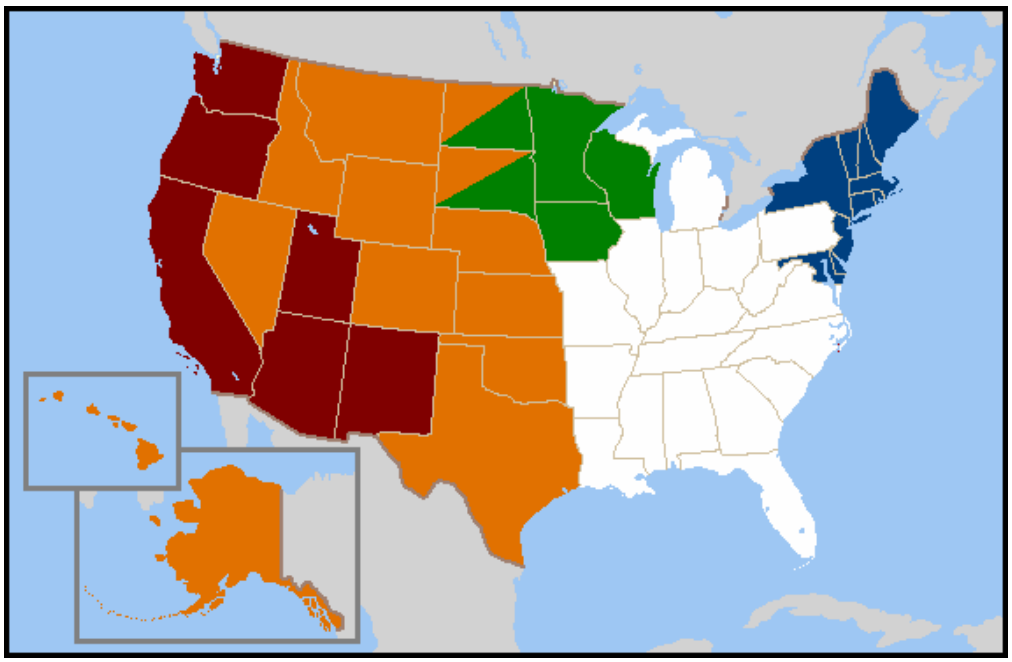
REGIONAL AND STATE REGULATORY ACTIONS CONCERNING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

This appendix illustrates the extensive geographic and programmatic diversity of state actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the considerable reach of regulatory actions that currently affect business and investment decisions. It is by no means an exhaustive list of state-level climate change policies or programs.

Regional Initiatives



Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative [≈ 18.9% U.S. GDP; 16.4% U.S. population]

Western Climate Initiative [≈ 19.6% U.S. GDP; 18.6% U.S. pop]

\+ WGA Clean and Diversified Energy Initiative [≈ 34.7% U.S. GDP; 33.2% pop]

Powering the Plains [≈ 4.9% U.S. GDP; 5.1% U.S. population][1]

[1] GDP figures derived from News Release, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 2006 (June 7, 2007), *available at* http://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/gdp_state/gsp_newsrelease.htm; population figures derived from U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, U.S. CENSUS 2000 tbl.2 (2000), *available at* http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/respop.html.

Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI): A consortium of nine states working toward the implementation of a cap-and-trade program aimed at reducing the CO_2 emissions form Northeastern power plants (it may be extended to cover other emissions sources in the future).[2] The first mandatory compliance period, which requires annual emissions reporting, begins in 2009; a full evaluation of power plant performance is to be done in 2012.[3] Compliance with the emissions cap set by the initiative will be enforced by the state environmental agencies.[4] Participants in RGGI currently include Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Vermont.[5] The District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, the Eastern Canadian Provinces, and New Brunswick are observers in the process.

Western Climate Initiative (WCI): A collaboration between western states and provinces (established in February, 2007) to set regional greenhouse gas emissions goals, develop a multi-sector market-based mechanism to support targeted emissions reductions, and participate in a greenhouse gas emissions registry to enable tracking, management, and crediting to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The initiative has an aggregate emissions reduction goal of 15% below 2005 levels by 2020.[6] Members of WCI also either have adopted or are committed to adopting clean tailpipe standards for the regulation of automobile emissions.[7] Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and the Canadian provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba are members of the Initiative.[8] Colorado, Kansas, Nevada, and

