
PROGRESS TOWARD
**100% CLEAN
ENERGY**

IN CITIES & STATES ACROSS THE U.S.

NOVEMBER 2019

UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation

1 in 3 Americans

lives in a city or state that has committed to, or achieved, 100% clean electricity.

More than 200 cities and counties

11 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia have a 100% commitment or achievement.

Renewable energy generation throughout the U.S. has **nearly doubled** since 2008.

Introduction

DESPITE FEDERAL POLICY DESIGNED TO PROMOTE FOSSIL FUELS, A RENEWABLE ENERGY TRANSITION IS UNDERWAY, LED BY COMMUNITIES AND STATES THROUGHOUT THE U.S.

A growing number of cities are choosing to transition to 100% clean energy – and dozens have already hit that target – while the list of states committed to a 100% renewable energy future also continues to grow. This local and state demand has contributed to a near doubling of renewable energy generation since 2008.¹

Clean energy communities are finding that the benefits of switching to renewable energy include local job creation, clean air, and resilience. Increasingly, the cost calculation is also in favor of renewable resources compared to fossil fuels. Another major motivator is climate change. The electricity sector is responsible for 28% of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the United States, second only to transportation.² With a decarbonized grid, we can decrease GHG emissions from both the electricity and transportation sectors as the nation transitions to electricity as a transportation fuel source.

Progress on 100% clean energy commitments has been rapid. More than a dozen U.S. states, districts, and territories and greater than 200 cities and counties now have committed to or already achieved 100% clean electricity. This means that one out of every three Americans (about 111 million Americans and 34% of the population) lives in a community or state that has committed to or has already achieved 100% clean electricity. These local and state-level commitments exist in all regions of the U.S. and many have bipartisan support.

Most striking is that 70 cities and counties across seven states are already powered by 100% clean electricity sources such as wind and solar power. Their success provides important lessons for reaching clean energy and GHG reduction targets on a larger scale.

This briefing paper examines the progress that has been made toward 100% clean energy in the U.S. First, we look at progress at the state level. Here, we discuss the features of 100% clean energy policies, and how those vary by state. Then, we describe 100% commitments and achievements at the local level and discuss pathways for achieving these ambitious goals. We conclude with a discussion about the importance of continuing to track this progress, and how states and cities can learn from early adopters of 100% clean energy commitments.

1. United States Energy Information Administration (2019). "[U.S. renewable electricity generation has doubled since 2008.](#)"

2. United States Environmental Protection Agency (2019). "[Sources of Greenhouse Gas Emissions.](#)"

State Progress

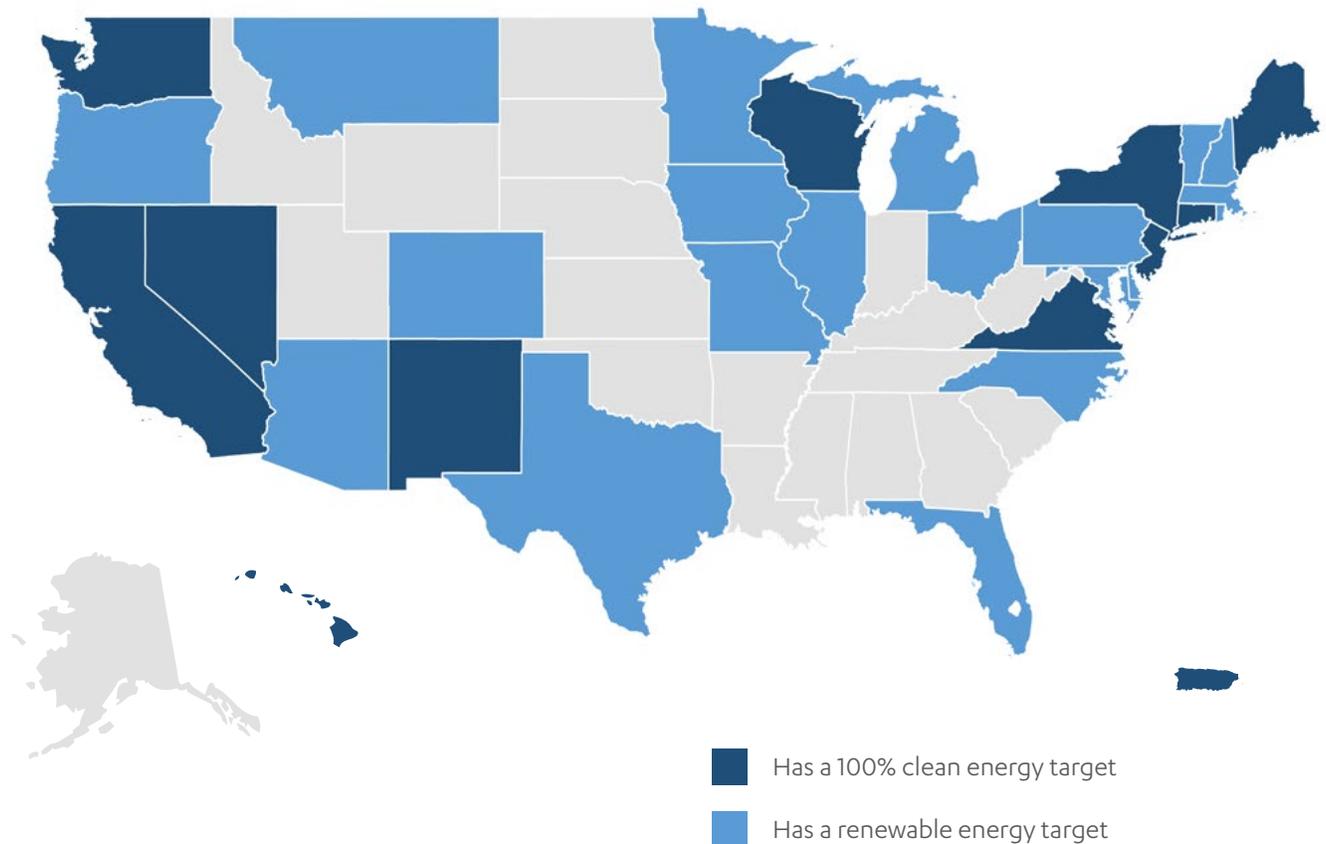
IN 2015, HAWAII PASSED THE NATION'S FIRST LAW MANDATING A TRANSITION TO 100% RENEWABLE ENERGY.³ Since then, ten more states plus Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia have adopted laws or issued executive orders with 100% clean energy targets. A myriad of other states have taken additional forms of action to decarbonize their electrical grid.

