

State	CO2 Rank	Executive Orders, Climate Action Plans, Legislation, Reports	Additional Info	Reference/Website
AK	38			http://www.climatechange.alaska.gov/
AK		Climate Change Sub-Cabinet Administrative Order 238 (9/14/07)	Sub-cabinet will consolidate the state's knowledge of climate change in order to recommend policies and measures to guide the state's mitigation and adaptation efforts. It includes the commissioners of the Departments of Commerce, Community and Economic Development; Natural Resources; Fish and Game; Transportation and Public Facilities; and Environmental Conservation (Chair). The Administrative Order also directs the group to consult with the president of the University of Alaska and explore ways to promote development of renewable energy sources such as geothermal, wind, hydroelectric, and tidal resources.	http://www.climatechange.alaska.gov/
AK		Building Energy Code	The Building Energy Efficiency Standards (BEES) is a state-developed code based on the 2006 IECC with Alaska-specific amendments. As of April 1, 2007, the new Alaska Building Energy Efficiency Standard has become mandatory for residential construction. This standard includes the provisions of the 2006 IECC with Alaska-specific amendments and ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2004 Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Low-Rise Residential Buildings.	
AK		Solar Easements	Alaska's solar easement provisions are similar to those in many other states. They do not create an automatic right to sunlight. Rather, they allow parties to voluntarily enter into solar easement contracts for the purpose of ensuring adequate exposure of a solar energy system.	
AK		Alaska Climate Impact Assessment Commission Legislation HCR 30	The commissioners to develop an overview of what global warming is likely to mean for Alaska along with any steps that can be taken to deal with it. Findings to be presented to the Legislature at the start of '08 session.	http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/get_bill_text.asp?hsid=HCR030E&session=24
AK		Alternative Fuel Use Requirement, (Reference Alaska Statutes 44.42.020)	The state Department of Transportation (DOT) is required to consider using alternative fuels for automotive purposes whenever practicable. The DOT may participate in joint ventures with public or private partners that will foster the availability of alternative fuels for all consumers of automotive fuel.	
AK		Ethanol Fuel Blend Tax Rate Reduction	In certain geographic areas and during months in which fuel containing ethanol is required to be sold, transferred, or used in an effort reduce emissions carbon monoxide and attain air quality standards as required by federal or state law, the tax rate on fuel containing at least 10% ethanol by volume is reduced by \$0.06 per gallon as compared to the tax rate on other motor fuels.	
AK		Member of WGA Clean and Diversified Energy Initiative	To examine the feasibility and actions required to reach a goal of 30,000 mw of clean energy by '15 and 20% improvement in energy efficiency by 2020.	http://www.westgov.org/wga/initiatives/cdeac/index.htm
AL	14			www.deq.state.ok.us/AQDnew/emissions/index.htm

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AL		Policy Planning to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Alabama	December, '97 - U of Alabama, included a GHG inventory	
AR	33			www.1800arkansas.com/energy/
AR		Governor's Commission on Global Warming HB2460 (4/3/07)	Establishes a Governor's Commission on Global Warming which will study the potential impacts of climate change on the state's environment and economy, and then recommend a global warming pollutant reduction goal and strategies for achieving it. The Commission must report its findings by November 1, 2008.	http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/footer/acts/2007/public/act696.pdf
AR		Building Energy Code	For residential buildings, the 2004 Arkansas Energy Code for New Building Construction, which took effect in October 1, 2004, is a combination of the 2003 Edition of the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC 2003) with Arkansas Supplements and Amendments to the 2003 International Energy Conservation Code.	
AR		Energy Standards for Public Buildings	Effective July 1, 2005, Act 1770 (the Arkansas Energy and Natural Resources Conservation Act), encourages all state agencies, including institutions of higher education, to use Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)* and Green Globes rating systems whenever possible and appropriate in conducting or funding a public building project. The act includes Arkansas-specific provisions for LEED and Green Globes certification.	
AR		Net Metering	In April 2001, Arkansas enacted legislation (HB 2325) directing the Arkansas Public Service Commission (PSC) to establish net-metering rules for certain renewable-energy systems. The PSC approved final rules for net metering in July 2002. Subsequent legislation enacted in April 2007 (HB 2334) bolstered the existing statute by increasing the availability of net metering, improving the law's provision for the carryover of net excess generation (NEG), and clarifying the ownership of "renewable-energy credits" (RECs). Residential renewable-energy systems up to 25 kilowatts (kW) in capacity and nonresidential systems up to 300 kW in capacity are eligible for net metering.	
AR		Biofuels Requirement	The Arkansas Alternative Fuels Development Act establishes an annual goal of 50 million gallons of alternative fuels produced at production facilities in the state by October 6, 2008. Furthermore, by January 1, 2009, all diesel-powered motor vehicles, light trucks, and equipment owned or leased by a state agency must be operated using diesel fuel that contains a minimum of 2% biofuels by volume.	
AR		Arkansas Alternative Fuels Commission Act of 2003, AK Code 15-10-601 and 15-10-701	Established a seven-member alternative fuels commission to develop, coordinate and promote the utilization of alternative fuels throughout the state.	http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/
AZ	23		Adoption of Clean Car standards pending.	www.azclimatechange.us/

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AZ		Member Western Regional Climate Action Initiative (2/27/07)	AZ, CA, NM, OR, WA will jointly set a regional emissions target within six months, and by August 2008 will establish a market-based system – such as a cap-and-trade program covering multiple economic sectors – to aid in meeting the target.	
AZ		Clean Fuel Diesel for Heavy-Duty Equipment Executive Order 2007-03, 2007	Any state agency that contracts for the use of on- or off-road heavy-duty diesel equipment in Maricopa County, Pima County, and Pinal County must construct its Requests for Proposals in a manner that gives incentives to bidders that use: equipment retrofitted with diesel retrofit kits; newer clean diesel technologies and fuels; or biodiesel or other cleaner petroleum diesel alternatives.	
AZ		Founding Member Climate Registry (5/8/07)	A collaboration aimed at developing a common system for entities to report GHG emissions. The Registry will serve as a tool to measure, track, verify and publicly report greenhouse gas emissions consistently and transparently between states. Voluntary, market-based and regulatory greenhouse gas emissions reporting programs are all supported under the Registry.	http://www.theclimateregistry.org/
AZ		Climate Action Plan, August 2006		http://www.azclimatechange.us/
AZ		Emissions Targets Executive Order 2006-13	2000 levels by 2020, 50% below 2000 by 2040, EO also creates a Climate Change Executive Committee to develop strategy to implement recommendations in the Climate Action Plan	http://www.azsos.gov/aar/2006/37/governor.pdf
AZ		Renewable Energy Portfolio Standards	February 27, '06, 15% by 2025, with 30% of the renewable energy to be derived from distributed energy technologies (~2,000 MW).	http://www.cc.state.az.us/news/pr02-28-06.htm or http://www.cc.state.az.us/utility/electric/res.pdf
AZ		Renewable Energy and Green Building Standards Executive Order 2005-05	All state-funded buildings constructed after February 11, 2005 are to be designed and constructed to derive at least 10% of their energy from a renewable resource. Renewable resources may include solar, wind, or use of thermal energy from biomass fuels for heating and/or cooling. This goal may also be met through the purchase of renewable energy credits as defined by the Department of Commerce Energy Office.	
AZ		Climate Change Advisory Group Executive Order 2005-02	Forms Climate Change Advisory Group to create Climate Action Plan and a GHG inventory	http://www.governor.state.az.us/eo/2005_02.pdf
AZ		Appliance and Equipment Efficiency Standards	Arizona's Appliance and Equipment Efficiency Standards (Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 44, Section 1375) set minimum energy efficiency standards for twelve products, four of which are not currently preempted by federal standards.	

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CA		Release of Global Warming Solutions Act DRAFT Scoping Plan	The plan outlines a variety of strategies for achieving the required reductions. Key elements of the plan include developing a state cap-and-trade program that will link to the Western Climate Initiative's forthcoming regional cap-and-trade program, increasing California's renewable portfolio standard from 20 by 2010 to 33 percent by 2020, establishing new vehicle efficiency standards, setting higher building and appliance efficiency standards, and implementing a low carbon fuel standard. The ARB is scheduled to vote on the Scoping Plan in November 2008 after a series of public workshops. Once adopted, the mechanisms are scheduled to be in place by 2012.	http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/document/draftscopingplan.htm
CA		GHG Emissions/CEQA Guidelines SB 97 (2007)	Directs Governor's Office of Planning and Research to develop CEQA guidelines "for the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions or the effects of greenhouse gas emissions"	http://climatechange.ca.gov/publications/legislation/SB_97_bill_20070824_chaptered.pdf
CA		The Solar Water Heating and Efficiency Act of 2007, AB 1470 (2007)	Requires the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to create financial incentives for solar hot water systems that will replace the use of natural gas water heaters. Similar incentives already exist for replacing electric hot water heaters under the California Solar Initiative.	http://climatechange.ca.gov/publications/legislation/ab_1470_bill_20071012_chaptered.pdf
CA		Water Standards for appliances, AB 662 and AB 1560 (October, 2007)	The CEC is allowed to set water standards for appliances and required to incorporate water standards into the state's existing building standards.	http://climatechange.ca.gov/publications/legislation/ab_1109_bill_20071012_chaptered.pdf
CA		Utilities energy use AB 1103 and AB 1613 (October, 2007)	For utilities, AB 1103 requires record keeping of energy use for nonresidential buildings, and AB 1613 authorizes the CPUC to require that utilities buy excess power from combined heat and power systems.	http://climatechange.ca.gov/publications/legislation/ab_1613_bill_20071014_chaptered.pdf
CA		Funding for the new Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, AB 118 (October, 2007)	Establishes a \$2 raise in vehicle registration fees to fund the new Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, which will provide financial assistance to develop and deploy low carbon fuels and vehicles.	http://climatechange.ca.gov/publications/legislation/ab_118_bill_20071014_chaptered.pdf
CA		State and Local Motor Vehicle Fleets AB 236 (2007)	This bill would require the Department of General Services, in conjunction with the board and the Energy Commission, by December 31, 2008 To amend and revise existing purchasing methodology to rank environmental and energy benefits, and costs of motor vehicles for potential procurement by state and local governments and to develop vehicle ranking containing specified criteria.	http://climatechange.ca.gov/publications/legislation/ab_236_bill_20071013_chaptered.pdf
CA		CA Lighting Efficiency and Toxics Reduction Act AB 1109 (2007)	Would enact the California Lighting Efficiency and Toxics Reduction Act and would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2010, a person from manufacturing for sale in the state specified general purpose lights that contain levels of hazardous substances prohibited by the European Union pursuant to the RoHS Directive.	http://climatechange.ca.gov/publications/legislation/ab_1109_bill_20071012_chaptered.pdf
CA		Solar Energy AB 532 (October, 2007)	Extends the original deadline established in 2001 legislation (SBX2 82) for existing state buildings and parking facilities to install solar energy systems where feasible from January 1, 2007, to January 1, 2009.	http://climatechange.ca.gov/publications/legislation/ab_532_bill_20071013_chaptered.pdf