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[2] Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), About RGGI, http://www.rggi.org/about.htm.
[3] REGIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INITIATIVE, RGGI OVERVIEW (Dec. 20, 2005), *available at* http://www.rggi.org/agreement.htm.
[4] REGIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INITIATIVE, FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (Dec. 20, 2005), *available at* http://www.rggi.org/agreement.htm.
[5] REGIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INITIATIVE, MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (Dec. 20, 2005), *available at* http://www.rggi.org/agreement.htm; REGIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INITIATIVE, SECOND AMENDMENT TO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (Apr. 20, 2007), *available at* http://www.rggi.org/agreement.htm.
[6] Western Climate Initiative, Statement of Regional Goal (Aug. 22, 2007), *available at* http://www.westernclimateinitiative.org/WCI_Documents.cfm.
[7] Western Regional Climate Action Initiative (Feb. 26, 2007), *available at* http://www.governor.wa.gov/news/2007-02-26_WesternClimateAgreementFinal.pdf; U.S. Dep't of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Utah Joins Western Climate Initiative (May 22, 2007), http://www.eere.energy.gov/states/news_detail.cfm/news_id=10987.
[8] Western Climate Initiative, http://www.westernclimateinitiative.org/.

Wyoming are currently participating as observers in the WCI, as well as the Canadian provinces of Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Quebec, and the Mexican state of Sonora.[9]

Other Regional Initiatives*:* Several other regional initiatives help coordinate the greenhouse gas emissions reduction efforts of multiple states. Some of these are listed here:

- *Powering the Plains*: A roadmap and policy directive aimed at enabling states of the upper Midwest to transition to a carbon-neutral energy infrastructure by 2055. Primarily involves Iowa, Manitoba, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.[10]

- *Western Governors' Association Clean and Diversified Energy Initiative*: The Western Governor's Association initiative to support expansive development of energy efficiency, renewable energy resources, and advanced coal systems, including the management and reporting of progress toward outlined goals.[11]

- *U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement*: An agreement between municipalities to reduce carbon emissions and support energy conservation and efficiency programs. Currently participating are over 530 mayors from all 50 states and the District of Columbia, representing more than 66 million people.[12]

Mandatory State Statutes and Regulations Regarding Greenhouse Gas Emissions

California's Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32):[13] The primary purposes of the bill are two-fold: (1) to establish a statewide greenhouse gas emissions cap of 1990 levels by 2020, and (2) to require the development of mandatory emissions reporting rules—to be implemented by January 1, 2008—in order to facilitate the management of emissions reduction

[9] Press Release, Western Climate Initiative, Western Climate Initiative Members Set Regional Target to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Aug. 22, 2007).
[10] POWERING THE PLAINS, INTRODUCTION (undated), available at http://www.gpisd.net/ptp/documents/Overview.pdf.
[11] Western Governors' Association, Policy Resolution 06-10 (June 11, 2006), *available at* http://www.westgov.org/wga/policy/06/clean-energy.pdf.
[12] Seattle Mayor Nickels, U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement, http://www.seattle.gov/mayor/climate/.
[13] Text of the Act is available from the California Air Resources Board, http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/cc.htm.

programs, including market-based mechanisms. Any mechanisms employed in order to reduce emissions are to be consistent and able to be integrated with other state or regional initiatives. This means, among other things, that the cap-and-trade system that is developed under AB 32 and by Executive Order of the governor must be able to be tied to the RGGI trading system.

Hawaii's Statewide Greenhouse Gas Emissions Cap (H.B. 226, 2007). This law establishes a statewide cap on greenhouse gas emission providing that the emissions be reduced to 1990 levels or lower by 2020 and providing for implementing regulatory authority to achieve the goal.

New Jersey's Global Warming Response Act (A3301/S2114, *signed into law* July 6, 2007): Sets statewide emissions caps on greenhouse gases at 1990 levels by 2020 and 80% below that by 2050. The Act requires New Jersey's Department of Environmental Protection to establish greenhouse gas emissions inventories, prioritize sources for greenhouse gas emissions reductions, and adopt rules and regulations to achieve those reductions.

Power Sector Regulation: Several states have policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the power sector. A few examples follow:

- *California*: SB 1368, signed into law on September 29, 2006, codified rulemaking processes under way in California to establish a greenhouse gas emissions performance standard for electric generating units at a rate that is no higher than the rate of emissions of greenhouse gases for combined-cycle natural gas baseload generation. Regulatory agencies implementing this law have recently established a limit of 1100 pounds of carbon dioxide per MW-hour. The standard applies to any long-term contract for baseload power of five years or more. Carbon dioxide injected in geologic formations so as to prevent the release into the atmosphere shall not be counted as emissions of the power plant and thus does constitute emissions reductions in determining compliance with the standard. These rules took effect February 1, 2007 for investment-owned utilities and very recently for municipal utilities.