The map below illustrates progress made at the state level toward 100% clean energy policies. States shown in dark blue are those that adopted 100% clean energy targets, either binding mandates or goals. States shown in light blue have taken some action, but have not yet established a 100% clean energy target. We define action as introducing legislation containing a 100% clean energy target or, as is the case of the majority of these states, having a renewable energy target (albeit less than 100%).

3. State of Hawaii (2015). [H.B. 623](#).

FIGURE 1.

STATES THAT HAVE PASSED 100% CLEAN ENERGY POLICIES OR OTHER RENEWABLE ENERGY TARGETS





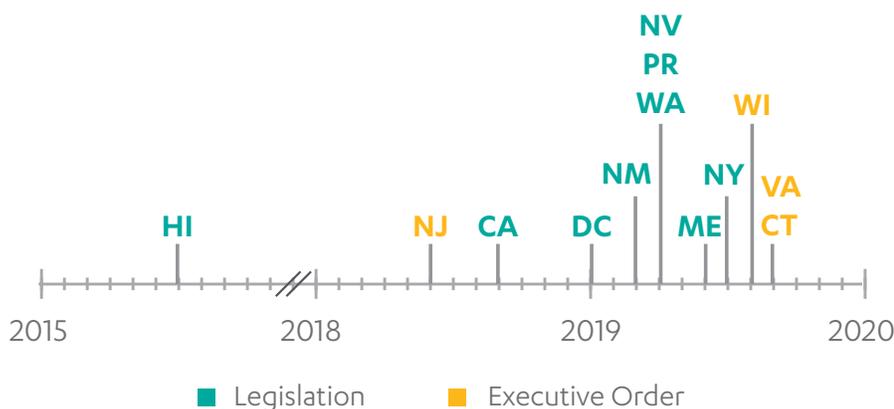
Gov. Jay Inslee signing a 100% clean energy law in Washington. Photo credit: knkx.org

The 100% clean energy policies share a common commitment to transition away from polluting energy sources, but definitions and pathways toward those goals vary state by state. Different 100% policy designs have emerged, reflecting the landscapes of the states that passed them. States looking to pass their own 100% laws can learn from early adopters while taking into account their own political, environmental, and social contexts.

This section describes existing 100% clean energy policies, definitions, and the way they define this ambitious goal in terms of eligible resources, target years, implementation, and more. This section also describes some of the unique or particularly noteworthy features of existing 100% policies. We conclude with a look at state-level progress in passing such policies to date.

FIGURE 2.

TIMELINE OF THE ADOPTION OF 100% CLEAN ENERGY LAWS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS



7 states plus Puerto Rico and Washington D.C., have adopted 100% clean energy transition laws.

The governors of **4 additional states** have issued executive orders containing 100% clean energy goals.

The majority of other states have established other types of renewable energy goals.

DEFINITIONS AND DISTINCTIONS WITHIN 100% CLEAN ENERGY TARGETS

THERE ARE SEVERAL KEY COMPONENTS OF A 100% CLEAN ENERGY POLICY THAT ARE IMPORTANT TO DEFINE.

These include: (1) what resources are eligible, (2) how binding the 100% target is, and (3) how and when this target will be achieved.

DEFINITIONS OF CLEAN AND RENEWABLE

Some state goals are focused exclusively on renewable energy while most 100% states use the broader term of clean energy. Renewable energy resources are those that are “not depleted when used,”⁴ such as solar, wind, and geothermal. Clean energy resources include renewable energy resources, but also can include large hydroelectric generation and nuclear.

The terms clean energy, carbon-free, and zero-carbon are sometimes used interchangeably. This is because generally, clean energy resources have no greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with their generation. However, some renewable resources such as biomass and geothermal are associated with a small emission factor. Depending on the state’s GHG accounting methodology, some clean resources may be assigned a GHG factor.