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CA		Low Carbon Fuel Standard for Transportation Fuels Executive Order, S-01-07 (2007)	By 2020 the standard will reduce the carbon intensity of California's passenger vehicle fuels by at least 10 percent. This first-of-its kind standard will support AB 32 emissions targets as part of California's overall strategy to fight global warming.	http://gov.ca.gov/index.php?executive-order/5172/
CA		Member Western Regional Climate Action Initiative (2/27/07)		
CA		Founding Member Climate Registry (5/8/07)		
CA		Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, AB 32 (2006)	'90 levels by 2010, 10% below '90 by 2020, 75-85% below '03 long term	http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/docs/ab32text.pdf
CA		Responsibilities and roles of state agencies in climate change Executive Order #S-20-06 (2006)		http://gov.ca.gov/index.php?executive-order/4484/
CA		Biofuels and Bioenergy from Renewable Resources Executive Order #S-06-06 (2006)		http://gov.ca.gov/index.php?executive-order/183/
CA		GHG Inventory AB 1803 (2006)	Transfers greenhouse gas inventory to Air Resources Board from Energy Commission	http://climatechange.ca.gov/publications/legislation/ab_1803_bill_20060718_chaptered.pdf
CA		Carbon Sequestration AB 1925 (2006)	Conservation and Development commission, on or before November 1, 2007, and in coordination with the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources of the Department of Conservation and the California Geological Survey, to submit a report to the Legislature containing recommendations for how the state can develop parameters to accelerate the	http://climatechange.ca.gov/publications/legislation/ab_1925_bill_20060926_chaptered.pdf
CA		Electricity Greenhouse Gas Performance Standard SB 1368 (2006)	The bill would require the PUC, by February 1, 2007, through a rulemaking proceeding and in consultation with the Energy Commission and the State Air Resources Board, to establish a greenhouse gases emission performance standard for all baseload generation of load-serving entities	http://climatechange.ca.gov/publications/legislation/sb_1368_bill_20060929_chaptered.pdf
CA		Global Warming and Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Motor Vehicles, AB 1493	Requires GHG emissions from new vehicles be reduced by 22% by 2012 model yr. and 30% by '16 model year.	http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/ab1493.pdf
CA		Final 2006 Climate Action Team Report to the Governor and Legislature		http://www.climatechange.ca.gov/climate_action_team/reports/index.html
CA		Renewable Portfolio Standards Legislation SB 1078	20% by 2017	http://www.energy.ca.gov/portfolio/documents/SB1078.PDF

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CA		Renewable Portfolio Standard Legislation SB 90	Implemented the provisions of AB 1890 and directed the activities of the Energy Commission relating to renewable energy.	
CA		Greenhouse Gas Emissions Performance Standard for Major Power Plant Investments SB 1368	Requires the California Energy Commission to develop and adopt by regulation a greenhouse gas emissions performance standard for long-term procurement of electricity by local publicly owned utilities	
CA		Major Utilities Legislation SB 107	Requires California's three major utilities – Pacific Gas & Electric, Southern Edison, and San Diego Gas & Electric – to produce at least 20 percent of their electricity using renewable sources by 2010.	
CA		Emissions Targets Executive Order S-3-05	By 2010, reduce GHG emissions to 2000 levels; by 2020, reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels; by 2050, reduce GHG emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels	http://gov.ca.gov/index.php?/executive-order/1861/
CA		The California Climate Action Registry Protocols/Reporting, SB 812 (2002)	This bill would require the registry to adopt procedures and protocols for the reporting and certification of greenhouse gas emission reductions resulting from a project or an action of a participant. The bill would require the registry, in coordination with the Resources Agency, to adopt procedures and protocols, including specified criteria, for the monitoring, estimating, calculating, reporting, and certifying of carbon stores and carbon dioxide emissions resulting from the conservation and conservation-based management of native forest reservoirs in California in order for registry participants to include the results of those conservation activities as a participant's registered emissions results, or as a part thereof.	http://climatechange.ca.gov/publications/legislation/SB_812.PDF
CA		California Climate Action Registry Revisions, SB 527 (2001)	Defines/Revises role of the Climate Action Registry.	http://climatechange.ca.gov/publications/legislation/sb_527_bill_20011012_chapt.pdf
CA		GHG Registry and Reduction and Impacts on Climate Change SB 1771 (2000) (Climate Action Registry)	This bill would require the Secretary of the Resources Agency to establish the California Climate Action Registry as a public benefit nonprofit corporation, that would record and register voluntary greenhouse gas emission reductions made by California entities after 1990.	http://climatechange.ca.gov/publications/legislation/sb_1771_bill_20000930_chapt.pdf
CA		CA Energy Commission/GHG Inventory AB 4420	The California Energy Commission was directed to prepare and maintain the state's inventory of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and to study the effects of GHGs.	
CA		Million Solar Roofs Plan SB 1	Provides for the installation of 1 million rooftop solar panels, which would generate approximately 3,000 megawatts of solar electric power and reduce greenhouse emissions by 3 million tons per year.	
CA		Member WGA Clean and Diversified Energy Initiative		
CA		Member West Coast Governor's Global Warming Initiative		http://www.climatechange.ca.gov/westcoast/index.html
CO	24			http://www.colorado.gov/energy/

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CO		GHG Emissions Targets Executive Order D 004 08 (4/22/08)	Establishes reduction goals for greenhouse gas emissions (20 percent by 2020 and 80 percent by 2050, both from 2005 levels); directs the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) to develop regulations mandating the reporting of greenhouse gas emissions; and requests the Public Utilities Commission to require each utility under its jurisdiction to submit electric resource plans that include an analysis showing how the utility could achieve a 20 percent reduction in its greenhouse gas emissions from 2005 levels by 2020.	
CO		Climate Advisory Panel Executive Order B 007 08 (4/22/08)	Establishes a Colorado Advisory Panel	
CO		Ag Sequestration Executive Order D 010 08 (4/22/08)	Establishes an agricultural sequestration offset program	
CO		Climate Action Plan, November, 2007	Under the plan, the Governor will issue an executive order by the end of the year establishing a statewide greenhouse gas emissions reductions target of 20% below 2005 levels by 2020, and an 80% reduction below 2005 levels by 2050. The plan also urges accelerated federal investments in clean coal technologies and state investments in clean coal technologies. Other actions under the plan include an agricultural carbon offset program, adoption of California's vehicle GHG emissions standards, an Industrial Energy Efficiency Program for large industrial emitters, and mandatory reporting of GHG emissions by major emitters. The Colorado plan also addresses adaptation measures, with a primary focus on water resources and forestry.	http://www.colorado.gov/energy/
CO		Renewable Portfolio Standard HB 1281 (increase) (3/27/07)	Increases Colorado's existing renewable portfolio standard, doubling the renewable electricity requirement for large investor-owned utilities such as Xcel Energy from 10 percent by 2015 to 20 percent by 2020. In addition, HB 1281 requires municipal utilities and rural electric providers, which had no such requirements under the original amendment, to provide 10 percent of their electricity from renewable sources by 2020.	
CO		Founding Member The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
CO		Climate Change & Colorado: A Technical Assessment Examining Climate Change Science, Greenhouse Gas Production, Potential Impacts and Mitigation	December, '08 - Co Dept. of Public Health and Environment	http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/ap/down/climatechange.pdf
CO		Greening of Government Executive Order DO11 07 and DO12 07 (April, 2007)	Charges state departments, agencies and offices to take a position of leadership in the new energy economy. State government will reduce energy consumption, increase the use of renewable energy sources, increase the energy efficiency and decrease the environmental impact of the state vehicle fleet, implement environmental purchasing standards and reduce waste and increase recycling.	http://www.colorado.gov/energy/greening/index.asp
CO		Greening of State Government Executive Order D005 05		http://www.colorado.gov/governor/eos/d00505.pdf

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CO		Carbon Sequestration HB 1023 (2007)	Provides funding for a statewide carbon sequestration analysis and an energy profile of state	
CO		Bioscience Grants HB 1060 (2007)	Expands the bioscience grant program to include biofuel-related projects. Grants go to higher-ed institutions and help bring innovative ideas from laboratory to marketplace.	
CO		Clean Energy Authority HB 1150 (2007)	Establishes a state funding mechanism to leverage bond proceeds and provide government backed loan guarantees through a public authority for the purposes of building transmission capacity for renewable resources.	
CO		Concerning Energy Efficiency HB 1037 (2007)	Directs the Colorado Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to require jurisdictional electric utilities and gas local distribution companies to develop and substantially expand energy efficiency programs. Requires investor-owned utilities to provide energy efficiency programs for their customers, ensuring that they are cost-effective for the utilities.	http://www.colorado.gov/energy/in/uploaded_pdf/GasElecDSMH1037.aspx
CO		Concerning Energy Efficiency HB 1146 (2007)	Raises the baseline for local building codes to the 2003 International Energy Conservation Code. This will ensure buildings in our communities will be more energy efficient and help us reach our goal of 20% efficiency statewide by 2020. Sets a statewide energy code only for counties that already have a building code.	http://www.colorado.gov/energy/in/uploaded_pdf/1146_enr.pdf
CO		Concerning Renewable Energy HB 1228 (2007)	Requires biofuels be used in state fleet vehicles.	http://www.colorado.gov/energy/in/uploaded_pdf/1228_re.pdf
CO		Net Metering for Cooperative Electric Associations HB 1169 (2007)	Provides minimum interconnection standards for net-metering, so standards are uniform across the state.	
CO		Wind for Schools HB 1087 (2007)	Creates a grant program to place wind turbines on schools. Develops a grant program to help schools install wind turbines on campus and develop clean energy curriculum in the classroom.	
CO		HB 1220 (2007)	Requires State agencies, offices, and institutions of higher education to purchase environmentally preferred products (EPP). EPP are products that have a lesser or reduced adverse effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products that serve the same purpose.	
CO		Tax Credits for Renewable Energy HB 1279 (200&)	Restores tax exemption on machinery used to produce renewable energy.	http://www.colorado.gov/energy/in/uploaded_pdf/SalexemptforRE1279_enr.pdf
CO		School Energy Efficiency HB 1309 (2007)	GEO has been helping state public buildings become more energy efficient through a process called "performance contracting," generally done in concert with Energy Service Companies. This bill earmarks funds to be committed to achieving similar energy efficiency gains throughout our K-12 school system.	http://www.colorado.gov/energy/commercial/new-high-performance-design.asp

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CO		Clean Energy Fund SB 246 (2007)	The Clean Energy Fund will provide a steady stream of revenue to the Governor's Energy Office (GEO) for the purposes of advancing energy efficiency and renewable energy throughout the state. GEO will be using the fund to target investments in emerging technologies and attract New Energy Economy investment to Colorado.	http://www.colorado.gov/energy/in/uploaded_pdf/SB246_r2.pdf
CO		High Performance State Buildings SB 51 (2007)	Requires that state buildings and those buildings constructed with state funds meet the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Standards set by the United States Green Building Council.	http://www.colorado.gov/energy/commercial/new-high-performance-design.asp
CO		Renewable Resource Generation Development Areas SB 91 (2007)	Establishes a 16 member task force to map out resource zones and load centers for the purposes of planning transmission capability to meet increasing demand and renewable energy supply from our rural areas. Maps the state for the most productive renewable areas and the best way to connect those areas to the grid.	http://www.colorado.gov/energy/in/uploaded_pdf/091_enr.pdf
CO		Energy Resource Zones Transmission Development SB 100 (2007)	Establishes energy resource zones to incentivize investment in transmission and allow for cost recovery by utilities for building transmission to rural resource areas. Speeds up transmission construction by allowing investor-owned utilities to recover transmission expenses during construction- requires these utilities to file applications to build transmission.	http://www.colorado.gov/energy/in/uploaded_pdf/100_enr.pdf
CO		Energy Performance Contracting to Improve State Facilities Executive Order D-014-03		http://www.state.co.us/gov_dir/govnr_dir/exec_orders/d01403.pdf
CO		Local Incentives for Renewable Energy SB 145 (2007)	Allows governmental entities (counties, cities, etc.) to offer tax rebates to property owners who install renewable-energy producing fixtures (solar panels, efficient appliances, etc.)	
CO		SB 182 (2007)	Provides a dedicated source of matching monies that will allow Colorado public universities additional funding for research projects that will increase or improve recycling techniques and technology or create marketable uses for discarded materials and address problems caused by inappropriate disposal of solid waste materials.	
CO		Greening of State Government Buildings Senate Joint Resolution	In support of State Greening EO	http://www.colorado.gov/greeninggovernment/legislation/resolution.pdf
CO		Wind Energy SB 100	Promotes wind power generation by requiring electric utilities subject to rate regulation to identify high-potential wind-energy locations currently lacking necessary transmission capacity, and then develop plans to install it.	
CO		Colorado Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory & Forecast: 1990-2015		http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/apdown/greenhouse.pdf
CO		Renewable Energy Standards Legislation HB 1273	10% by 2015	http://www.leg.state.co.us/
CO		Member of WGA Clean and Diversified Energy Initiative		