- *Washington*: S.B. 6001, signed into law on May 3, 2007, enacts an emissions performance standard for baseload generation similar to California's S.B. 1368. Under the standard, all baseload generation for which utilities enter into long-term contracts must meet a greenhouse gas emissions standard of 1,100 pounds CO_2 per megawatt-hour, beginning on July 1, 2008.

- *Montana*: H.B. 25 creates a CO_2 emissions performance standard for electric generating units constructed after January 1, 2007. H.B. 25 prohibits the state Public Utility Commission from approving electric generating units primarily fueled by coal unless a minimum of 50% of the CO2 produced by the facility is captured and sequestered.

- *Iowa*: The electrical utility permit process includes quantifying potential greenhouse gas emissions [S.F. 485, 82d Gen. Ass'bly, 1st Sess. (2007) (enacted)].

- *Massachusetts*: Newly established emissions performance standard for the state's power plants [310 MASS. CODE REGS. 7.29 (2007)]

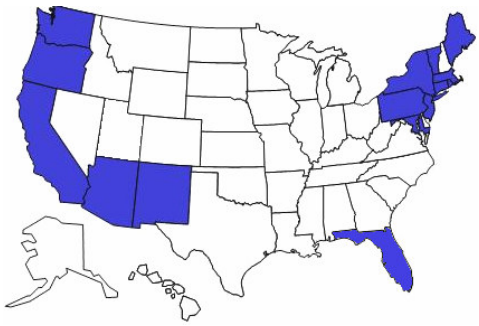
States also provide for greenhouse gas emissions reductions in the power sector through other means, such as the following:

- *Public Benefit Funds*: Nearly half of states manage funds collected through utility contributions or electrical bill charges that support renewable energy or energy efficiency development and implementation.[14]

- *Net Metering Programs*: Net metering provisions charge electricity consumers for the difference between on-site generation and offsite consumption from the grid. All but nine states have some form of net metering program, and 21 have statewide net metering.[15]

[14] Pew Ctr. on Global Climate Change, States with Public Benefit Funds, http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/public_benefit_funds.cfm.
[15] Pew Ctr. on Global Climate Change, States with Net Metering Programs, http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/net_metering_map.cfm.

State Greenhouse Gas Emissions Standards for Motor Vehicles:[16]



California adopted AB 1493 (Pavley) in 2002, directing the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to "develop and adopt regulations that achieve the maximum feasible and cost-effective reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from motor vehicles" (Sec. 3).[17] CARB promulgated rules pursuant to this directive in 2004. Since then, 14 states have moved to adopt California's motor vehicle greenhouse gas emission regulations (colored here in blue): Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington.[18] Collectively, these states and California account for over 40% of the U.S. GDP,[19] and 40% of the U.S. population.[20]

Mandatory Emissions Reporting:

- *Iowa* – passed legislation requiring mandatory greenhouse gas reporting and inventory which will be voluntarily tied to a greenhouse gas registry [S.F. 485, 82d Gen. Ass'bly, 1st Sess. (2007) (enacted)]

- *Maine* – Rules are currently in development that would append greenhouse gas emissions to required reporting under Chapter 137, the state's Emissions Statements provisions.