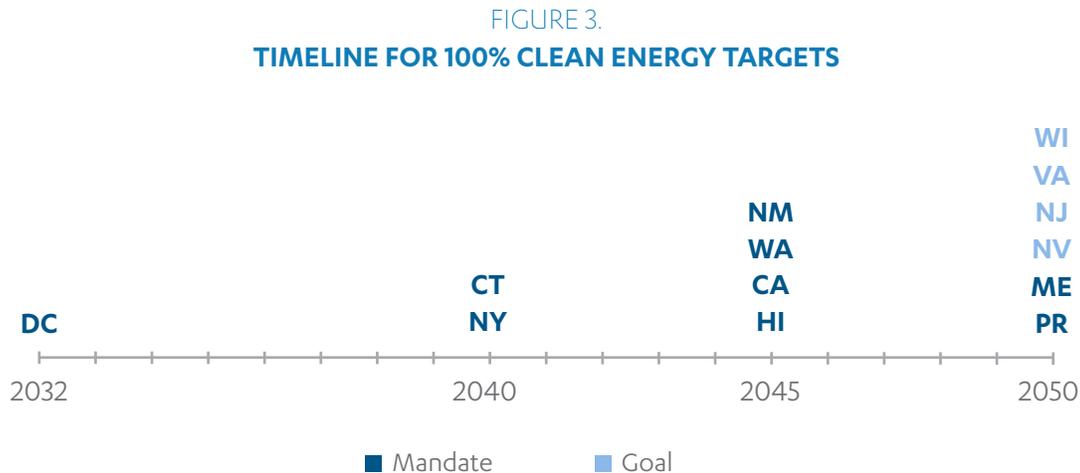
States also vary in their treatment of renewable energy certificates (RECs). RECs are an instrument for tracking, accounting, and assigning ownership of renewable electricity generation and use. One type of REC allows for the renewable attributes of electricity generation to be purchased separately without procuring the underlying electricity.

DISTINGUISHING GOALS AND MANDATES

Eight of the nine states, territories, and districts that passed 100% clean energy laws have made the transition to 100% a binding mandate. Nevada, on the other hand, has a 100% target that is a goal but does have a binding interim target that is a mandate. The executive orders tend to be worded as 100% goals.

TARGET YEARS

Washington DC has the most ambitious target date, seeking to accomplish its 100% goal by 2032. Other states have set deadline years between 2040 and 2050. All 100% state laws include interim targets for clean energy, which are important for staying on track for the more ambitious 100% target at a later date.



4. [Oxford English Dictionary.](#)

TYPES OF 100% CLEAN ENERGY POLICY MECHANISMS

STATES HAVE PURSUED A NUMBER OF PATHWAYS IN ENACTING 100% CLEAN ENERGY POLICIES. These include passing legislation, issuing executive orders, and proposing ballot measures. Additionally, some utilities have established their own 100% clean energy goals.

LEGISLATION

Seven states plus Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia have 100% clean energy laws. The bills were approved by their state legislatures, which were then signed into law by their governors. After early adopters Hawaii, California, and D.C. came a wave in 2019 of six laws adopted by the following (in alphabetical order): Maine, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Puerto Rico and Washington State. Several other states have introduced 100% clean energy legislation.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND OTHER MEANS OF GOVERNOR GOAL SETTING

The governors of four states have established 100% clean energy goals through executive order. Executive orders that contain a mandate can be binding, but executive orders also can be overturned by a succeeding governor. These governor-issued statements typically direct their respective state regulatory bodies to develop or study pathways toward 100% clean energy.

Stopping short of an executive order, several other governors have publicly expressed a 100% clean energy goal. Setting this as a priority can give a signal to legislators and help get such a law passed.

BALLOT MEASURE

No existing 100% clean energy policies have yet been approved via ballot measure. However, Oregon stakeholders are working to put such a ballot measure to voters. In 2018, Nevada voters approved a 50% renewables target through ballot measure.⁵ A similar ballot measure was not approved by voters in Arizona.

5. "Ballot Questions." Silver State Election Night Results 2018.

6. Energy Sage (2019). "100 percent renewable targets." In addition, the UCLA Luskin Center conducted an additional literature review of utility websites.

UTILITY GOALS

Beyond state mandates, six utilities across the United States have set their own 100% clean energy or carbon-free targets. The latter of which presumably could allow for carbon capture or other means to reach a carbon-free target without a full transition away from fossil fuels. We did not include the populations served by these utilities in our analysis of locations with state and city 100% clean commitments.

TABLE 1.
UTILITIES COMMITTED TO 100% CLEAN ENERGY⁶

Utility	Target deadline	States (or portions of states) served
Avista	2045	WA, ID, OR
Duke Energy	2050	OH, KY, TN, NC, SC
Green Mountain Power	2025	VT
Idaho Power	2045	ID, OR
Public Service Co. of New Mexico (PNM)	2040	NM
Xcel Energy	2050	MN, MI, WI, ND, SD, CO, TX, NM



TABLE 2.
COMPARISON SUMMARY OF STATE 100% POLICIES
(IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER)

STATE	POLICY MECHANISM	100% GOAL OR MANDATE	CLEAN OR RENEWABLE	DEADLINE FOR 100% TARGET
California	Legislation	Mandate	Clean	2045
Connecticut	Executive Order	Goal	Clean	2040
DC	Legislation	Mandate	Renewable	2032
Hawaii	Legislation	Mandate	Renewable	2045
Maine	Legislation	Mandate	Clean	2050
Nevada	Legislation	Goal	Clean	2050
New Jersey	Executive Order	Goal	Clean	2050
New Mexico	Legislation	Mandate	Clean	2045
New York	Legislation	Mandate	Clean	2040
Puerto Rico	Legislation	Mandate	Renewable	2050
Virginia	Executive Order	Goal	Clean	2050
Washington	Legislation	Mandate	Clean	2045
Wisconsin	Executive Order	Goal	Clean	2050



California Gov. Jerry Brown signs Senate Bill 100 into law. Photo credit: AP Photo/Rich Pedroncelli

NOTABLE FEATURES OF 100% CLEAN ENERGY STATE LAWS

EXISTING 100% LAWS REFLECT THEIR STATE PRIORITIES. While commonalities exist among all of the 100% clean energy laws, including ratepayer protections and economic growth targets, each state, district, and territory has plans largely reflective of the needs of their respective constituencies. The following brief summaries of each law are organized by theme (rather than chronological or alphabetical order).



HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

Several states were driven by issues of **climate and energy resiliency** when passing their 100% clean energy laws. Hawaii and Puerto Rico – both islands that import fossil fuels at a high cost – target their efforts on resiliency. In addition to transitioning away from fossil fuels, they include a focus on **energy efficiency and energy storage**. Hawaii’s HB 623⁷ directs funds from the public utilities to collaborate with the University of Hawaii to provide findings and recommendations to best achieve their stated 100% renewable goals. SB 1121, the Puerto Rico Energy Public Policy Act, was influenced by the island’s recent experience with Hurricane Maria. The legislation prioritizes energy storage, while simultaneously removing the barriers that have stalled rooftop solar.⁸ The territory also provides economic incentives by making renewable and efficiency projects tax exempt.



NEW YORK

New York State’s Climate and Communities Protection Act (CCPA)⁹ emerged post-Superstorm Sandy. The legislation is explicit in tying its clean energy targets to **resilience measures**, like its Community Risk and Resiliency Act to address rising sea levels. Notably, New York’s CCPA also focuses on **environmental justice** (EJ) communities by directing 35% of benefits of the policy to the state’s disadvantaged communities and by creating a climate justice working group to ensure that the needs of disadvantaged communities are met through workforce training and other necessary services.



WASHINGTON

Likewise, Washington State’s SB 5116¹⁰ includes innovative measures to restructure the utility business model to better align **utility and worker incentive structures** to support an equitable transition to clean energy.

7. State of Hawaii (2015). “[H.B. 623](#).”

8. La Fortaleza: Oficina de la Gobernadora. (2019). “[Governor Rosselló signs Public Energy Policy Law](#).”

9. The New York State Senate (2019). “[Assembly Bill A8429](#).”

10. Washington State Legislature (2019). “[SB 5116](#).”



NEW MEXICO

New Mexico's SB 489¹¹ also includes **worker and utility provisions** reflective of the state's politics. The legislation aims to phase out coal through a securitization process. Per SB 489, the Public Service Company of New Mexico, and other partners involved in the state's coal generating station, are newly authorized to sell bonds and pass those costs on to customers. SB 489 also includes worker protections. For example, it authorizes \$40 million for economic development, severance, and retraining for employees.



NEVADA

Nevada's SB 358¹² garnered **bipartisan support** in putting the state on a path to 100% carbon-free energy by 2050. It emphasizes, among other things, the **job and economic growth** potential of such a move, with the Governor's office stating¹³ that the new targets could create more than 11,000 new jobs by 2030, generate \$539 million in wages, and produce \$1.5 billion in economic activity.



MAINE

Maine's LD 1494¹⁴ also found supporters on both sides of the aisle, with a **Republican champion** of a complementary bill.¹⁵ Both bills were passed in tandem with other legislation to remove barriers to deploying renewable energy. The state's bill also focused on job growth and on local energy development.



CALIFORNIA

California passed SB 100¹⁶ containing provisions to encourage innovation and accounting for its multi-faceted regulatory environment. Notably, the bill directly takes on **resource shuffling**, requiring that eligible electricity sources do not increase GHG emissions in other states. SB 100 also addresses associated grid considerations, such as the impact of transportation electrification.



WASHINGTON D.C.

Washington D.C. includes **transportation electrification** as a key tenet of its 100% renewable bill,¹⁷ while also emphasizing support to low-income residents and boosting green building standards.

11. New Mexico Legislature (2019). "[SB 489](#)."

12. Nevada Electronic Legislative Information System (2019). "[SB358](#)."

13. Nevada Governor Steve Sisolak (2019). "[Governor Sisolak Signs Bill to Raise Nevada's Renewable Portfolio Standard To 50% By 2030](#)."

14. 129th Maine Legislature, First Regular Session (2019). "[An Act to Establish the Maine Climate Change Council to Assist Maine to Mitigate, Prepare for and Adapt to Climate Change](#)."

15. 129th Maine Legislature, First Regular Session (2019). "[An Act to Reform Maine's Renewable Portfolio Standard](#)."

16. California Legislative Information (2018). "[SB-100 California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: emissions of greenhouse gases](#)."

17. DC Department of Energy & Environment (2019). "[Mayor Bowser Signs Historic Clean Energy Bill, Calling for 100% Renewable Electricity by 2032](#)."

City Progress

COMMUNITY DEMAND HAS MANIFESTED IN A GROWING LIST OF CITIES AND COUNTIES WITH 100% CLEAN ENERGY TARGETS.

In less than 15 years, more than 200 cities and counties have achieved or committed to 100% clean electricity.

Already, 72 cities and counties are powered by 100% clean energy, in seven states ranging from Vermont to Texas and Alaska to Kansas. The highest concentration is in California, with 66 cities and counties at 100%. The following subsection on community choice aggregators describes the tool that 64 of these 100% cities and counties utilize to achieve their target for the vast majority of ratepayers.

Clean energy commitments are rapidly gaining ground. The majority of U.S. states (currently 37) have at least one community with a 100% commitment or achievement. These counties, cities and towns are diverse – geographically distributed around the country and representing towns as small as 70 people to cities as large as 4 million. They also represent a wide variety of socioeconomic demographics and political affiliations. The map below illustrates where across the U.S. these cities and counties with 100% clean energy commitments (blue dots) and achievements (yellow dots) are located.