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CT	40			www.ctclimatechange.com
CT		An Act Concerning Global Warming Solutions HB 5600 (6/2/08)	The law creates mandatory global warming pollution caps and requires the state to cut emissions 10 percent below 1990 levels by 2020 and 80 percent below 2001 levels by 2050 (The 2050 target is set barring intervention at the federal level or through the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI)).	http://www.cga.ct.gov/2008/ACT/PA/2008PA-00098-R00HB-05600-PA.htm
CT		An Act Concerning Electricity and Energy Efficiency HB 7432 (6/07)	Requires development of electric utility planning for procuring energy efficiency and other clean energy demand resources – not only traditional powerplant contracts; Requires the DPUC to decouple revenue recovery from sales for each electric and gas company in their next rate proceeding; Adopts appliance efficiency standards; Provides additional funding for demand-side projects that meet cost-effectiveness standards and supports acceleration of time-of-use rates and advanced metering; Eliminates sales taxes on Energy Star appliances, including compact fluorescent bulbs and provides bonding for energy efficiency and renewables in state buildings; Creates a first time home heating oil conservation program managed by a board of home oil dealers, environmental and consumer interest reporting annually to the state conservation board (ECMB)	http://www.cga.ct.gov/2007/ACT/PA/2007PA-00242-R00HB-07432-PA.htm
CT		Founding Member - The Climate Registry		
CT		Connecticut Climate Change Action Plan	January, '05 - Gov. Steering Committee on Climate Change	www.ctclimatechange.com
CT		An Act Concerning Clean Cars, SB 660 (7/25/06)	Requires automobile manufacturers to affix a label to vehicles sold in the state detailing the vehicle's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.	http://www.cga.ct.gov/2006/ACT/PA/2006PA-00161-R00SB-00660-PA.htm
CT		Renewable Portfolio Standards	Requires each electricity supplier and electric-distribution company to generate 4% of its retail electricity sales using renewable energy by '04, increasing to 10% by January 1, 2010.	http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/Incentives/CT04Rb.htm
CT		Low Emission Vehicle Standards CT General Statutes 22a-175g	Adoption of regulations to implement the light-duty motor vehicle emission standards of CA for vehicles with a model year of 2008 or later.	
CT		Idle Reduction Requirement CT General Statutes 14-277	School bus operators are prohibited from idling the engine of any school bus for more than three consecutive minutes when the school bus is not in motion	
CT		Hydrogen Energy Plan	Establishes a Connecticut Hydrogen-Fuel Cell Coalition - responsible for developing a plan for fuel cell economic development.	http://www.ccat.us/chfcc.htm
CT		RPS Executive Order No. 32	State Gov to use 20 percent by 2010, 50 percent in 2020 and 100 percent in 2050	http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/Incentives/CT07R.htm

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CT		Net Metering	Connecticut's two investor-owned utilities -- Connecticut Light and Power Company (CL&P) and United Illuminating Company (UI) -- are required to provide net metering to customers that generate electricity using "Class I" renewable-energy resources, which include solar, wind, landfill gas, fuel cells, sustainable biomass, ocean-thermal power, wave or tidal power, low-emission advanced renewable-energy conversion technologies, and hydropower facilities up to two megawatts (MW) in capacity. Legislation enacted in June 2007 (HB 7432, Section 39) raised the individual system capacity limit to 2 MW* and extended net metering to all customer classes. These changes took effect October 1, 2007.	
CT		Emissions Targets Legislation (An Act Concerning Climate Change), SB 595	'90 levels by 2010, 10% below '90 by 2020	http://search.cga.state.ct.us/dtSearch_lpa.html
CT		Appliance Energy Efficiency Standards SB 145	Connecticut enacted efficiency standards legislation in 2004 through Senate Bill 145 (S.B.145). This law (C.G.S. Section 16a-48) covers the following products not currently preempted by federal standards: Commercial refrigerators and freezers; large packaged air conditioning equipment; unit heaters.	
CT		Green Building Energy Code with Green Building Provisions	HB 7432, enacted in June 2007, added provisions to strengthen the state's building code, and required the state building inspector and the Codes and Standards Committee to revise the state building code by January 1, 2008. The new code applies to all buildings (including residential buildings) and be designed to provide optimum cost-effective energy efficiency over the useful life of the building. Such revisions must meet the ASHRAE 90.1 standard for new construction.	
CT		Green Building Standards for State Facilities	Public Act No. 06-187, enacted in 2006, required the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management, in consultation with the commissioner of public works, the commissioner of environmental protection and the commissioner of public safety, to adopt building construction regulations for state facilities. The construction standards must be consistent with or exceed the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED Silver rating for new commercial construction and major renovation projects, or an equivalent standard, including a two-globe rating under the Green Globes USA design program. Certain state building projects were originally exempt from the standard, but HB 7432 of 2007 removed those exemptions.	
CT		Connecticut Clean Energy Fund	Connecticut's 1998 electric-industry restructuring legislation (Public Act 98-28) created separate funds to support energy efficiency and renewable energy.* The efficiency fund is known as the Connecticut Energy Efficiency Fund (CEEF), and the renewables fund is known as the Connecticut Clean Energy Fund (CCEF).	
CT		CT Energy Efficiency Fund		
CT		Mandatory CO2 Reporting		
CT		Member of RGGI		
CT		Member of NEG-ECP		
CT		Member of Eastern Climate Registry		

State	CO2 Rank	Executive Orders, Climate Action Plans, Legislation, Reports	Additional Info	Reference/Website
DC	51			
DE	46			http://www.delaware-energy.com/
DE		Expansion of Renewable Portfolio Standard SB 19 (7/24/07)	Requires that 2% of the state's electricity supply come from solar photovoltaics by 2019, in addition to 18% from other renewable sources by the same date. .	http://legis.delaware.gov/
DE		Net Metering SB 8 (July, 2007)	Extends net metering to all customer classes, added biogas and fuel cells as eligible technologies, addressed the ownership of RECs, and increased the previous individual system limit of 25 kW, among other changes	
DE		Delaware Electric Cooperative - Green Power Program	Under Delaware's RPS, rural electric cooperatives and municipal utilities can opt out of the mandated portfolio requirements if they establish a green energy fund and a voluntary green power purchasing program.	https://www.delaware.coop/pdf/renewable_energy.pdf
DE		Recycling Public Advisory Council Executive Order No. 90 (9/6/06)		http://governor.delaware.gov/orders/executive%20order%20no.%2090%20-%20web%20version.shtml
DE		Delaware Energy Task Force Report to the Governor (September, 2003)	The Delaware Electric Cooperative, which serves Kent and Sussex Counties, opted out of the RPS requirements and began offering a voluntary green power program to its customers.	http://www.delaware-energy.com/Download/Task%20Force%20Report%20Executive%20Summary.pdf
DE		Delaware Energy Task Force Executive Order No. 31 (4/26/02)	of strategic options, each with its own set of recommendations, for your use in guiding	http://governor.delaware.gov/orders/webxecorder31.shtml#TopOfPage
DE		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	Delaware's energy future.	
DE		Delaware Climate Change Action Plan	January, '05 - Center for Energy and Environmental Policy, U of DE	http://ceep.udel.edu/publications/energy/reports/energy_delaware_climate_change_action_plan/deccap.htm
DE		Renewable Portfolio Standards	10% by 2019	http://www.delcode.state.de.us/title26/c001/sc03a/index.htm
DE		Green Energy Fund Amendment SB 35 (7/24/07)	This bill increases the system benefit charge for the Green Energy Fund by adding 18 cents per month to the average residential customer's electricity bill. The Green Energy Fund helps stimulate the local renewable energy sector. Increased funding will allow more Delaware households and businesses benefit from renewable energy.	http://legis.delaware.gov/LIS/lis144.nsf/c6fe685e20e98b2b882569a60053971e/b39abd49a4456da8852572ab0075b11d?OpenDocument

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DE		Green Energy Fund Regulations (4/1/04)	Funds for the public benefit programs are collected from Delmarva Power and Light customers (the state's only investor-owned utility). Starting in July 2007, \$0.000356 per kWh (0.356 mills/kWh) is collected to fund environmental incentive programs for renewable energy. This money is collected and distributed through the Green Energy Fund.	http://www.delaware-energy.com/Download/Green%20Energy%20Fund%20Regulation%20Final.pdf
DE		Alternative Fuel Tax Exemption, Title 30, Chapter 51, Subchapter II	Taxes imposed on alternative fuels used in official vehicles for the U.S. or any governmental agency, including state agencies and volunteer fire and rescue companies, are waived.	
DE		Member of RGGI		
DE		Member of Eastern Climate Registry		
FL	5			www.dep.state.fl.us/energy/fla_energy/
FL		Efficiency and Renewable Energy HB 7135 (7/2/08)	Requires the Florida Public Service Commission to establish a renewable portfolio standard that will specify a minimum percentage of retail electricity sales that must be supplied by renewable energy. The bill does not set the minimum standard or a timeline. Instead, the bill requires the commission to prepare a draft rule by Feb 2009 and present it to the legislature for approval. The bill also requires the FL DEP to create a cap-and-trade regulatory program to reduce GHG emissions from major emitters.	
FL		Net Metering	In March 2008, the Florida Public Service Commission (PSC) adopted rules for net metering and interconnection for renewable-energy systems up to two megawatts (MW) in capacity. The PSC rules apply only to the state's investor-owned utilities; the rules do not apply to electric cooperatives or municipal utilities. (However, several municipal utilities in Florida offer net metering voluntarily.)	
FL		Immediate Actions to Reduce GHG Emissions Executive Order 07-127 (7/13/07)	Sets GHG emission reduction targets for state agencies and departments of 10% below current levels by 2012, 25 percent below by 2017, and 40% below by 2025. The order adopts the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED standards for all new state government facilities and all existing buildings owned by the Department of Management Services. Also requires state-owned vehicles to be more fuel efficient and to use ethanol and biodiesel fuels when available.	http://www.flgov.com/pdfs/orders/07-127-emissions.pdf
FL		Leadership by Example Executive Order 07-126 (7/13/07)	Sets statewide GHG emission reduction targets of 2000 levels by 2017, 1990 levels by 2025, and 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. The order directs the Florida Secretary of Environmental Protection to immediately develop rules to adopt the California motor vehicle GHG emission standards. The Florida Energy Code for Building Construction will be revised to increase the energy performance of new construction by at least 15 percent from the 2007 Energy Code. Also requests that the Florida PUC initiate rulemaking to i. require that utilities produce at least 20% of their electricity from renewable sources and ii. to authorize statewide net metering.	http://www.flgov.com/pdfs/orders/07-126-actions.pdf

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FL		Florida Governor's Action Team on Energy and Climate Change Executive Order 07-128 (7/13/07)	Creates the Florida Governor's Action Team on Energy and Climate Change to develop an Energy and Climate Change Action Plan to recommend ways to meet the new GHG reduction targets.	http://www.flgov.com/pdfs/orders/07-128-actionteam.pdf
FL		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
FL		Florida State Energy Plan	January, '06	http://www.oe.netl.doe.gov/docs/prepare/florida2006energy_plan.pdf
FL		Farm to Fuel Initiative	Initiative to enhance the market for and promote the production and distribution of renewable energy from Florida-grown crops, agricultural wastes and residues, and other biomass and to enhance the value of agricultural products or expand agribusiness in the state.	
FL		State Energy Plan Executive Order 05-241	To develop a state-wide comprehensive energy plan	http://www.dep.state.fl.us/energy/energyact/files/Final_EO1116_05.pdf
FL		Florida Renewable Energy Technologies and Energy Efficiency Act (2006 Florida Energy Act)	Provide economic incentives and streamlining regulations to build a diverse, secure and reliable energy future.	www.FloridaEnergy.org
FL		Building Energy Code	The Florida Building Commission (FBC) is directed to adopt, revise, update, and maintain the Florida Building Code in accordance with Chapter 120 of the state statutes. The code exceeds 2000 IECC standards, is mandatory throughout the state, and need not be adopted by a local government to be applicable at the local level.	
FL		Energy 2020 Study Commission Executive Order 2000-127	Creates the Commission to propose and energy plan and strategy for Florida	
GA	11			http://www.gefa.org/index.html
GA		State Energy Strategy for Georgia (12/15/06)	"Offers a practical approach toward an energy future for Georgia characterized by affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy."	http://www.georgiaenergyplan.org/suppmat/STATE_ENERGY_STRATEGY_FINAL_12_14_06.pdf
GA		Extending the State of Georgia's Energy Leadership Efforts Executive order (2/28/06)	Among other things directs the GA Environmental Facilities Div and Division of Energy Resources to develop a Comprehensive State Energy Strategy to be completed by Dec. 15, 2006. Also directs agencies/dept to prioritize procurement of high fuel efficiency and flex fuel vehicles.	http://www.georgiaenergyplan.org/suppmat/02_28_06_02.pdf
GA		Net Metering O.C.G.A. § 46-3-50	Georgia's 2001 net-metering legislation paved the way for a new relationship between utilities and customer-generators by combining net metering with green pricing. Utilities will purchase energy until renewable-energy capacity reaches 0.2% of the utility's system peak. Eligible technologies include photovoltaics (PV), fuel cells and wind-energy systems up to 10 kilowatts (kW) in capacity for residential applications, and systems up to 100 kW for commercial applications.	http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/Incentives/GA02R.htm