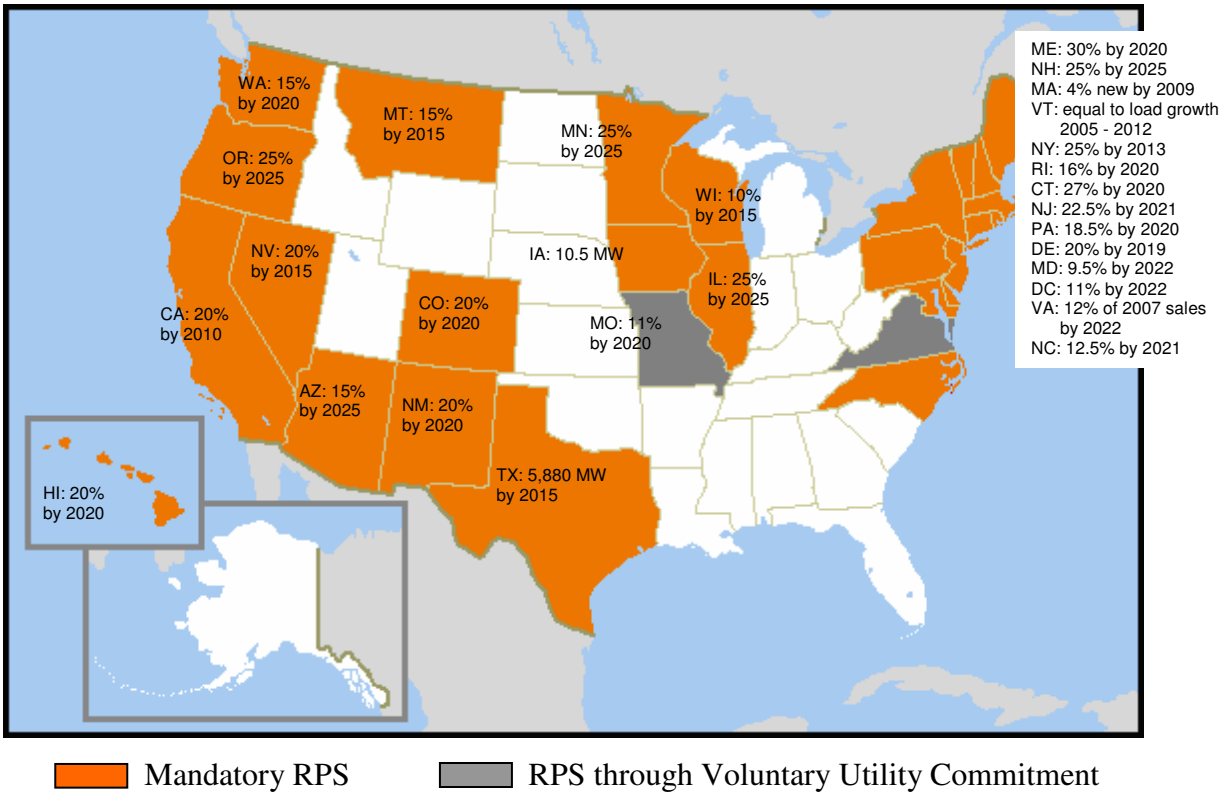
[16] Section adapted from Pew Ctr. on Global Climate Change, States Poised to Adopt California Vehicle GHG Standards, http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/vehicle_ghg_standard.cfm.
[17] The text of the bill is available from the California Air Resources Board, http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/ab1493.pdf.
[18] CONG. RESEARCH SERV., CALIFORNIA'S WAIVER REQUEST TO CONTROL GREENHOUSE GASES UNDER THE CLEAN AIR ACT 6 (Aug. 20, 2007).
[19] Derived from News Release, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 2006 (June 7, 2007), *available at* http://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/gdp_state/gsp_newsrelease.htm; *see also* CONG. RESEARCH SERV., *supra* note 18, at 6.
[20] Derived from U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, U.S. CENSUS 2000 tbl.2 (2000), *available at* http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/respop.html.

- *New Jersey* – The New Jersey Division of Air Quality expanded its Emissions Statement Program in 2003 to require reporting of CO_2 and methane from stationary emissions sources [http://www.nj.gov/dep/aqm/ESadoption.pdf].

- *Wisconsin* – The state's Department of Natural Resources requires CO_2 emissions reporting beyond the threshold level of 100,000 tons per year [NR 438.03 (2005)].

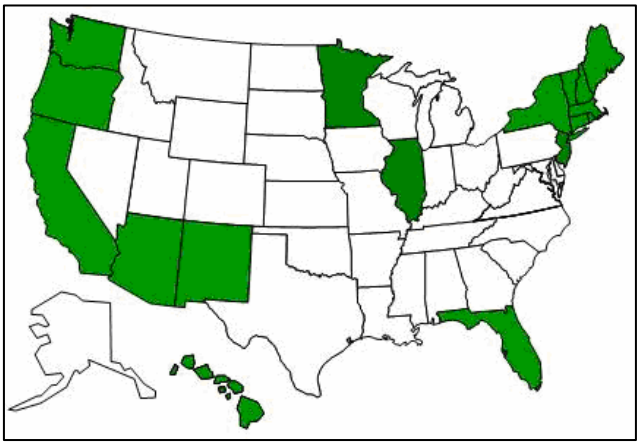
Renewable Portfolio Standards:[21]

Renewable portfolio standards (RPSs) require electrical utilities within a jurisdiction to generate a certain percentage of their electricity from renewable sources by a given deadline. To date, twenty-five states as well as the District of Columbia have adopted some form of RPS. RPSs have been adopted by states covering over 65% of the U.S. GDP and 60% of its population.



[21] Section adapted from Pew Ctr. on Global Climate Change, States with Renewable Portfolio Standards, http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/rps.cfm.