204 cities and counties

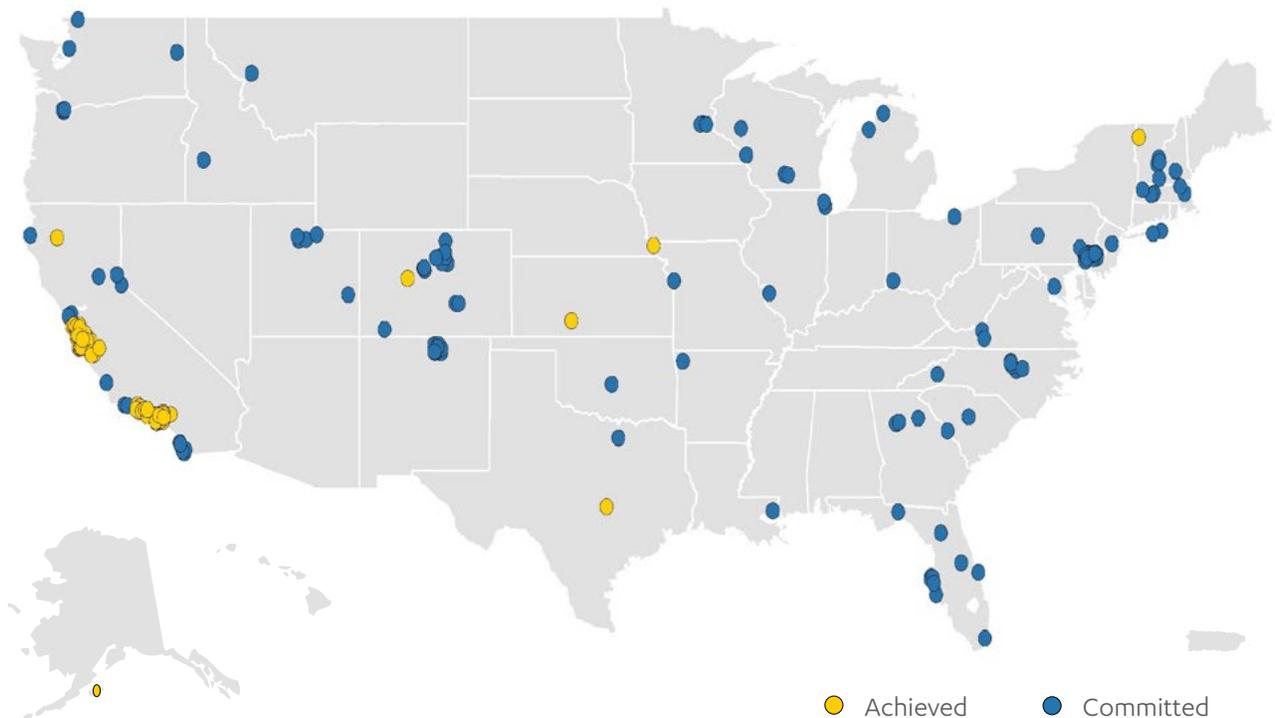
across 37 U.S. states have 100% clean energy commitments or achievements.

72 cities and counties

across 7 states have already achieved 100% clean energy.

FIGURE 4.

CITIES AND COUNTIES WITH 100% CLEAN ENERGY COMMITMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS



DEFINITIONS AND DISTINCTIONS

Similar to state 100% clean energy policies, city commitments vary in their details with regard to eligible electricity resources and target dates. While five cities have not set a binding date for achieving their commitment, the vast majority (75%) of communities with 100% commitments are targeting to achieve them by 2040, and the remainder are targeting to achieve them by 2050.

Several cities and counties have established interim targets, such as transitioning all municipal accounts to 100% clean energy. In addition to 100% clean electricity, 44 cities have also set targets to transition their entire transportation, heating, and cooling sectors to 100% clean energy sources as well.

FIGURE 5.
NUMBER OF NEW CITY AND COUNTY 100% COMMITMENTS EACH YEAR¹⁸

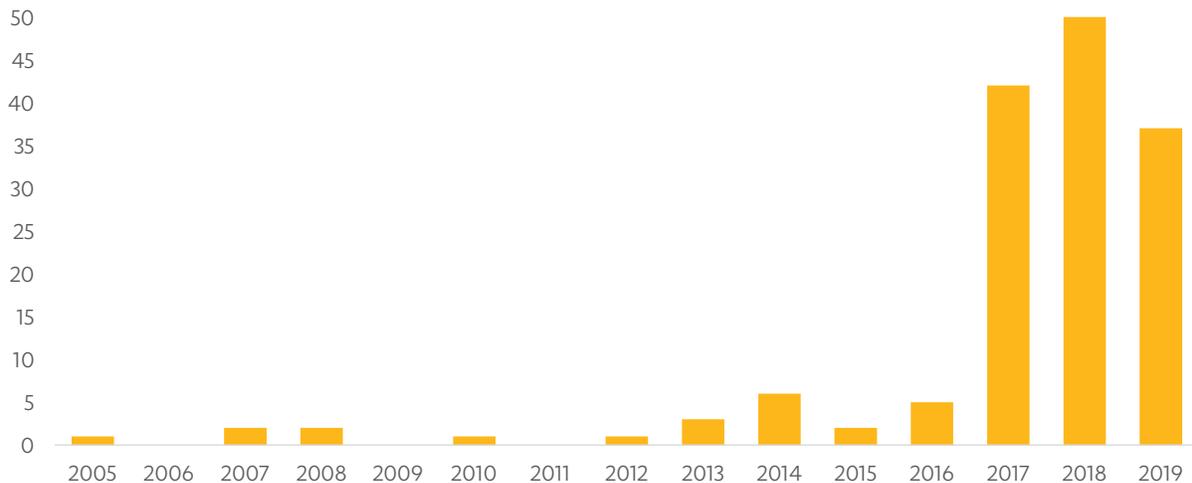
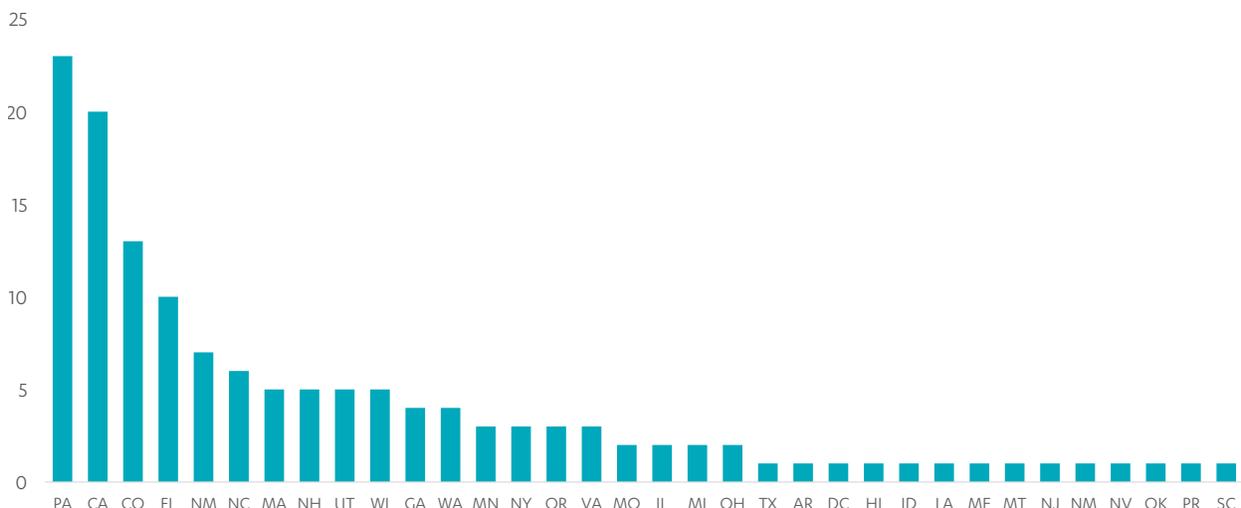