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GA		Georgia Cogeneration and Distributed Generation Act of 2001	Allows residential electricity customers with photovoltaic systems, wind-energy systems or fuel cells with a maximum capacity of 10 kilowatts (kW), and commercial facilities up to 100 kW, to connect to the grid. A utility is not required to enroll customers beyond 0.2% of its peak load for the previous year.	http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/Incentives/GA04R.htm
GA		Solar Easements Act of 1978	Easements may be established to allow owners of solar-energy systems to negotiate for assurance of continued access to sunlight.	http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/Incentives/GA01R.htm
HI	44			http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/energy/publications/
HI		Renewables HB 2863; 2505; HB 2261 (7/08)	HB 2863 streamlines the permitting process for large renewable facilities; HB 2505, which creates a full-time renewable energy facilitator; and HB 2261, which provides loans of up to \$1.5 million for farm-based renewable energy projects.	
HI		Renewables SB 644 (7/08)	Requires solar water heaters in all new homes starting in January, 2010.	
HI		Net Metering: SB 988 and Solar rebates: HB 2550 (6/2/08)	SB 988 authorizes net metering and HB 2559 authorizes residential photovoltaic rebates.	
HI		Clean Energy Initiative (1/28/08)	Governor Linda Lingle signed an MOU with the U.S. Department of Energy to establish the Hawaii's Clean Energy Initiative, a long-term partnership designed to accelerate the transformation of Hawaii into one of the world's first economies based primarily on clean energy resources. The goal of the Initiative is to use renewable sources to supply 70 percent or more of Hawaii's energy needs by 2030.	
HI		Global Warming Solutions Act HB 226 (6/31/07)	Sets an enforceable greenhouse gas limit equal to the 1990 levels that must be achieved by 2020 and establishes a greenhouse gas emissions reduction task force to prepare a work plan and regulatory scheme.	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/sessioncurrent/bills/hb226_cd1.htm
HI		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
HI		Hawaii Climate Change Action Plan	November, '98 - Strategic Industries Div./Clean Air Branch of the Dept. of Health. Not formally adopted	www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/energy/publications/ccap.pdf
HI		Renewable Energy and Renewable Fuels Legislation SB 2957	Raises the income tax credit for certain renewable energy technologies, makes this tax credit permanent, and establishes a pilot financing mechanism for the purchase of residential solar hot water heater systems. Also establishes Renewable Hydrogen Program.	

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HI		Energy Efficiency; Renewable Energy; Alt. Fuel legislation HB 2175	Appropriates \$5 million for solar power systems in public schools and instructs state agencies to maximize energy efficiency. requiring 20 percent of the state's new vehicles to be hybrids, alternative fuel vehicles, or the most efficient vehicles in their class, with the percentage increasing to 35 percent in 2007 and to 75 percent in 2015.	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/sessioncurrent/bills/HB2175_cd1.htm
HI		Savings through Efficiency and Independence through Renewable Energy Legislation SB 3185	Establishes a public benefits fund for energy efficiency programs and authorizes the state's Public Utility Commission (PUC) to set penalties for failing to meet the state Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/sessioncurrent/bills/SB3185_cd1.htm
HI		Biofuels Procurement Preference SB 2959	There is a biofuels preference in the state procurement law, as follows: contracts for the purchase of diesel fuel are to be awarded with preference given to bids for biofuels or blends of biofuel and petroleum fuel.	
HI		Energy Efficient Vehicle Acquisition Requirement	Beginning January 1, 2006, all state agencies are directed to procure increasing percentages of energy-efficient vehicles as part of their annual vehicle acquisition plans,	
HI		Ethanol Fuel Blend Standard	Beginning April 2, 2006, at least 85 percent of Hawaii's unleaded gasoline must be fuel blends containing at least 10% ethanol (E10). Gasoline blended with an ethanol-based product, such as ethyl tertiary butyl ether, will be considered to be in conformance with this requirement.	
HI		Legislation to reconvene the Hawaii Energy Policy Forum HB 2848	Appropriates \$200,000 to reconvene the Hawaii Energy Policy Forum to develop an action plan, timeline, recommendations, and benchmarks to meet the state's energy self-sufficiency goals.	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/sessioncurrent/bills/HB2848_cd1.htm
HI		Net Metering legislation HB 2048, HB 606 and SB 1003	Hawaii's original net-metering law was enacted in 2001 and expanded in 2004 by HB 2048, which increased the eligible capacity limit of net-metered systems from 10 kilowatts (kW) to 50 kW. In 2005 the law was further amended by HB 606, which removed a provision that would have allowed utilities to impose additional requirements on net-metered systems, and by SB 1003, which allows the Hawaii Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to increase certain limits outlined in the law and provides for the carryover of net excess generation (NEG) to the customer's next bill	
HI		Renewable Portfolio Standard (Hawaii Revised Statutes: RPS is Chapter 269-91 to 95 plus Chapter 196-41)	20% by 2020	
HI		State Land Use Law (Chapter 205, Hawaii Revised Statutes)	Originally adopted by the State Legislature in 1961, the Land Use Law establishes an overall framework of land use management whereby all lands in the State of Hawaii are classified into one of four Districts: Urban, Rural, Agricultural, Conservation	

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HI		Energy Performance Contracting Program	The Energy, Resources, and Technology Division of the Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism implements Hawaii's Energy Performance Contracting Program. The program meets the state Energy Program's primary goal of stimulating the economy by increasing the use of more energy-efficient technologies through public-private partnerships.	
HI		Member WGA Clean and Diversified Energy Initiative		
IA	27			http://www.iowadnr.com/energy/index.html
IA		Member of the Midwestern Greenhouse Gas Reduction Accord (11/15/07)	Agreement to establish regional goals and initiatives to increase energy security, promote renewable energy, and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.	
IA		Member of the Regional Biofuels Promotion Plan and adoption of the Energy Security and Climate Stewardship Platform Plan for the Midwest region. (2007)	(See description listed under MI)	
IA		Climate Change Advisory Council SF 485 (4/27/07)	Establishes a Climate Change Advisory Council which is charged with developing a range of scenarios for reductions of statewide greenhouse gas emissions, including the possibility of cutting emissions 50 percent by 2050, and recommending the best strategies for statewide emissions reductions. The council will submit its recommendations to the governor and the general assembly by January 1, 2008. SF 485 also creates a voluntary greenhouse gas registry. The bill also requires the state to consider GHG emissions in reviewing proposals for new power plants.	http://www.pewclimate.org/documentUploads/IA-Senate%20File%20485.pdf
IA		Climate Change: A Greenhouse Gas Guide for the Iowa Insurance Industry	Iowa DNR, June, '01	http://www.iowadnr.com/energy/news/files/climatechange.pdf
IA		Iowa Greenhouse Gas Action Plan	December, '96	http://atmos.cgrer.uiowa.edu/research/reports/iggap/finalreport.pdf
IA		Bio Fuels (Ethanol) Legislation HF 2759	May 30, '06	http://www.governor.state.ia.us/news/2006/may/may3006_2.html
IA		Renewable Portfolio Standard Iowa Code 476.41	Iowa requires its two investor-owned utilities -- Mid-American and Interstate Power and Light -- to contract for a combined total of 105 megawatts (MW) of their generation from renewable-energy resources, including small hydropower facilities.	

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IA		Renewable Fuels Standard Legislation HF 2754	The goal of the Iowa Renewable Fuels Standard (RFS) is to replace 25 percent of gasoline in the state with biofuels (ethanol or biodiesel) by January 1, 2020. One provision of the standard is to require retailers to sell a certain percentage of renewable fuels as part of their total gasoline sales.	
IA		Soy Based Fluid Tax benefits Legislation S 2402		
IA		Renewable Energy Tax Credit/Wind Energy Legislation 2399		
IA		Solar Energy Tax Exemption S 2398		
IA		Renewable Fuels Infrastructure Legislation H 2759		
IA		Executive Order 41: Energy efficiency mandates for state government	Directs state agencies to obtain at least 10% of their electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010. To satisfy this requirement, agencies may generate their own renewable energy or may participate in an Iowa utility's green pricing program.	http://www.governor.state.ia.us/legal/index.html
IA		Member of Powering the Plains		
IA		Member of Midwest GHG Registry		
ID				
ID		Idaho Carbon Sequestration Advisory Committee	Formed by legislature in '02 to address growing concerns related to carbon emissions and greenhouse gases.	http://www.scc.state.id.us/CS_Committee.htm
ID		Air Quality in the Treasure Valley Executive Order 2003-14	Develop/implement strategy to assess and enhance the use of appropriate alternative fuel supplies to improve the air quality in the Treasure Valley.	http://gov.idaho.gov/mediacenter/execorders/eo03/eo_2003_14.htm
ID		Net metering	Idaho does not have statewide net-metering rules. However, each of the state's three investor-owned utilities -- Avista Utilities, Idaho Power and Rocky Mountain Power -- has developed a net-metering tariff that has been approved by the Idaho Public Utilities Commission (PUC).	
ID		The Office of Energy Resources Agricultural Efficiency Program	Promotes cost-effective energy conservation programs and services for Idaho's agricultural community. The program also works with the state's agriculture related industries assisting with their energy needs.	http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/energy/aim/default.htm
ID		Low Interest Energy Loans	Idaho Office of Energy Resources by providing financial assistance to individuals and organizations for programs and projects that result in the conservation of energy and/or utilization of renewable resources within the state of Idaho.	
ID		Energy Star Home Program	Idaho's Energy Star Home program promotes the construction and certification of high performance homes throughout the state of Idaho. This state and regional program offers training, seminars and conferences, for Home Performance Specialist, Builder Partners and Realtor Partners covering the latest techniques using building science principles.	

