



RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD AND MANDATED REDUCTION OF GHG EMISSIONS

Connecticut

Policy type

Renewable Portfolio Standard

Clean Energy Standard

Form of the standard

Energy-based RPS

% of renewable energy required

Emissions-based CES

% of required emissions reductions

Targets

- RPS:** Interim – Annual increases, starting at 5% in 2006; on and after January 1, 2030, 40% from Class I sources and an additional 4% from Class I or Class II sources, and 4% from Class III
- CES:** Final – Zero emissions from electricity supplied to state customers by 2040

Economy-wide goal: 80% below 2001 levels by 2050

Point of regulation: RPS – Retail sales; CES – Emissions

Regulated entities: Electric distributors – Utilities (not including private power procurers, municipal electric utility, or cooperatives); Electric supplier – Any person or participating municipal entity that provides electric generation services to end-use customers in the state (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16-245a; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16-1(23-24)).

Percent of retail sales covered by RPS: 100%

Implementing agencies: Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP), and Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA)

Enforcement mechanisms: Penalties for noncompliance with the RPS of up to \$0.05 per kWh in 2017; \$.055 per kWh for Class I or \$.025 for Class II for the years 2018-2020; and \$.04 per kWh for Class I or \$.025 per kWh for Class II for the years 2021 and after

Compliance flexibility and cost containment: The PURA Commissioner can reduce the Class I target by not more than 2.5% in a given year if there is an inadequate supply of Class I renewable energy sources

Carve-outs and incentives: 4% distributed generation and/or energy efficiency carve-out

Compliance tracking: [NEPOOL-GIS](#)

Notable features: Nuclear constructed after October 2023 is an eligible source under the RPS

Links to agency website and statutes/rules: Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16-245a; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-200a; DSIRE; [Connecticut Renewable Portfolio Standard](#); S.B. No. 10, 2022; Retail Electricity Sales; EPA's REC Tracking Systems

Eligible sources

RPS

Biogas

Biomass

Clean Hydrogen

Distributed Generation

Energy Efficiency

Geothermal

Hydropower less than 30 MW

New Nuclear

Solar

Waste Heat

Waste-to-Energy

Wave/Tidal

Wind

CES

Non-Emitting Technologies

See Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16-1(20) for definitions of Class I, II, and III eligible energy sources. Certain limits may apply.