FIGURE 6.
NUMBER OF CITIES AND COUNTIES WITH FUTURE COMMITMENTS TO 100% CLEAN ENERGY



18. Data from the [Sierra Club](#).

HOW CITIES ARE ACHIEVING 100% CLEAN ENERGY UNDER DIFFERENT ELECTRICITY PROVIDERS

Rock Port, Missouri became the first U.S. city to achieve 100% clean energy in 2008. Since then, 71 more cities and counties across seven states have also achieved this goal. To date, all cities and counties that have achieved 100% clean energy have local, public control over electricity procurement decisions. This means that community members and/or their local elected officials have a direct say in which electricity generation resources are purchased to meet electricity needs within their jurisdiction. Publicly owned utilities, electric cooperatives, and community choice aggregators are three examples of electricity providers that allow cities, counties, and community members to have control over their electricity decisions. City-utility partnerships have emerged as a pathway for communities without direct control over choosing electricity generation resources.

PUBLICLY OWNED UTILITIES AND ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

Publicly owned utilities, also called municipally-owned utilities, are electricity providers that provide both electricity generation and the transmission and delivery of that electricity. Cities that are part of a publicly owned utility have control over electricity procurement decisions. Several cities that have achieved 100% clean energy are part of a publicly owned utility. These include Aspen, Colorado; Burlington, Vermont; Georgetown, Texas; Greensburg, Kansas; Palo Alto, California; and Trinity County, California.

Electric cooperatives are non-profit electricity providers that are owned by their community members. Kodiak Electric Association, an electric cooperative, provides electricity for Kodiak Island, Alaska.¹⁹

COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATORS

Community choice aggregators (CCAs) also enable cities and or counties to have control over their electricity procurement decisions. The difference between CCAs and publicly owned utilities is that the former are responsible only for electricity generation and operate in the territory of an investor-owned utility that continues to provide transmission and other services.

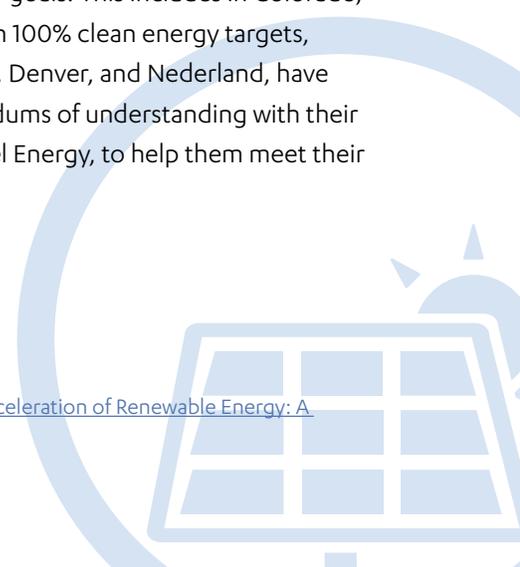
CCAs are currently only enabled in eight states. In California, CCAs have been a very effective tool for cities to advance their clean energy goals. 64 of the 66 communities in California that have achieved 100% clean energy are members of a CCA. These communities are choosing to procure electricity from clean generation sources, which has contributed to accelerating compliance with the state's renewable energy targets. This topic is explored in more detail in another UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation white paper.²⁰

PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN CITIES AND INVESTOR-OWNED UTILITIES

Several cities are pursuing city-utility partnerships. Cities that receive their electricity through an investor-owned utility, or privately owned electricity provider, do not have direct control over the electricity resources that these utilities purchase. Examples have emerged of cities establishing partnerships with their electricity provider to help them meet their goals. This includes in Colorado, where several cities with 100% clean energy targets, including Breckenridge, Denver, and Nederland, have entered into memorandums of understanding with their electricity provider, Xcel Energy, to help them meet their goals.