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ID		Anemometer Equipment Loan Program	The goal of the Idaho Anemometer Equipment Loan Program, operated by the Idaho Energy Division, the Bonneville Power Administration, and the Idaho National Laboratory is to assist the residents of Idaho in evaluating the potential value of wind on their lands.	http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/energy/wind/
ID		Bioenergy Program	To help Idaho people and companies take advantage of and make better use of their locally grown, renewable biomass energy resources. It does this by providing technical assistance, offering educational workshops and sharing costs for demonstration projects.	http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/energy/alternative_fuels/bio.htm
ID		PV4You Solar Working Group	Promote solar energy uses in Idaho.	
ID		Idaho Geothermal Energy Working Group	To continue Idaho's leadership in innovative development and effective utilization of the state's geothermal heat resources for direct use, power generation and cascading applications	http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/energy/alternative_fuels/geothermal/
ID		Member WGA Clean and Diversified Energy Initiative		
IL	7		Plan was June 30, 2007 - Plan release pending	www.dnr.state.il.us/orep/inrin/eq/iccp/iccp.htm
IL		Member of the Midwestern Greenhouse Gas Reduction Accord (11/15/07)	See description under Iowa	
IL		Public Act 095-0481, Renewable Energy Standard and an Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard (8/28/07)	Under the RES, utilities in Illinois must produce a certain percentage of their power from renewable sources, starting with 2 percent in 2008 and increasing to 25 percent by 2025. Seventy-five percent of the electricity used to meet the renewable standard must come from wind power generation; other eligible electricity resources include solar, biomass, and existing hydropower sources. The law also includes an efficiency standard that requires utilities to implement cost-effective energy efficiency measures to reduce electric usage by 2 percent of demand by 2015.	
IL		Emissions Reduction Targets (2/13/07)	On February 13, 2007, Governor Rod Blagojevich announced new statewide greenhouse gas reduction targets of cutting the state's emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and to 60 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.	http://illinois.gov/PressReleases/ShowPressRelease.cfm?SubjectID=2&RecNum=5715
IL		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
IL		Executive Order on Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Reduction, 2006-11	Forms Climate Change Advisory Group to create Climate Action Plan and a GHG inventory. Mandates a 6 percent cut in the state government's greenhouse gas emissions by 2010. Illinois will become the second state (after New Mexico) to join the Chicago Climate Exchange, a voluntary emissions trading market, and that the state will buy credits on the exchange should it fail to reach its emissions goals	http://www.illinois.gov/Gov/pdfdocs/execorder2006-11.pdf

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IL		Energy Independence Plan	Sets a goal of replacing 50% of the state's energy supply with homegrown fuels by 2017. Specifically, in relation to biofuels, the plan will 1) invest in renewable biofuels by providing financial incentives to build up to 20 new ethanol plants and five new biodiesel plants; and 2) increase the number of gas stations that sell biofuels, to ensure that all gas stations in the state offer E85 by 2017, and to help the auto industry increase and improve the flexible fuel vehicles they produce.	http://www.illinois.gov/PressReleases/ShowPressRelease.cfm?SubjectID=29&RecNum=5202
IL		Climate Change Action Plan for Illinois	June, 1994 - Ill Dept. of Energy and Natural Resources	www.dnr.state.il.us/orep/inrin/eq/iccp/toc.htm
IL		Biodiesel Blend Use Requirement	Beginning July 1, 2006, the following entities are required to use a biodiesel blend that contains at least 2% biodiesel (B2) when refueling at a bulk central fueling facility: any diesel powered vehicle owned or operated by the state, county or local government, school district, community college or public college or university, or mass transit agency.	
IL		Ethanol Tax Exemption	Sales and use taxes do not apply to ethanol-blended fuels (containing between 70% and 90% ethanol) sold between July 1, 2003, and December 31, 2013.	
IL		Biodiesel Tax Exemption	Sales and use taxes apply to 80% of the proceeds from the sale of biodiesel-blended fuels (containing between 1% and 10% biodiesel) made between July 1, 2003, and December 31, 2013.	
IL		Idle Reduction Requirement	A person that operates a diesel powered motor vehicle in certain counties may not cause or allow the motor vehicle, when it is not in motion, to idle for more than a total of 10 minutes within any 60 minute period.	
IL		State Vehicle Procurement - Biofuels Preference	In awarding contracts that require procurement of vehicles, state agencies are permitted to give preference to an otherwise qualified bidder who will fulfill the contract through the use of vehicles powered by ethanol produced from Illinois corn or biodiesel fuels produced from Illinois soybeans.	
IL		State Vehicle Fuel Economy Requirements	State contracts for the purchase or lease of new passenger automobiles must specify the procurement of a vehicle model that can achieve at least the minimum average fuel economy in miles per gallon imposed according to federal corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) requirements, and the most current mileage study published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.	
IL		Illinois Conservation and Climate Initiative	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Credits Initiative	http://www.illinois.gov/PressReleases/ShowPressRelease.cfm?SubjectID=29&RecNum=4609
IL		Member Midwest GHG Registry		

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IL		Commerce Commission Resolution Adopting the Sustainable Energy Plan		http://www.icc.illinois.gov/e-docket/reports/view_file.asp?intIdFile=148072&strC=bd
IL		Renewable Energy Portfolio Standards	voluntary - 8% by 2013	
IL		Illinois Sustainable Energy Plan, Feb, '05	Proposes to extend RPS. Submitted to the Il Commerce Commission at the request of the Governor	http://www.illinoisbiz.biz/NR/rdo_nlyres/26A736D5-6B18-46CC-90DA-FB900EBA3DDF/0/IllinoisSustainableEnergyPlan.pdf
IN	6			www.in.gov/energy/strategicplan/.
IN		Member of the Regional Biofuels Promotion Plan and adoption of the Energy Security and Climate Stewardship Platform Plan for the Midwest region. (2007)	See description under Michigan	
IN		Hoosier Homegrown Energy Strategic Plan & the Energy Division	To grow Indiana jobs/incomes by producing more of the energy from IN's own natural resources while encouraging conservation/energy efficiency	www.in.gov/energy/strategicplan/
IN		Greening the Government Executive Order 05-32, 2005	Includes directive that all fleet vehicles based in Indianapolis that are capable of using E85 are directed to refuel with E85 at the designated City-State refueling site whenever possible.	http://www.in.gov/gov/media/eo/EO_05-21_Greening_the%20Govt.pdf
IN		Biodiesel Use Indiana Code 5-22-5-8	Governmental entities are required to fuel diesel vehicles with biodiesel whenever possible.	
IN		Member Midwest GHG registry		http://www.ladco.org/regional_greenhouse.htm .
IN		Interagency Council on Energy Executive Order 06-14 (8/11/06)	Establishes Interagency Council on Energy to oversee further development of and implementation of the Strategic Energy Plan/provide guidance to the governor	http://www.in.gov/legislative/register/20061025-IR-GOV060483EOA.xml.pdf
KS	30			kcc.state.ks.us/energy
KS		Climate Action Advisory Group Executive Order 8-03 (3/21/08)	Establishes the Kansas Energy and Environmental Policy Advisory Group. The new 25-member Advisory Group will recommend steps that the state can take to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions, as well as a proposed timetable for implementation of those recommendations.	http://www.governor.ks.gov/executive/Orders/exec_order0803.htm
KS		Member of the Midwestern Greenhouse Gas Reduction Accord (11/15/07)	See description under Iowa	

State	CO2 Rank	Executive Orders, Climate Action Plans, Legislation, Reports	Additional Info	Reference/Website
KS		Member of the Regional Biofuels Promotion Plan and adoption of the Energy Security and Climate Stewardship Platform Plan for the Midwest region. (2007)	See description under Michigan	
KS		Kansas Energy Plan of 2007	Includes information about the state's energy resources and recommendations on long-term energy policy to the Governor, Legislature, and Kansas Corporation Commission.	http://kec.kansas.gov/energy_plan.htm
KS		Energy Efficiency Bill HB 2036 4/07	Requires that information about the energy efficiency of new homes be made available prior to purchase, whenever the house is shown, and at any other time upon request. The legislation also updates the Kansas Energy Efficiency Disclosure form to provide homebuyers with information in a user-friendly format that allows for comparison with current international and national standards.	
KS		Interconnection HB 2018	Provides the basis for the formation of renewable generating cooperatives. Section 32 of the bill also requires the Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) to establish standard provisions for interconnection of renewable generators	
KS		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
KS		Biofuels Use Reference Kansas Statutes 75-3744a	A 2% or higher blend of biodiesel must be purchased for use in state-owned diesel powered vehicles and equipment, where available, as long as the incremental price of biodiesel is not more than \$0.10 per gallon as compared to the price of diesel fuel.	
KS		Gridless Urban House Project	Sponsored by the State Energy Program the goal is to educate citizens about alternative energy solutions, which promote energy conservation, energy efficiency, and stunt the growth for energy demand	
KS		Member WGA Clean and Diversified Energy Initiative		
KY	12			http://www.energy.ky.gov/
		Release of Intelligent Energy Choices for Kentucky's Future Energy Plan (11/20/08)	A comprehensive energy plan for the state including seven strategies for managing energy production and consumption. Among the proposed strategies, a Renewable and Efficiency Portfolio Standard (REPS) would require that 25 percent of Kentucky's total energy needs by 2025 are met through a combination of energy efficiency and conservation measures, new renewable electricity generation, and an Alternative Transportation Fuel Standard (ATFS) to increase the use of biofuels and other petroleum substitutes.	http://www.energy.ky.gov/
KY		Executive Order 2006-1299: Establishment of the Gov Office of Energy		http://apps.sos.ky.gov/Executive/Journal/EJimages/2006-CRREST-177211.pdf

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KY		Executive Order 2006-1297: High performance energy-efficient schools		http://apps.sos.ky.gov/Executive/Journal/EJimages/2006-CRREST-177212.pdf
KY		Executive Order 2006-1298: Energy efficiency in state government and energy education		http://apps.sos.ky.gov/Executive/Journal/EJimages/2006-CRREST-177213.pdf
KY		Kentucky Energy Security National Leadership Act HB 299 (April, 2006)	"to ensure that KY will lead the states in securing the energy ind. of the U.S. and will consequently benefit from ec. growth and stabilization of the state's coal industry and ag., the KOEP shall dvlp and implement a strat for production of transportation fuels and synthetic natural gas from fossil energy resources and biomass resources."	
KY		Climate Change Mitigation Strategies for Kentucky: Policy Options for Controlling Greenhouse Gas Emissions Through the Year 2020 AD	1998, By the Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet and the Division of Energy	http://yosemite.epa.gov/OAR/globalwarming.nsf/UniqueKeyLookup/RAMR5ECR88/\$File/ky_exec.pdf
LA	10			http://dnr.louisiana.gov/sec/execdiv/techasm/t/
LA		Energy Standards for Public Buildings SB 240 (7/6/07)	Makes requirements for energy efficiency in the construction and renovation of major facility projects funded by the state. Each major facility project must be designed, constructed, and certified to exceed the requirements of the state energy code by at least thirty percent when such improvements prove to be cost effective based on a life cycle cost analysis with a payback of no more than thirty years.	http://www.legis.state.la.us/billdata/streamdocument.asp?did=449761
LA		Renewable Fuel Standard HB 685 (2006)	The bill will mandate a 2% target by sales volume for both ethanol and biodiesel once pre-conditions are met.	
LA		Net Metering LA PSC Order, Docket No. R-27-558 (11/30/05)	Louisiana's rules require publicly-owned utilities and rural electric cooperatives to offer net metering to customers with systems that generate electricity using solar, wind, hydropower, geothermal or biomass resources. (Fuel cells and microturbines that generate electricity entirely derived from renewable resources are eligible.) The rules apply to residential facilities with a maximum capacity of 25 kilowatts (kW) and commercial systems with a maximum capacity of 100 kW.	http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/Incentives/LA02Rb.pdf

State	CO2 Rank	Executive Orders, Climate Action Plans, Legislation, Reports	Additional Info	Reference/Website
LA		Renewable Fuels Standard - Alt. Fuels (Ethanol) Legislation HB 685	Within six months after monthly production of denatured ethanol, produced in the state, equals or exceeds an annual production volume of at least 50 million gallons, 2% of the total gasoline sold by volume in the state must be denatured ethanol produced from domestically grown feedstock or other biomass materials.	http://www.gov.state.la.us/index.cfm?md=newsroom&tmp=detail&articleID=1945
MA	26			www.mass.gov/enir/sustainable/program
MA		Global Warming Solutions Act, S 2540 (8/4/08)	The Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) will determine the baseline emissions level of 1990 and calculate the expected 2020 emissions levels if no new controls were imposed after January 1, 2009 (the "business as usual" level). The Secretary of Energy and Environmental Affairs will set a 2020 emissions limit between 10 percent and 25 percent below 1990 levels and adopt a plan for meeting that limit by January 1, 2011. The Secretary will also set 2030 and 2040 limits, leading up to the required 80 percent reduction by 2050.	http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/seslaw08/sl080298.htm
MA		Clean Energy Biofuels Act (7/28/08)	Clean Energy Biofuels Act which makes Massachusetts the first state to exempt cellulosic biofuels from state gas taxes, creating economic incentives for companies while requiring that the fuels meet strict greenhouse gas reduction standards. The law also requires all diesel and home heating fuel to be 2 percent biofuels by 2010 and 5 percent by 2013. The law makes Massachusetts the second state, after California, to require the development of a low-carbon fuel standard for vehicles that would reduce greenhouse gases by 10 percent.	http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=gov3pressrelease&L=1&LO=Home&sid=Agov3&b=pressrelease&f=080728 Clean Energy Biofuels Act&csid=Agov3
MA		The Green Communities Act, SB 2768 (7/2/08)	Expands alternative and renewable energy and energy efficiency efforts. The legislation includes a variety of strategies for increasing alternative and renewable energy and energy efficiency across multiple sectors, including electricity, buildings, and transportation. A number of provisions in the bill relate to renewable and alternative energy. SB 2768 mandates that the state's renewable portfolio standard will grow one percent each year beyond the current standard of 4 percent in 2009, so that renewable energy will provide 15 percent of electricity generation by 2020 and 25 percent by 2030.	
MA		Member of RGGI (2/07)		
MA		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
MA		Massachusetts Climate Protection Plan	Spring, '04, Targets: 1990 Levels by 2010; 10% below 1990 levels by 2020	http://www.mass.gov/Eocd/docs/pdfs/maclimateprotectionplan.pdf
MA		Renewable Portfolio Standard	4% by 2009	http://www.masstech.org/cleanenergy/policy/rps.htm
MA		Emissions Targets, Electric Utilities (310 CMR 7.29)	10% below 1997-1990 by 2006-2008 for certain power plants	http://www.masstech.org/cleanenergy/policy/climateplan.htm
MA		Idle Reduction Requirement	Massachusetts state law does not allow a motor vehicle to idle unnecessarily while stopped, in excess of five minutes.	