Statewide Emissions Reduction Goals [22]



AZ: 2000 levels by 2020; 50% below 2000 levels by 2040.[23]

CA: 2000 levels by 2010; 1990 levels by 2020; 80% below 1990 levels by 2050.[24]

CT: 1990 levels by 2010; 10% below 1990 levels by 2020; long term reduction goal of 75% below 1990 levels.[25]

FL: 2000 levels by 2017; 1990 levels by 2025; 80% reduction of 1990 levels by 2050.[26]

HI: 1990 levels by 2020.[27]

IL: 1990 levels by 2020; 60% below 1990 levels by 2050.[28]

ME: 1990 levels by 2010; 10% below 1990 levels by 2020; long-term goal of 75-80% below 2003 levels.[29]

MA: 1990 levels by 2010; 10% below 1990 by 2020; 75-85% below 1990 long-term.[30]

MN: 15% below 2005 levels by 2015; 30% below 2005 by 2025; 80% below 2005 by 2050.[31]

NH: 1990 levels by 2010; 10% below 1990 by 2020; 75-85% below 2001 long-term.[32]

NJ: 1990 levels by 2020; 80% below 2006 levels by 2050.[33]

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[22] Adapted from Pew Ctr. on Global Climate Change, A Look at Emissions Targets: United States – State & Regional, http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/targets.
[23] Exec. Order No. 2006-13.
[24] Exec. Order No. S-03-05.
[25] GOVERNOR'S STEERING COMM. ON CLIMATE CHANGE, *Executive Summary*, *in* CONN. CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2005, *available at* http://www.ctclimatechange.com/StateActionPlan.html.
[26] Exec. Order No. 07-127.
[27] H.B. 226, 24th Leg. (Haw. 2007) (signed by Gov. Lingle June 30, 2007), *available at* http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2007/bills/HB226_CD1_.htm.
[28] Press Release, Governor Rod R. Blagojevich, Gov. Blagojevich Sets Goal to Dramatically Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Illinois, Feb. 13, 2007, *available at* http://illinois.gov/PressReleases/ShowPressRelease.cfm?SubjectID=2&RecNum=5715.
[29] ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 38, § 574 *et. seq*. (2006).
[30] COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, MASSACHUSETTS CLIMATE ACTION PLAN (2004), *available at* http://www.massclimateaction.org/pdf/MAClimateProtPlan0504.pdf.
[31] S.F. No. 145, 2d Engrossment, 85th Legis. Sess. (Minn. 2007).
[32] N.H. DEP'T OF ENVTL. SERVS., THE CLIMATE CHANGE CHALLENGE (2001), *available at* http://www.des.state.nh.us/ard/climatechange/challenge.pdf.

NM: 2000 levels by 2012; 10% below 2000 by 2020; 75% below 2000 by 2050.[34]

NY: 5% below 1990 by 2010; 10% below 1990 levels by 2020.[35]

OR: Stabilize by 2010; 10% below 1990 levels by 2020; 75% below 1990 levels by 2050.[36]

RI: 1990 levels by 2010; 10% below 1990 levels by 2020.[37]

VT: 1990 levels by 2010; 10% below 1990 by 2020; 75-85% below 2001 levels long-term.[38]

WA: 1990 levels by 2020; 25% below 1990 levels by 2035; 50% below 1990 levels by 2050.[39]

Statewide Financial Incentives

Nearly every state in the nation has implemented some set of financial incentives to support the development and installation of renewable energy, and several have adopted incentives for energy efficiency measures. These incentives bolster the economic viability of products and services that emit fewer greenhouse gases than their traditional counterparts. These measures, ranging from taxes to grants, are outlined in the tables below.

Overview of Financial Incentives for Renewable Energy[40]

State/Territory	Personal Tax	Corporate Tax	Sales Tax	Property Tax	Rebates	Grants	Loans	Industry Recruit.	Bonds	Production Incentive*
Alabama	1-S				4-U	1-S	1-S, 1-U			1-U
Alaska							2-S			1-U
Arizona	3-S	1-S	1-S	1-S	6-U		1-U			
Arkansas										
California	1-S			1-S	3-S, 19-U, 1-L	1-L	1-U, 1-S			1-S
Colorado			1-S	2-S	4-U, 1-L	1-L	3-U, 1-L			