19. Kodiak Electric Association (2019). "[About Us.](#)"

20. UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation (2019). [The Rapid Growth of Community Choice Energy and its Acceleration of Renewable Energy: A California Case Study.](#)





Maine Gov. Janet Mills signs a 100% clean energy bill into law. Photo credit: knkx.org

Conclusion

The rapid spread of 100% policies and commitments underscores strong demand for clean energy across the U.S. Early accomplishments in achieving these goals by cities and counties around the country are proving that 100% is feasible, and that there is more than one pathway available. States and cities can tailor their 100% clean energy policies to fit within their economic, policy, and electricity market landscapes in order to ensure viability and feasibility. Given the recent wave of clean energy policies, many lessons can inform other communities and states considering passing similar policies.

Scaling decarbonization from the local to the state and national levels comes with significant challenges. It will require a combination of forward-thinking policies, regulatory reforms, innovative technology, and multi-stakeholder collaborations. Increasingly, part of the solution will come from communities and states setting and realizing their own clean energy goals. As more overcome challenges to successfully achieving 100% clean energy, their early efforts can light the way for the rest of the country.

This briefing paper lays the foundation for future tracking of progress and analysis of best practices for designing and achieving effective and equitable 100% clean energy policies.



Appendix

LIST OF CITIES AND COUNTIES WITH 100% COMMITMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS AS OF NOVEMBER 2019

TABLE A-1. CITIES AND COUNTIES WITH 100% ACHIEVEMENTS²¹

Location	State	Date Signed	Target Year	Renewable or Clean
Aspen	CO	2007	2015	Renewable
Burlington	VT	2012	2014	Renewable
Georgetown	TX	2015	2018	Renewable
Greensburg	KS	2008	2013	Renewable
Kodiak Island	AK	2005	2012	Renewable
Rock Port	MO	2008	2008	Renewable
Culver City	CA	2018	2018	Clean
Ojai	CA	2017	2018	Clean
Oxnard	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Portola Valley	CA	N/A	2017	Clean
Rolling Hills Estates	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Santa Monica	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
South Pasadena	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Thousand Oaks	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Trinity County (parts served by Trinity PUD)	CA	N/A		Clean
Unincorporated Ventura County	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Ventura City	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
West Hollywood	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Agoura Hills	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Alhambra	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Arcadia	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Beverly Hills	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Calabasas	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Camarillo	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Campbell	CA	N/A	2017	Clean
Capitola	CA	N/A		Clean
Carmel	CA	N/A		Clean
Carson	CA	N/A		Clean
Claremont	CA	N/A		Clean
Cupertino	CA	N/A	2017	Clean
Downey	CA	N/A		Clean
Gilroy	CA	N/A	2017	Clean

21. Data compiled from the Sierra Club (2019) and additional research from the UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation.

Location	State	Date Signed	Target Year	Renewable or Clean
Gonzales	CA	N/A		Clean
Greenfield	CA	N/A		Clean
Hawaiian Gardens	CA	N/A		Clean
Hawthorne	CA	N/A		Clean
Hollister	CA	N/A		Clean
Los Altos	CA	N/A	2017	Clean
Los Altos Hills	CA	N/A	2017	Clean
Los Gatos	CA	N/A	2017	Clean
Malibu	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Manhattan Beach	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Marina	CA	N/A		Clean
Milpitas	CA	N/A	2017	Clean
Monte Sereno	CA	N/A	2017	Clean
Monterey	CA	2017		Clean
Moorpark	CA	N/A		Clean
Morgan Hill	CA	N/A	2017	Clean
Mountain View	CA	N/A	2017	Clean
Pacific Grove	CA	N/A		Clean
Palo Alto	CA	2013		Clean
Paramount	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Redondo Beach	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Salinas	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
San Juan Bautista	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Sand City	CA	N/A		Clean
Santa Cruz	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Saratoga	CA	N/A	2017	Clean
Scotts Valley	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Seaside	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Sierra Madre	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Simi Valley	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Soledad	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Sunnyvale	CA	N/A	2017	Clean
Temple City	CA	N/A		Clean
Unincorporated Los Angeles County	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Unincorporated Monterey County	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Unincorporated San Benito County	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Unincorporated Santa Clara County	CA	N/A	2017	Clean
Unincorporated Santa Cruz	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Watsonville	CA	N/A	2018	Clean
Whittier	CA	N/A	2018	Clean

TABLE A-2. CITIES AND COUNTIES WITH 100% COMMITMENTS²²

Location	State	Date Signed	Target Year	Renewable or Clean
Abita Springs	LA	2017	2030	Renewable
Ambler	PA	2019	2035	Clean
Amherst	MA	2017	no date	Clean
Angel Fire	NM	2014	2030	Renewable
Apex	NC	2019	2050	Clean
Arlington	VA	2019	2035	Renewable
Athens	GA	2019	2035	Clean
Atlanta	GA	2017	2035	Renewable
Augusta	GA	2018	2050	Renewable
Berkeley	CA	2018	2030	Clean
Blacksburg	VA	2017	2050	Renewable
Boise	ID	2019	2035	Clean
Boulder	CO	2016	2030	Renewable
Breckenridge	CO	2017	2035	Renewable
Cambridge	MA	2017	2035	Clean
Chapel Hill	NC	2019	2050	Clean
Cheltenham Township	PA	2019	2030	Clean
Chicago	IL	2019	2035	Clean
Chula Vista	CA	2017	2035	Renewable
Cincinnati	OH	2019	2035	Renewable
Clarkston	GA	2018	2050	Renewable
Cleveland	OH	2019	2050	Clean
Columbia	SC	2017	2036	Renewable
Concord	NH	2018	2030	Renewable
Conshohocken Borough	PA	2019	2035	Clean
Cornish	NH	2018	2030	Renewable
Cottonwood Heights	UT	2019	2032	Clean
Del Mar	CA	2016	2035	Renewable
Denton	TX	2018	2020	Renewable
Denver	CO	2018	2030	Renewable
Downingtown	PA	2017	2035	Clean
Dunedin	FL	2019	2050	Clean
Durango	CO	2019	2050	Clean
Eagle Nest	NM	2014	2030	Renewable
East Bradford	PA	2019	2035	Clean
East Hampton	NY	2014	2030	Renewable
East Pikeland Township	PA	2019	2035	Clean
Eau Claire	WI	2018	2050	Renewable
Edmonds	WA	2017	2025	Renewable
Encinitas	CA	2018	2030	Clean
Eureka	CA	2018	2025	Renewable