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MA		State Sustainability Executive Order 438	July, 2002, To establish State Sustainability Office and goals	http://www.mass.gov/envir/Sustainable/
MA		Member of Eastern Climate Registry		
MA		Member of NEG-ECP		
MD	28			http://www.energy.state.md.us/
MD		Climate Action Plan released (8/08)	The Climate Action Report recommends a suite of 42 measures that range from energy efficiency and conservation, investments in clean energy technologies, waste management and advanced recycling, improved building and trade codes, "buy local" programs, and the use of farm by-products such as switch grass for energy production. The Plan also lists a range of near- and long-term GHG reduction goals beginning with a 10 percent reduction below 2006 levels by 2012 extending to a 90 percent reduction by 2050.	
MD		High Performance Buildings Act, SB 208 (4/24/08)	Requires that all new construction or major renovation projects that receive state funds must achieve either the LEED Silver standard or two Green Globes. In addition, between 2009 and 2014, the act requires the state to pay for half of the additional cost required for public schools to meet the new green building standard.	
MD		EmPOWER Maryland Energy Efficiency Act of 2008, SB 205) (4/24/08)	Establishes a statewide goal of reducing per capita electricity consumption and peak energy demand by 15 percent by 2015.	
MD		RPS SB 209 (4/24/08)	Strengthens Maryland's existing renewable portfolio standard, established in 2007. Whereas the RPS previously required that 9.5 percent of Maryland's energy needs must be met by renewable sources by 2022, SB 209 raises the goal to 20 percent by the same date.	
MD		Maryland Clean Cars Act SB 103 (4/24/07)	Officially pledges Maryland to adopt California's greenhouse gas emissions standards for vehicles. The Act also establishes a Clean Car and Energy Policy Task Force to study vehicle emissions policies in other states, emerging technologies, and recommend strategies for alternative fuels and efficiency measures to improve state air quality.	
MD		Green Building Council SB 332 (4/27/07)	SB 332 creates the Maryland Green Building Council, which will advise the governor and state legislators on how to use green building principles in state construction projects	http://mlis.state.md.us/2007RS/chapters_noln/Ch_115_sb0332T.pdf
MD		Renewable Portfolio Standard SB 595 (4/27/07)	SB 595, expands Maryland's existing renewable portfolio standard to require that 2% of the state's electricity supply come from solar sources by 2022, in addition to 7.5% from other renewable sources by the same date. The bill also increases the maximum size of customer-owned, grid-connected power systems for net metering from 200 kilowatts to 2 megawatts and requires utilities to provide net metering for up to 1,500 megawatts overall for customer-owned generation systems.	http://mlis.state.md.us/2007RS/chapters_noln/Ch_119_sb0595E.pdf

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MD		Member of RGGI (4/07)	Legislation was signed in April, 2006, that requires Maryland to become a full participant in the process by June 30, 2007.	
MD		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
MD		Maryland Climate Action Plan	March, '04 - Maryland Energy Administration	
MD		Clean Energy Incentive Tax Credit	2006, allows eligible resources such as wind, geothermal, and solar to receive a credit for up to five years at .85 cents per kilowatt hour.	
MD		Clean Energy Incentive Act (2000)	Offers a set of tax incentives for energy efficiency and renewable energy products and services to Maryland residents and businesses.	
MD		Green Building Tax Credit	The credit is worth up to 8% of the total cost of the building. Buildings must be located in a priority funding area and be at least 20,000 square feet.	http://www.energy.state.md.us/programs/commercial/greenbuilding/index.html
MD		Energy Efficiency Standards Act (1/04)	Through this Act, nine separate products became subject to state mandated efficiency standards.	http://www.energy.state.md.us/esa/index.html
MD		The Maryland Economic Growth, Resource Protection, and Planning Act of 1992 (the Planning Act)	was enacted to organize and direct comprehensive planning, regulating, and funding by State, county, and municipal governments in furtherance of a specific economic growth and resource protection policy.	http://www.mdp.state.md.us/planningact.htm
MD		Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard and Credit Trading Act, May 2004	7.5% by 2019	http://www.psc.state.md.us/psc/electric/rps/home.htm
MD		Sustaining Maryland's Future with Clean Power, Green Building and Energy Efficiency Executive Order (3/13/01)	Called for a 10% reduction of energy use in state buildings by 2005 and 15% by 2010 (relative to 2000 baseline). The order also established a Green Building Council to develop High Efficiency Green Buildings Program.	
MD		Governor's Office of Smart Growth Legislation	Began as a legislative package passed in 1997. The original package initiated five state programs: Priority Funding Areas, Rural Legacy, Brownfields, Live Near Your Work and the Job Creation Tax Credit. In 2001, the legislature expanded the package, adding the GreenPrint program and the Community Legacy program and creating the Governor's Office of Smart Growth.	http://www.mdp.state.md.us/
MD		Healthy Air Act	4/6/2006, Requires MD to become a full participant in the RGGI process by June 30, 2007.	
ME	43			www.associates.org/finalplan.asp
ME		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
ME		Maine Climate Change Action Plan	December, 2004	
ME		An Act to Provide Leadership in Addressing the Threat of Climate Change (L.D. 845)	Set targets, GHG inventory and mandated for CAP:90 levels by 2020, 10% below 1990 by 2020, 75-80% below 2003 long-term	http://janus.state.me.us/legis/ros/lom/lom121st/5pub201-250/pub201-250-44.htm

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ME		Adoption of CA low emission vehicle standards (Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations, with the exception of California's zero emission vehicle program.)	These regulations apply to any Model Year (MY) 2001 and subsequent MY passenger cars and light-duty trucks; MY 2003 and subsequent MY medium-duty vehicles; MY 2005 and 2006 heavy-duty vehicles and diesel engines; and all 2008 and subsequent model year heavy-duty diesel vehicles and engines. Beginning with MY 2009, manufacturers must meet the zero emissions vehicle sales requirement.	
ME		Member of RGGI		
ME		Member of NEG-ECP		
ME		Member of Eastern Climate Registry		
ME		Mandatory CO2 Reporting		
ME		Renewable Energy Portfolio Standards (1999) and RPS legislation 2006 (L.D. 2041)	30% by 2000, then new goal: the share of new renewable energy capacity as a share of total capacity in the state on December 31, 2007, would increase by 10% by 2017.	http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/Incentives/ME01R.htm and http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/Incentives/ME01R.pdf
MI	9			
MI		Clean, Renewable, and Efficient Energy Act, S.B. 213 (10/6/08)	establishes an Integrated Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) of 10 percent by 2015. Energy providers must comply with this new standard through renewable energy generation, renewable energy credits, and energy optimization schemes. The bill specifies biomass, solar photovoltaics and solar thermal energy, wind energy, hydroelectric power, geothermal energy, and energy generated from landfill gas capture as potential sources of renewable energy, but also allows for 20 percent of the RPS to be met with cleaner energy technology, such as integrated gas combined cycle power plants or other lower-carbon facilities. S.B. 213 establishes an Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS), which mandates energy savings in increments over several years.	http://www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/2007-2008/billenrolled/Senate/pdf/2007-SNB-0213.pdf
MI		Energy Star/Consumer S.B. 1048 (10/6/08)	S.B. 1048 allows consumers that have purchased and installed certain Energy Star products to claim an income tax credit equal to 10 percent of the cost of the product, or \$100, whichever is less.	http://www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/2007-2008/publicact/pdf/2008-PA-0287.pdf
MI		Net Metering H.B. 5524 (10/6/08)	H.B. 5524 expands the authorities of the state Public Service Commission to monitor utilities, oversee rate increases, and manage long-term generation plans. It also requires utilities to implement net metering programs to harness consumer-generated electricity.	http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/Michigan%205524_1.pdf
MI		Member of the Midwestern Greenhouse Gas Reduction Accord (11/15/07)	See description under Iowa	

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MI		Member of the Regional Biofuels Promotion Plan and adoption of the Energy Security and Climate Stewardship Platform Plan for the Midwest region. (2007)	Goals: Produce commercially available cellulosic ethanol and other low-carbon fuels in the region by 2012; Increase E85 availability at retail fueling stations in the region to 15% of stations by 2015, 20% by 2020, and 33% of all fueling stations in the region by 2025; Reduce the amount of fossil fuel that is used in the production of biofuels by 50% by 2025; By 2025, at least 50% of all transportation fuels consumed by the Midwest will be from regionally produced biofuels and other low-carbon transportation fuels.	
MI		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
MI		Renewable Fuels Commission, HB 5181, 2006	The Renewable Fuels Commission is established within the Michigan Department of Agriculture to investigate and recommend strategies that the governor and the legislature may implement to promote the use of alternative fuels and alternative fuel vehicles (AFV).	http://www.renewablefuelscommission.org/
MI		GHG Inventory		
MI		Member of Midwest GHG Registry		
MI		Incentives for alternative fuels legislation	July 7, '06	
MN	22			www.pca.state.mn.us/hot/globalwarming.html
MN		Member of the Midwestern Greenhouse Gas Reduction Accord (11/15/07)	See description under Iowa	
MN		Next Generation Energy Act (5/25/07)	Will increase energy efficiency, expand community-based energy development, and establish statewide GHG emission reduction goals of 15% by 2015, 30% by 2025, and 80% by 2050, based on 2005 levels. The bill charges the Governor's previously formed Climate Change Advisory Group with developing a comprehensive GHG emission reduction plan to meet these goals. By 2010, the law sets a goal of having 1,000 Energy Star Buildings in Minnesota and provides funding to achieve this goal. The Next Generation Energy Act supplements legislation passed earlier this year mandating that 25% of Minnesota's power come from renewable sources by 2025.	http://www.revisor.leg.state.mn.us/bin/bldbill.php?bill=S0145.2.html&session=ls85
MN		Member of the Regional Biofuels Promotion Plan and adoption of the Energy Security and Climate Stewardship Platform Plan for the Midwest region. (2007)	See description under Michigan	

