

Maryland Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)

Purpose of RPS

History

- 2004: original legislation (SB 869) passed
 - Has been amended in 2007, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2017, 2019, and 2021.
- 2019: Clean Energy Jobs Act increased the total compliance requirements to 50% by 2030, increased the solar carve-out to 14.5%, and added a second round of offshore wind procurement for a minimum of 1,200 MW with a residential cap of \$0.88 per month and nonresidential cap of 0.9% of annual bills.
- Companies that do not meet the RPS requirement must pay a compliance fee. Historically, less than 1 percent of compliance is via fees.

Benefits

- Realize the security, environmental, greenhouse gas emissions, and economic benefits of renewable energy in Maryland.
- Bolster the market for renewable energy resources in Maryland.
- Develop clean energy businesses and workforce in Maryland.

Eligible Renewable Sources

- **Tier 1**
 - Solar (Tier 1 Solar); wind; qualifying biomass; methane from a landfill or wastewater treatment plant; geothermal; ocean; certain fuel cells; small hydroelectric power; poultry litter-to-energy; waste-to-energy; refuse-derived fuel; thermal energy from thermal biomass; and wastewater used for heating or cooling systems.
- **Tier 2:**
 - Large hydroelectric power

Renewable Energy Credits (RECs)

- Equal to 1 MW of Tier 1 or Tier 2 renewable energy from a Renewable Energy Facility certified by the PSC.
- Eligibility varies by resources. Generally, RECs can come from states within the PJM region or from resources delivering electricity into the PJM region.
- More details are available in [Section 7-701 of the Public Utilities Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland](#).