[33] Exec. Order No. 54 (2007).
[34] Exec. Order No. 05-033.
[35] N.Y. STATE ENERGY PLANNING BD., STATE ENERGY PLAN AND FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (ENERGY PLAN) (2002), *available at* http://text.nyserda.org/Energy_Information/energy_state_plan.asp.
[36] GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY GROUP ON GLOBAL WARMING, OREGON STRATEGY FOR GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTIONS (2004), *available at* http://sustainableoregon.org/documents/climate/Oregon_Strategy_Final_Report.pdf; H.B. 3543, 74th Legis. Assem., Reg. Sess. (Or. 2007).
[37] R.I. Greenhouse Gas Stakeholder Process, Rhode Island Greenhouse Gas Action Plan (2002), *available at* http://righg.raabassociates.org/.
[38] CLIMATE NEUTRAL WORKING GROUP, FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT TO GOV. JAMES H. DOUGLAS (2005), *available at* http://www.anr.state.vt.us/air/Planning/docs/CNWG_1st_Biennial_Report.pdf.
[39] Exec. Order No. 07-02.
[40] Database for State Incentives for Renewable Energy (DSIRE), Summary Tables: Financial Incentives for Renewable Energy, http://www.dsireusa.org/summarytables/.

State/Territory	Personal Tax	Corporate Tax	Sales Tax	Property Tax	Rebates	Grants	Loans	Industry Recruit.	Bonds	Production Incentive*
Connecticut				1-S	1-S	5-S	3-S			2-P
Delaware					1-S	2-S				
Florida		2-S	1-S		1-S, 4-U	1-S	1-U			
Georgia			1-S		3-U		4-U			1-U
Hawaii	1-S	1-S			3-U		2-U, 1-L	1-S	1-L	
Idaho	1-S		1-S			2-P	1-S		1-S	1-P
Illinois				1-S	1-S	1-P				
Indiana				1-S	4-U					
Iowa	1-S	1-S	1-S	3-S	4-U	1-S	2-S			
Kansas				1-S						
Kentucky					6-U		1-P, 3-U			1-U
Louisiana				1-S			1-S			
Maine					1-S	1-S				
Maryland	2-S	2-S	1-S	2-S	1-S, 1-L		2-S			
Massachusetts	3-S	5-S	1-S	1-S	1-S, 1-U	3-S	1-S, 1-U	1-S		1-S, 1-P
Michigan				1-S	1-U	4-S		2-S		
Minnesota			2-S	1-S	1-S, 18-U	3-U	3-S, 1-U			1-S, 3-U
Mississippi					3-U		1-S			1-U
Missouri		1-S			3-U		1-S, 1-U			
Montana	2-S	1-S		3-S	1-U	2-P, 1-U	1-S			1-P
Nebraska		1-S			3-U		1-S			
Nevada				3-S	1-S					1-S
New Hampshire				1-S	2-U		1-S			
New Jersey			1-S		2-S		1-S	1-S		1-S
New Mexico	1-S	1-S	1-S						1-S	1-U
New York	2-S	1-S	1-S	2-S	4-S, 2-U	1-S	2-S	1-S		
North Carolina	1-S	1-S		1-S			1-S			1-U, 1-P
North Dakota	1-S	1-S	1-S	2-S						
Ohio		1-S	1-S	1-S		2-S	2-S			1-S
Oklahoma		1-S						1-S		
Oregon	1-S	1-S		1-S	2-S , 10-U	2-P, 1-S	1-S, 7-U			1-P
Pennsylvania				1-S		3-S, 4-L	2-S, 5-L, 1-U			
Rhode Island	1-S		1-S	1-S	1-S, 1-U					1-P
South Carolina	1-S	2-S			1-S, 2-U		5-U			
South Dakota				2-S						
Tennessee				1-S		1-S	1-S			1-U
Texas		1-S		1-S	6-U			1-S		
Utah	1-S	1-S	1-S		1-U					
Vermont			1-S		1-S	1-U				1-U
Virginia				1-S				1-S		1-U
Washington			1-S		11-U	2-P	8-U	1-S		3-U, 1-S, 1-P
West Virginia		1-S		1-S						
Wisconsin				1-S	1-S, 3-U	1-S, 1-U	1-U			2-U
Wyoming			1-S		1-S, 1-U					
D.C.						1-S				
Totals	**24**	**27**	**20**	**40**	**154**	**52**	**81**	**10**	**3**	**34**

S = State/Territory L = Local U = Utility P = Private

Overview of Financial Incentives for Energy Efficiency[41]

State/Territory	Personal Tax	Corporate Tax	Sales Tax	Property Tax	Rebates	Grants	Loans	Bonds
Alabama					13-U		11-U, 1-S	

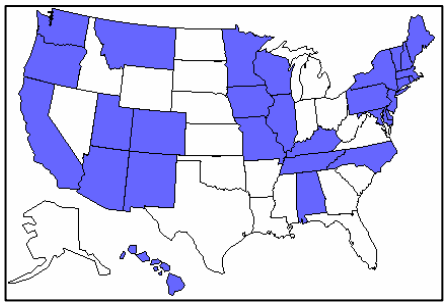
[41] Database for State Incentives for Renewable Energy (DSIRE), Summary Tables: Financial Incentives for Energy Efficiency, http://www.dsireusa.org/summarytables/.