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MN		Renewable Portfolio Standards (Amended MN statutes 2006, section 216B.1691) (February, 2007)	The bill signed by the Governor requires energy companies to provide 25 percent of power from renewable sources by 2025. Xcel Energy, which supplies approximately half of the electricity in the state, is required to provide 30 percent from renewable sources by 2020.	http://ros.leg.mn/bin/showPDF.php
MN		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
MN		MN Climate Change Action Plan: A Framework for Climate Change Action	February, '03 - MN Pollution Control Agency	www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/reports/mnclimate-action-plan.pdf
MN		Ethanol Blend Mandate, Senate File 0004, 2006 and Minnesota Statutes Section 239.791	All gasoline sold or offered for sale in the state must contain at least 10% ethanol by volume (E10). Some exemptions apply. Effective '13, all gasoline sold or offered for sale in the state must contain at least 20% ethanol by volume (E20), unless ethanol has already replaced 20% of the motor vehicle fuel sold in the state by December 31, 2010 or federal approval has not been granted the use of E20.	
MN		Alternative Fuel Use Requirement, Minnesota Statutes Section 16C.135	State agencies are required to use alternative fuels (B20-B100 biodiesel blends, compressed or liquefied natural gas, E70-E100 ethanol blends, hydrogen, or liquefied petroleum gas) in state motor vehicles if the clean fuels are reasonably available at similar costs to other fuels and are compatible with the intended use of the motor vehicle.	
MN		Hydrogen Energy Plan, MN Statutes Sections 216B.811 to 216B.815)	The state Department of Administration is required to identify opportunities for demonstrating the use of hydrogen fuel cells within state-owned facilities, vehicle fleets, and operations.	http://ros.leg.mn/bin/getpub.php?pubtype=STAT_CHAP_SEC&year=2006&section=216B.812&keyword_type=any&keyword=hydrogen
MN		Biodiesel Blend Mandate, MN Statute Section 239.77	All diesel fuel sold or offered for sale in the state for use in internal combustion engines must contain at least 2% biodiesel fuel by volume.	http://www.leg.state.mn.us/leg/statutes.asp
MN		Biodiesel Task Force	Est. 2003, appointed to advise the MN. Dept. of AG on methods to increase production and use of biodiesel in Minnesota.	http://www.mda.state.mn.us/biodiesel/taskforce.htm
MN		State Agency Emissions Reduction Requirement Executive Order 06-03	State agencies are required to take all reasonable actions necessary to strengthen the infrastructure for increasing the availability and use of E85 and biodiesel throughout the state.	http://www.governor.state.mn.us/priorities/governorsorders/executiveorders/2006/march/PRODO05613.html
MN		Renewable Energy Portfolio Standards Act	Voluntary???: 1125 MW by 2010 (Xcel Energy) 19% by 2015 (Xcel Energy)	http://ros.leg.mn/bin/getpub.php?pubtype=STAT_CHAP_SEC&year=current&section=216B.1691&image.x=12&image.y=10

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MN		Member of Powering the Plains	An effort to address climate change while promoting regional economic development	http://www.gpsid.net/programs.htm
MO	15			www.dnr.mo.gov/energy/renewables/biomass.htm
MO		Missouri Clean Energy Initiative (11/4/08)	Missouri voters approved the Missouri Clean Energy Initiative, creating the nation's third state Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) to be adopted by ballot initiative. Currently, 29 states and the District of Columbia have established mandatory RPSs. Most state RPSs have been adopted through legislation or executive order. The proposal requires that investor-owned utilities increase renewable electricity generation to two percent of total output by 2011, five percent by 2014, 10 percent by 2018, and 15 percent by 2021.	http://www.sos.mo.gov/elections/2008petitions/2008-031.asp
MO		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
MO		Missouri Action Options for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emission	July, '02 - John Noller, Energy Specialist, Missouri DNR	http://www.dnr.mo.gov/pubs/
MO		Missouri Renewable Fuel Standard Act 1260	5-Jul-06	
MO		Consumer Clean Energy Act (S 386.887)		http://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/current/4csr/4c240-20.pdf
MS	31			http://ms-biomass.org/
MS		Biodiesel Committee, SB 2942, 2006	A Study Committee on the Potential Use of Biodiesel Fuel is created to study the need for mandated use of biodiesel and the agricultural and environmental benefits of biodiesel use. The committee must report to the Legislature no later than January 2, 2007.	http://www.ls.state.ms.us/
MT	42			www.deq.state.mt.us , http://www.mtclimatechange.us/
MT		Climate Action Plan (11/07)		http://www.mtclimatechange.us/CCAC.cfm
MT		Governor's 20X10 Initiative (11/19/07)	Initiative seeking a 20% reduction in energy consumption by Montana state agencies by the year 2010.	
MT		Member of the Western Regional Climate Initiative (11/19/07)		

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MT		CO2 Emissions Performance Standard for Electric Generating Units HB 25 (5/14/07)	HB 25 (An Act Generally Revising the Electric Utility Industry Restructuring and Customer Choice Laws) 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. The bill applies only to electric generating units constructed after January 1, 2007.	http://governor.mt.gov/news/docs/HB25SigningStatement.pdf
MT		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
MT		Montana Greenhouse Gas Project: Building a Foundation for an Action Plan		http://yosemite.epa.gov/oar/globalwarming.nsf/content/ActionsStateActionPlans.html#MT
MT		Governor's Climate Change Advisory Committee Per letter issued by Gov to MT DEQ, '05)	Developing a Climate Action Plan (w/CCS) by July, '07	http://www.mtclimatechange.us
MT		Renewable Portfolio Standards: Renewable Power Production and Rural Economic Development Act SB 415	4/28/2005, 15% by 2015	http://www.deq.state.mt.us/Energy/Renewable/index.asp
MT		Member of WGA Clean and Diversified Energy Initiative		
NC	13		DRAFT climate action plan complete. October 2007. Final elements to be completed by late summer 2008)	www.ncclimatechange.us/
NC		Renewable Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard, S.L. 2007-397 (8/20/07)	By 2021 electric public utilities must meet 12.5% of retail electricity demand through renewable energy or energy efficiency measures, and electric membership corporations and municipalities that sell electric power in the state would have to meet a standard of 10 percent by 2018.	
NC		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
NC		Clean Smokestacks Act	June, '02, Department of Air Quality	daq.state.nc.us/news/leg
NC		NC Climate Action Plan Advisory Group	Developing Climate Action Plan - an effort of the Executive Branch under the guidance of the Div. of Air Quality under the DENR	
NC		Legislative Commission on Global Climate Change, SB 1134	September 27, '05, To establish and direct the commission to study issues related to global warming, the emerging carbon economy and whether it is appropriate for the state to establish global warming pollutant reduction goal, etc.	http://www.ncleg.net/Sessions/2005/Bills/Senate/HTML/S1134v7.html
ND	36			
ND		Member of WGA Clean and Diversified Energy Initiative		
ND		Member of Powering the Plains		

State	CO2 Rank	Executive Orders, Climate Action Plans, Legislation, Reports	Additional Info	Reference/Website
ND		Renewable Energy Legislation Package (April 28, 2005)	Establishes New Renewable Energy Office To Benefit Wind, Biodiesel, Ethanol And Transmission	http://governor.state.nd.us/media/news-releases/2005/04/050422.html
NE	39			http://www.neo.state.ne.us/
NE		Member WGA Clean and Diversified Energy Initiative		
NH	45			www.des.state.nh.us/ard/climatechange/
NH		Renewable Energy Act HB 873 (5/11/07)	Establishes a renewable energy portfolio standard for the state - mandates that 25% of the state's electricity come from renewable sources by 2025. Under the new law, electricity providers must provide a minimum specified percentage of electricity from renewable sources starting in 2008 and increasing every year through 2025.	http://www.nh.gov/governor/news/2007/051107.html
NH		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
NH		The Climate Change Challenge: Actions NH Can Take to Reduce GHG Emissions (2001)	The inventory established methodologies for tracking greenhouse gas emissions and a baseline from which projections have been estimated for use in policymaking. The Climate Change Challenge identifies over 70 ways for New Hampshire to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to meet these goals, including implementing the Clean Power Act; promoting alternative fuels; and continuing efforts to help businesses and individuals become more energy efficient.	http://www.des.state.nh.us/ard/climatechange/challenge.htm
NH		Energy Efficiency in State Facilities Executive Order 2005-04	Commits the State of New Hampshire to the ENERGY STAR Challenge of improving energy efficiency in state-occupied buildings by 10%. Also calls for a clean fleets policy (idle reduction, LEV, fuel efficiency).	http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/Incentives/NH06R.pdf
NH		Clean Power Act HB 284	Will reduce CO2 emissions from power plants to 1990 levels beginning in 2007. In the process of developing a Phase II cap.	http://www.des.state.nh.us/ard/CleanPowerAct.htm
NH		New Hampshire Greenhouse Gas Reduction Registry (7/1999)	This registry is intended to quantify and submit greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction actions to a state database for safekeeping against some future federal requirements. This approach was developed through a collaborative of business, government, and environmental leaders to encourage early reductions in GHG emissions.	The statute establishing the registry (RSA 125 L:3) can be found at State of NH Revised Statutes , see http://gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/indexes/default.html#index .
NH		Net Metering legislation	In June 1998, New Hampshire enacted legislation requiring all utilities selling power in the state to offer net metering to homeowners and small businesses that generate electricity using wind turbines, solar-electric systems (photovoltaic systems) or hydropower. In January 2001, the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission approved net-metering and interconnection rules for homeowners and small businesses with grid-tied renewable-energy systems under 25 kilowatts (kW).	
NH		Member of RGGI		
NH		Member of NEG-ECP		

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NH		Member of Eastern Climate Registry		
NJ	17			http://www.state.nj.us/dep/dsr/gcc/gcc.htm
NJ		Release of updated Energy Master Plan (10/22/08)	The Energy Master Plan focuses on renewable energy and energy efficiency measures in order to increase energy security, decrease consumer costs, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Specific goals include maximizing energy efficiency and conservation through utility-driven programs, reducing peak demand through incentives and the use of advanced metering technology, developing and modernizing electricity infrastructure, and increasing investment for research and job training in the energy sector.	http://www.nj.gov/emsl/
NJ		Global Warming Response Act, A3301 (7/6/07)	Limits the level of statewide GHG emissions, and GHG emissions from electricity generated outside the state but consumed in the state, to 1990 levels by 2020 and to 80 percent below 2006 levels by 2050. These targets were previously set in Executive Order 54 which the Governor signed in February, 07. directs the NJ Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Commissioner to make specific recommendations to the Governor on how to meet the targets	http://www.njleg.state.nj.us/2006/Bills/A3500/3301_R2.PDF
NJ		Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets Executive Order 54 ('07)	The order specifically calls for reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, approximately a 20 percent reduction, followed by a further reduction of emissions to 80% below 2006 levels by 2050. New Jersey is one of the first states in the nation to adopt such aggressive goals.	http://www.state.nj.us/governor/news/news/approved/20070213a.html
NJ		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
NJ		New Jersey Climate Change Action Plan		www.state.nj.us/dep/dsr/gcc/ghgo2revisions/pdf
NJ		Emissions Targets: Administrative Order 1998-09	3.5% below 1990 by 2005	http://www.state.nj.us/dep/dsr/gcc/GHG02revisions.pdf
NJ		Renewable Portfolio Standards N.J.A.C. 14:8-2.1 et seq. (2006)	Requires each supplier/provider serving retail customers in the state to include in the electricity it sells 22.5% qualifying renewables by 2021. The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (BPU) made extensive revisions to the RPS in April 2006, significantly increasing the required percentages of "Class I" and "Class II" renewable energy, as well as the required separate percentage of solar electricity. By reporting year 2021, 2.12% solar electricity is required.	http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/Incentives/NJ05Rb.htm
NJ		New Jersey Clean Energy Program/Council		http://www.njcleanenergy.com/about_njcep.html
NJ		Zero Emissions Vehicle Tax Exemption (NJ Statutes 54:32B-8.55)		

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NJ		Idle Reduction Requirement NJ Admin Code 7:27-14.2		http://www.state.nj.us/dep/aqm/sub14v2001-10-01.htm#7:27-14.2%20%20Applicability
NJ		Low Emissions or Alt. Fuel Bus Acquisition Requirement (NJ Statues 27:1B022)		
NJ		Advanced Technology Vehicle Task Force EO 94-99		http://www.state.nj.us/infobank/circular/eow94.htm
NJ		Reduced Alternative Fuels Tax NJ Statutes 54:39-27.1		
NJ		Biodiesel Fuel Use Rebate		
NJ		Low Emission Vehicle Sales Requirement (NJ Statues 26:2c-8.15 to 8.21)		http://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/adoptions/njlev_web_oal_1.pdf
NJ		Carbon Dioxide Contaminant Regulations	October, 2005	http://www.nj.gov/cgi-bin/governor/njnewsline/view_article.pl?id=2779
NJ		Member of Eastern Climate Registry		
NJ		Member of RGGI		
NM	35			www.nmclimatechange.us/
NM		Energy Efficiency HB 305 (2/27/08)	Provides financial incentives to electric and gas utilities to reduce their customers' energy consumption; decouples utility revenues from electricity sales, allowing utilities to earn profits by investing in demand-side efficiency projects rather than simply building new power plants to meet demand. State regulators are now required to approve higher profits for energy-efficiency programs that are more cost-effective than building new electric generation plants. Also requires electric utilities to achieve energy-efficiency savings of at least five percent of 2005 sales by 2014, and 10 percent by 2020.	
NM		Renewable Portfolio Standard (Revised) SB 418 (3/5/07)	Senate Bill 418 mandates that, by 2015, 15% of an electric utility's power generation derive from renewable sources such as solar and wind, and 20% must come from renewable sources by 2020. This legislation expands on New Mexico's current renewable portfolio standard requiring that 10% of the state's energy come from such sources by 2011.	http://legis.state.nm.us/Sessions/07%20Regular/bills/senate/SB0418.pdf
NM		Renewable Energy Transmission Authority HB 188 (3/5/07)	Establishes a Renewable Energy Transmission Authority to help New Mexico export renewable energy and further develop the state's high-tech clean energy economy and job market.	http://legis.state.nm.us/Sessions/07%20Regular/bills/house/HB0188.pdf
NM		Western Regional Climate Action Initiative (2/27/07)		