22. Data from the Sierra Club (2019).

Location	State	Date Signed	Target Year	Renewable or Clean
Evanston	IL	2019	2030	Clean
Fayetteville	AR	2018	2030	Clean
Fort Collins	CO	2019	2030	Clean
Frisco	CO	2019	2035	Clean
Gainesville	FL	2019	2045	Clean
Golden	CO	2019	2030	Clean
Goleta	CA	2017	2030	Clean
Hanover	NH	2017	2030	Renewable
Haverford Township	PA	2019	2035	Clean
Hillsborough	NC	2017	2050	Clean
Kansas City	MO	2019	no date	Clean
Keene	NH	2019	2030	Clean
Kennett Township	PA	2018	2035	Clean
La Crosse	WI	2019	2050	Clean
La Mesa	CA	2018	2035	Renewable
Lafayette	CO	2017	2030	Renewable
Largo	FL	2018	2025	Clean
Longmont	CO	2018	2030	Clean
Los Angeles	CA	2019	2045	Clean
Lowell	MA	2019	2035	Renewable
Madison	WI	2017	2050	Renewable
Menlo Park	CA	2017	2030	Renewable
Middleton	WI	2018	2040	Renewable
Milwaukie	OR	2019	2035	Clean
Minneapolis	MN	2018	2030	Renewable
Missoula	MT	2019	2030	Clean
Moab	UT	2017	2032	Renewable
Monona	WI	2019	2040	Clean
Monterey	CA	2017	2040	Renewable
Narberth Borough	PA	2019	2035	Clean
Nederland	CO	2017	2025	Clean
Nevada City	CA	2019	2030	Renewable
New Brunswick	NJ	2018	2035	Clean
Norman	OK	2018	2035	Clean
Norristown Borough	PA	2019	2035	Clean
Northampton	MA	2018	no date	Clean
Orlando	FL	2017	2050	Clean
Park City	UT	2016	2035	Renewable
Petoskey	MI	2019	2040	Clean
Philadelphia	PA	2019	2035	Clean
Phoenixville	PA	2017	2035	Clean
Plainfield	NH	2018	2030	Renewable
Plymouth Township	PA	2019	2035	Clean
Portland	OR	2017	2035	Renewable
Pueblo	CO	2017	2035	Renewable
Questa	NM	2014	2030	Renewable

Location	State	Date Signed	Target Year	Renewable or Clean
Radnor Township	PA	2019	2035	Clean
Reading	PA	2019	2035	Clean
Red River	NM	2014	2030	Renewable
Safety Harbor	FL	2019	2050	Clean
Salt Lake City	UT	2016	2032	Renewable
San Diego	CA	2015	2035	Renewable
San Francisco	CA	2010	2030	Renewable
San Jose	CA	2007	2050	Renewable
San Luis Obispo	CA	2007	2035	Clean
Santa Barbara	CA	2017	2030	Renewable
Sarasota	FL	2017	2045	Clean
Satellite Beach	FL	2019	2050	Clean
Schuylkill Township	PA	2019	2035	Clean
Solana Beach	CA	2017	2035	Renewable
South Lake Tahoe	CA	2017	2032	Renewable
South Miami	FL	2019	2040	Clean
Southampton	NY	2017	2025	Renewable
Spokane	WA	2018	2030	Clean
Springfield Township	PA	2019	2035	Clean
St. Louis	MO	2017	2035	Clean
St. Louis Park	MN	2018	2030	Renewable
St. Paul	MN	2018	2030	Renewable
St. Petersburg	FL	2016	2030	Renewable
State College	PA	2019	2050	Clean
Tallahassee	FL	2019	2050	Clean
Taos	NM	2013	2030	Renewable
Taos Ski Valley	NM	2014	2030	Renewable
Traverse City	MI	2018	2040	Clean
Treddyffrin Township	PA	2019	2035	Clean
Truckee	CA	2017	2030	Renewable
Upper Merion Township	PA	2019	2030	Clean
Uwchlan Township	PA	2019	2035	Clean
West Chester Borough	PA	2017	2035	Clean
Whitemarsh Township	PA	2019	2035	Clean
Windsor	MA	2018	no date	Renewable
Buncombe County	NC	2017	2042	Clean
Floyd County	VA	2017	no date	Clean
Multnomah County	OR	2017	2035	Renewable
Orange County	NC	2017	2050	Clean
Pueblo County	CO	2018	2035	Renewable
Summit County	UT	2017	2032	Renewable
Summit County	CO	2018	2035	Clean
Taos County	NM	2013	2030	Renewable
Wake County	NC	2019	2050	Clean
Whatcom County	WA	2017	no date	Renewable

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SUMMIT ON STATE & LOCAL PROGRESS TOWARD



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