State/Territory	Personal Tax	Corporate Tax	Sales Tax	Property Tax	Rebates	Grants	Loans	Bonds
Alaska					2-U		3-S	
Arizona	1-S				3-U		2-U	
Arkansas							3-U, 1-S	
California	1-S				57-U	5-U	7-U, 1-S	
Colorado					16-U	1-U	2-U	
Connecticut			1-S		14-U	2-U, 2-S	3-U, 2-S	
Delaware						2-S		
Florida					20-U	2-U, 1-S	3-U	
Georgia					15-U		12-U	
Hawaii					5-U			
Idaho	1-S				15-U		1-S, 2-U	
Illinois					2-U, 1-S	2-S		
Indiana					4-U	1-U		
Iowa					14-U	1-S	3-U, 1-S	
Kansas					1-U		1-S	
Kentucky					12-U		7-U	
Louisiana					1-U, 1-S		1-S	
Maine					1-U, 2-S		2-S	
Maryland	1-S	1-S		2-S			1-U, 2-S	
Massachusetts	2-S	2-S			27-U	1-U	6-U	
Michigan						3-S		
Minnesota					39-U	6-U	4-U, 4-S	
Mississippi					5-U		3-U, 1-S	
Missouri					8-U		2-U, 1-S	
Montana	1-S	1-S			5-U	1-U	1-U, 1-S	1-S
Nebraska					3-U		1-S	
Nevada				1-S	4-U			
New Hampshire					14-U	3-U	2-U, 1-S	
New Jersey					5-S		1-U, 2-S	
New Mexico					3-U			1-S
New York	1-S	1-S		1-S	3-U, 4-S	3-S	2-S	
North Carolina					6-U, 1-S		11-U, 1-S	
North Dakota						1-S	1-U	
Ohio					1-U	1-S	2-S	
Oklahoma	1-S				1-U		2-S	
Oregon	1-S	1-S			29-U, 5-S	1-U	13-U, 1-S	
Pennsylvania						3-S	1-U, 3-S	
Rhode Island					3-U, 2-S		2-U	
South Carolina							9-U, 1-S	
South Dakota					2-U	1-U	1-U	
Tennessee					21-U		23-U, 2-S	
Texas					26-U		5-U, 1-S	
Utah					7-U			
Vermont					3-U, 9-S		1-U, 1-S	
Virginia						1-S	3-U, 1-S	
Washington					58-U	3-U	8-U	
West Virginia						1-S		
Wisconsin					13-U, 4-S	2-U	1-U, 1-S	
Wyoming					3-U	1-S	1-U	
D.C.	1-S				1-S			
Totals	**11**	**6**	**1**	**4**	**515**	**52**	**200**	**2**

S = State/Territory U = Utility

The U.S. Department of Energy offers an excellent state-by-state overview of energy efficiency and renewable energy endeavors at its site http://www.eere.energy.gov/states/.

Additional State Policies to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Climate Action Plans:[42] Climate action plans provide technical and policy analysis to inform development of state greenhouse gas emissions reduction plans. Each state (colored here in blue) investigates emissions, climate liabilities and policies to develop state-specific strategies for moving forward with regulatory measures and incentives.

Greenhouse Gas Inventories:[43] To date, all but eight states—Alaska, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Arkansas, South Carolina—have commissioned or completed greenhouse gas inventories in order to characterize state emissions and major source categories.

Other State Actions: The sections above capture only some of the state actions concerning mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions. The table below outlines additional state level climate policies to further illustrate the diversity of these measures:

State	*Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction/Climate Change Mitigation Measure*
Alaska	• New legislation directed the establishment of the Alaska Climate Impact Assessment Commission to evaluate the risks and costs associated with global climate change (AK H.C.R 30)
Arizona	• A recent executive order dedicated the state to achieving 2000-level greenhouse gas emissions by 2020, and work with other western states to establish an emissions registry and reporting mechanisms. Further requires state agencies to

[42] Pew Ctr. on Global Climate Change, States with Climate Action Plans, http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/action_plan_map.cfm.
[43] Pew Ctr. on Global Climate Change, States with Greenhouse Gas Inventories, http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/inventories_map.cfm.

