

STRENGTHENING THE MASSACHUSETTS RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD

RPS policies are the foundation for clean energy markets and a proven policy tool to support cost-effective renewable energy development.

A report commissioned by the NECEC Institute examines the economic, energy and environmental impacts of increasing the RPS in New England's two largest energy markets—Massachusetts and Connecticut—and what happens if nothing changes.¹



Creates Jobs

An increase in the RPS creates jobs across the entire regional economy that can be attributed to renewable energy development.²



Lowers Wholesale Electricity Prices

This protects customers from price volatility associated with the region's reliance on natural gas. The highest case scenario could provide up to \$2.1 billion in total savings.³



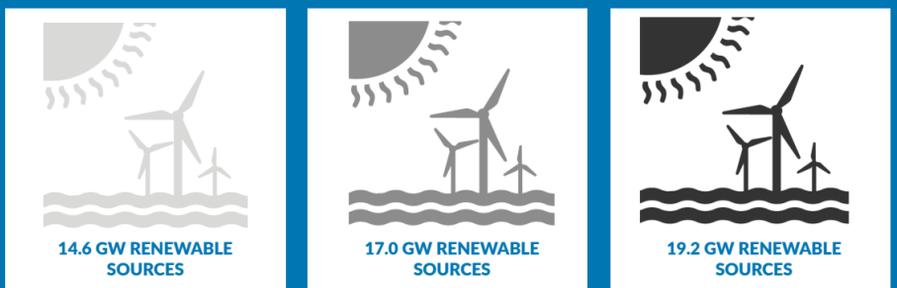
Reduces Emissions

Additional renewable sources put the region on track to achieving emission reduction goals, with up to a 71% reduction of emissions within the electric sector by 2030.⁴



Diversifies Energy Sources

A diverse energy supply lessens New England's dependence on natural gas for generating electricity. This helps to stabilize prices and meet our clean energy and climate goals.



¹ In addition to a Base Case, we modeled 11 other cases. These cases include scenarios in which the Massachusetts Class I RPS policy is increased, scenarios in which the Massachusetts RPS policy is increased alongside RPS increases in Connecticut, and sensitivities in which the effects of a high natural gas price and high vehicle electrification are tested.

² Job impact analysis quantifies jobs as "job-years". One job-year is equivalent to one full-time job that lasts for one year.

³ The Base Case reflects wholesale market price impacts over the period of 2016 to 2030. The 2% and 3% scenarios reflect price impacts over the period of 2025 to 2030.

⁴ Emission reductions are relative to 1990 levels.