); [Repeal: House Bill 2001](#).

Wisconsin

- **Title:** Renewable Portfolio Standard.
- **Established:** 1998.
- **Requirement:** 10% by 2015.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, municipal utilities, cooperative utilities.
- **Cost Cap:** None.
- **Details:** Standard varies by utility. 2011-2014: utilities may not decrease its renewable energy percentage below 2010 percentages. 2015: utilities must increase renewable energy percentages by at least 6% above their 2001-2003 average. Utilities may not decrease their renewable energy percentage after 2015.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Wisc. Stat. §196.378](#).

Washington, D.C.

- **Title:** Renewable Portfolio Standard.
- **Established:** 2005.
- **Requirement:** 20% by 2020, 100% by 2032.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, retail supplier.
- **Cost Cap:** Approximately 38%.
- **Details:** Solar: 2.5% by 2023; 5% by 2032; 10% by 2041.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [D.C. Code §34-1431 et seq.](#), [Bill 650](#) (2016); [Bill 904](#) (2018).

Guam

- **Title:** Renewable Energy Portfolio Goal.
- **Established:** 2008; 2019
- **Requirement:** 100% by 2045.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, municipal utilities, cooperative utilities.
- **Cost Cap:** Data unavailable.
- **Details:** Goal initially was for 25% of net electricity sales to come from renewables by 2035. In 2019, Guam updated its RPS goals to 50% by 2035 and 100% by 2045.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [Guam Public Law §29-62](#); [Guam Public Law §35-46](#).

Northern Mariana Islands

- **Title:** Renewables Portfolio Standard.
- **Established:** 2007; goal reduced in 2014.
- **Requirement:** 20% by 2016.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, municipal utilities, cooperative utilities.
- **Cost Cap:** Data unavailable.
- **Details:** Requirement applies to net electricity sales. Requirement allows for non-compliance if it is not cost-effective.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [N. M. I. Public Law §15-23](#); [House Bill 165](#) (2014).

Puerto Rico

- **Title:** Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard.
- **Established:** 2010.
- **Requirement:** 40% by 2025; 60% by 2040; 100% by 2050.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, municipal utilities, cooperative utilities.
- **Cost Cap:** Data unavailable.
- **Details:** In 2019, Puerto Rico increased its RPS and set additional long-term targets. The near-term target increased from 20% by 2035 to 40% by 2025.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [PR S 1519](#) (2010); [PR H 2610](#) (2010); [PR S 1121](#) (2019).

U.S. Virgin Islands

- **Title:** Renewables Portfolio Targets.
- **Established:** 2009.
- **Requirement:** 20% by 2015; 25% by 2020; 30% by 2025; up to 51% after 2025.
- **Applicable Sectors:** Investor-owned utility, municipal utilities, cooperative utilities.
- **Cost Cap:** Data unavailable.

- **Details:** Standard applies to peak demand generating capacity. Standard will increase until a majority of capacity is from renewable or alternative energy.
- **Enabling Statute, Code or Order:** [VI B 9](#) (2009).

Sources:

- Database of State Incentives for Renewables and Efficiency, [Renewable Portfolio Standards](#). (Raleigh, N.C. State University, 2017).
- Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, U.S. Renewables Portfolio Standards [2019 Annual Status Update](#) (cost cap information).
- National Conference of State Legislatures.

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