	only purchase low-emission vehicles. [Exec. Order No. 2006-13]
California	• SB 1771 & 527 establish the California Climate Action Registry to help registrants establish emissions baselines in order to comply with present and future emissions regulations.
Colorado	• Executive Order D011 07: directs state facilities to reduce their energy consumption 20%, and state agencies to achieve a 25% volumetric reduction in petroleum consumption, by 2012. • Colorado Climate Change Markets Act (COLO. REV. STAT. § 25-1-1301 *et. seq.*): commissioning reports and establishing financial incentives for renewable energy technology research. • Law requiring electrical utilities to submit plans for installing transmission lines to untapped, high wind-capacity regions of the state.
Connecticut	• CONN. GEN. STAT. § 22a-200 to -201c (2007) – sets a statewide emissions goal of 1990 levels by 2010, orders the establishment of a greenhouse gas registry that would integrate with other states in the region; § 22a-200b(b) compels operators of any facility that is required to report air emissions data under Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act to also submit greenhouse gas emissions information to a registry; establishes a greenhouse gas labeling system for new cars; adds a "greenhouse gas reduction fee" to auto registration costs; and directs a steering committee to review vehicle emissions regulations in light of emissions reductions goals.
Delaware	• Global Warming Response Act, now awaiting approval from the Governor, sets stringent emissions reduction goals.
Idaho	• Exec. Or. 2007-05: provides for the establishment of a greenhouse gas inventory and calls for recommendations on emissions reductions.
Illinois	• Member of Chicago Climate Exchange with target of reducing emissions from

	government activities 6% by 2010. • Exec. Or. No. 11-2006: Establishes the Illinois Climate Change Advisory Group, orders the annual inventory of state greenhouse gases.
Maine	• 38 M.R.S. § 575 et. seq.: mandates a statewide emissions inventory and registry; sets out state emissions reduction goals. • 2007 ME. H.P. 920 (enacted): Calls for a report concerning hydro-power development including methods for evaluating current and future costs of greenhouse gas emissions and fossil fuel independence. • 35-A M.R.S. § 4711 (2006): requires natural gas utilities servicing over 5,000 residential customers to sponsor 'cost-effective conservation programs.'
Maryland	• Exec. Or. 01.01.2007.07: Establishes a Climate Change Commission to address the drivers and causes of climate change including an impact assessment and the development of emissions reduction goals.
Minnesota	• S.F. No. 145, 2d Engrossment, 85th Legis. Sess. (Minn. 2007): sets statewide emissions reductions goals, outlines measures for energy conservation and public utility improvements for efficiency.
New Jersey	• Reclassified CO_2 as an air contaminant for the purposes of facility permitting and emissions regulation. *See* N.J. Dep't of Envtl. Prot., Div. of Air Quality, Regulatory Development, http://www.nj.gov/dep/aqm.
Oregon	• H.B. 3543 establishes stringent, statewide greenhouse gas emissions goals and directs the Oregon Global Warming Commission to develop policy recommendations to support the achievement of those goals including the possible creation of a statewide cap-and-trade program.
South Carolina	• Established the Governor's Climate, Energy, and Commerce Advisory Committee to develop greenhouse gas emissions reduction strategies and other policy avenues that would provide the state with economic opportunities.

West Virginia	• S.B. 337 (W. VA. CODE R. § 22-5-19) concerning a greenhouse gas emissions inventory.
Wisconsin	• Office of Energy Independence established to bolster the biofuels industry and support energy efficiency and energy independence initiatives.

Other Resources

The compilation of state actions presented above is in no way exhaustive. It is merely illustrative of the numerous, far-reaching state actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. A number of frequently updated online resources further describe state-level climate policies:

- The Pew Center on Global Climate Change collects information on state progress toward climate change mitigation at http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states. The Center has also compiled an overview report on such actions: PEW CTR. ON GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE, CLIMATE CHANGE 101: STATE ACTION (2006), *available at* http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/101_States.pdf.
- The Database of State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency (DSIRE), published by the Interstate Renewable Energy Council, provides information on incentive programs to bolster the use of energy efficiency and renewable energy. *See* http://www.dsireusa.org/.
- The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy of the U.S. Department of Energy publishes a number of state activities on state-specific web pages. *See* http://www.eere.energy.gov/states/state_information.cfm.
- The State Environmental Resource Center acts a clearing house for state action measures, publishing both overviews and analyses. *See* http://www.serconline.org/.
- National Caucus of Environmental Legislators (NCEL), http://www.ncel.net/.