State	CO2 Rank	Executive Orders, Climate Action Plans, Legislation, Reports	Additional Info	Reference/Website
NM		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
NM		New Mexico Greenhouse Gas Action Plan	Complete	http://www.nmclimatechange.us/
NM		New Mexico Climate Change Action Executive Order 2006-69	Establishes the Climate Change Action Implementation Team and implements Climate Change actions.	http://www.governor.state.nm.us/orders/2006/EO_2006_069.pdf
NM		Targets Emissions: Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Reductions Executive Order 05-33	June, '05, Established the New Mexico Climate Change Action Council and the New Mexico Climate Change Advisory Group	http://www.governor.state.nm.us/orders/2005/EO_2005_033.pdf
NM		"Clean Energy State" Executive Order 2004-19	Established the Clean Energy Development Council	http://www.swenergy.org/legislative/newmexico/
NM		Renewable Fuels in New Mexico State Government Executive Order 2005-49		
NM		State of New Mexico Energy Efficient Green Building Standards for State Buildings Executive Order 2006-01	For certain new construction and renovation projects, as well as established the Public Schools Clean Energy Task Force (adopt the US Green Buildings Council's LEED* rating system)	http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/Incentives/NM11R.pdf
NM		Renewable Portfolio Standards	10% by 2011	
NM		Member of Southwest Climate Change Initiative		
NM		Member of WGA Clean and Diversified Energy Initiative		
NV	37			http://energy.state.nv.us/taskforce/default.htm
NV		Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Taskforce Legislation AB 661 (11/01)	The task force administers the Trust Fund for Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation, which provides funding for programs of renewable energy, energy conservation and energy efficiency. It also advises the Nevada State Office of Energy on renewable energy and energy conservation aspects of the Comprehensive State Energy Plan.	http://energy.state.nv.us/taskforce/default.htm
NV		Provision for Establishment of Alternative Fuel Incentives (Nevada Revised Statutes 486A.200)	In conjunction with the Department of Business and Industry, the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources is authorized to develop and administer a program to provide incentives to encourage the use of alternative fuels in motor vehicles, specifically by individuals and others not required by state statute to purchase alternative fuel vehicles.	
NV		Idle Reduction Requirement (Admin Code 445B.576)	A person shall not idle the engine of a diesel truck or a bus for more than 15 consecutive minutes.	
NV		Alternative Fuel Tax (NV Revised Statutes 366.190 & 366.197)	Special fuels have a reduced special fuels tax: Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) used to operate a motor vehicle is taxed at a rate of \$0.22 per gallon, and compressed natural gas (CNG) used to operate a motor vehicle is taxed at a rate of \$0.21 per gallon.	

State	CO2 Rank	Executive Orders, Climate Action Plans, Legislation, Reports	Additional Info	Reference/Website
NV		Solar Access Law (6/95)	prohibits any restrictions on building solar-energy systems on property. In 2005, a bill was passed that extends such protections to wind energy systems. In addition, Nevada's solar-easement provisions allow parties to voluntarily enter into solar-easement contracts that are legally binding.	
NV		Net Metering legislation AB 236	law allows net metering for eligible systems up to 150 kW.	
NV		Nevada Energy Code for Buildings (part of AB 03)	Among the provisions passed in the wide-reaching energy efficiency and renewable energy bill is an update to the state's building energy code to the 2003 IECC, along with requirements for the code to be updated to the most recent version every three years.	
NV		State Energy Policy Mandates	Nevada's energy policy mandates that the state energy office prepare a state energy reduction plan which requires state agencies, departments, and other entities in the Executive Branch to reduce grid-based energy purchases for state-owned buildings by 20% by 2015. In addition, the state energy office must adopt guidelines establishing Green Building Standards for all occupied public buildings whose construction will be sponsored or financed by the State or a local government.	
NV		Member WGA Clean and Diversified Energy Initiative		
NV		School Reconstruction Policy AB 396 (2003)	School Reconstruction Policy, AB 396 of 2003: Effective July 1, 2003, all school districts in Nevada that are reconstructing older schools are encouraged to use daylighting, multiple stories, solar and other renewable energy sources, and other innovative building designs and plans to provide an effective and ideal learning environment for pupils	
NV		Renewable Portfolio Standards Legislation SB 372 (& AB 03)	New bill (AB 03) extends the deadline and raised the requirements of the RPS to 20 percent of sales by 2015.	http://www.leg.state.nv.us/z2nd/Special/bills/AB/AB3_EN.pdf and http://www.leg.state.nv.us/71st/
NY	8			www.dec.state.ny.us/website/index.html
NY		Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard (EEPS) (6/23/08)	The EEPS will reduce electricity consumption 15 percent below projected levels by 2015, equivalent to a 7.5 percent reduction from current levels. In contrast, if existing trends continue unabated, electricity use in 2015 in New York is expected to increase by 11 percent. The EEPS will stimulate investment in energy efficiency by promoting currently available technologies, such as compact fluorescent light bulbs, solar hot water heaters, and insulating wraps for hot water tanks. It also authorizes incentives to encourage the purchase of energy efficient appliances, such as boilers, furnaces, air conditioners, and clothes washers.	
NY		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	

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NY		Recommendations to Gov. Pataki for reducing NY state Greenhouse Gas Emissions	April, '03 - Center for Clean Air Policy	www.ccap.org/pdf/04-2003_NYGHG_Recommendations.pdf
NY		Emissions Targets: State Energy Plan of 2002	5% below 1990 by 2010, 10% below 1990 by 2020. The Energy Plan is a blueprint to inform energy decision making and help ensure that: customers have the ability to choose the energy products and services that best suit their needs; a secure and well-maintained energy infrastructure is provided; the State's transportation system becomes more energy-efficient; and, adequate energy supplies that are critical to the State's stability are available.	http://text.nysersda.org/Energy_Information/energy_state_plan.asp
NY		2005 State Energy Plan – Annual Update Memorandum, 2005	Provides an update to the former Energy Planning Board agency heads on the actions and initiatives taken and under way to implement the strategies and recommendations contained in the Energy Plan. It also summarizes the data and information filed voluntarily with the former Energy Planning Board agencies by major energy suppliers in 2005, under regulations promulgated by the Energy Planning Board.	
NY		Fuel Exclusivity Contract Regulation (SB 8124-A, '06)	Motor fuel franchise dealers are permitted to obtain alternative fuels from a supplier other than a franchise distributor.	
NY		Adoption of CA low emission vehicle standards Reference New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Rules and Regulations Chapter III – Air Resources, Part 218 (6 NYCRR Part 218))	Beginning in model year 2007, each auto manufacturer's sales fleet of passenger cars and light-duty trucks (weighing up to 3,750 pounds) produced and delivered for sale in New York must be made up of at least the same percentage of Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEVs) subject to the same requirements set forth in Title 13, Section 1962 of the California Code of Regulations.	
NY		Renewable Portfolio Standards NY PSC Order, Case 03-E-0188	24% by 2013	http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/Incentives/NY03Rb.pdf
NY		Green Purchasing Executive Order 134 (2005)	Directs State Agencies To Use Environmentally Preferred Cleaning Products	
NY		State Education Law 409-1 and State Finance Law 163-b, 2005:	Directs All Public And Nonpublic Elementary And Secondary Schools In New York State To Use Environmentally Sensitive Cleaning And Maintenance Products.	
NY		Recycled and Remanufactured Purchasing Executive Order 142, 1991:	Establishes New Waste Reduction And Recycling Initiatives For State Agencies	
NY		New York's system benefits charge (SBC),	Supports energy efficiency, renewable energy, education and outreach, research and development, and low-income energy assistance. To support the SBC program, the state's six investor-owned electric utilities collect funds from customers through a surcharge on customers' bills.	
NY		New York Energy \$mart Program:	New York's public benefit program was established by order of the New York State PSC in January 1998. The first three-year, \$175 million program, funded by the System Benefits Charge (SBC) , ensured that certain consumer programs and general public policy goals were continued through the State's transition to a competitive electric market.	

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NY		Solar Easements	New York's real property laws allow for the creation of solar easements. Like those in many other states, these are voluntary contracts which must be entered into in order to ensure uninterrupted solar access for solar energy devices.	
NY		Solar, wind and biomass energy systems exemption:	Real property that contains a solar, wind, or farm waste energy system approved by the State Energy Research and Development Authority is exempt from taxation for a period of 15 years to the extent of any increase in assessed value due to the system.	
NY		New York Energy SmartSM Photovoltaic (PV) or Solar-Electric System Incentive Program (50kW and smaller):	NYSERDA has cash incentives available for the installation of small PV or solar-electric systems.	
NY		Wind Plant Development Program	This program supported the installation and operation of two large-scale wind power plants in New York.	
NY		On Site Small Wind	NYSERDA has supported the construction and operation of 41.5 megawatts (MW) of wind energy in New York.	
NY		Green Building Executive Order 111, 2001	Directs state agencies, state authorities and other affected entities to be more energy efficient and environmentally aware ("Green and Clean State Buildings and Vehicles"). The Executive Order identified NYSERDA as the organization responsible for coordinating and assisting agencies and other affected entities with their responsibilities. The Executive Order also created an Advisory Council to assist NYSERDA in fulfilling the requirements of this order.	
NY		Compressed Natural Gas Taxi Funding Program		http://www.nyserda.org/programs/transportation/afv.asp
NY		Alt. Fuel Vehicle Technical Assistance		
NY		Alt Fuel Product Development Funding		
NY		Heavy-Duty Idle Reduction Requirement, NYDEC Chapter 3 Rules and Regs	Heavy-duty vehicles (vehicles with a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating exceeding 8,500 pounds) are prohibited from idling for more than five consecutive minutes when the vehicle is not in motion.	http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/regs/index.html
NY		Alt. Fuel Tax Exception, NY Tax Law Art. 28, Sec.1115		http://public.leginfo.state.ny.us/menuf.cgi
NY		Biofuels Use Requirement, EO 142 2005	Real property that contains a solar, wind, or farm waste energy system approved by the State Energy Research and Development Authority is exempt from taxation for a period of 15 years to the extent of any increase in assessed value due to the system.	http://www.gorr.state.ny.us/EO142_fulltext.htm

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NY		Solar, Wind and Biomass Energy Systems Exemption	Real property that contains a solar, wind, or farm waste energy system approved by the State Energy Research and Development Authority is exempt from taxation for a period of 15 years to the extent of any increase in assessed value due to the system.	http://www.orps.state.ny.us/assessor/manuals/vol4/part1/section4.01/sec487.htm
NY		Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Acquisition Requirements EO 111 (2001) and EO 142 (2005)	Directing State Agencies To Be More Energy Efficient And Environmentally Aware "Green And Clean State Buildings And Vehicles"	http://www.gorr.state.ny.us/EO111_fulltext.htm
NY		Alternative Fuel, Alternative Vehicle (AFV) and Refueling Infrastructure Funding		http://www.nyserda.org/programs/transportation/afv.asp
NY		Environmental Disclosures Program	In December 1998, the New York Public Service Commission (PSC) issued an order creating the Environmental Disclosure Program, requiring electric suppliers to provide information to customers regarding the environmental impacts of electricity products.	
NY		Net Metering	New York's original net-metering law, enacted in 1997, applied to residential photovoltaic systems up to 10 kilowatts (kW). In 2002, the law was expanded (S.B. 6592) to include qualified farms that generate electricity from biogas produced by the anaerobic digestion of agricultural waste, such as livestock manure, farming waste and food-processing wastes. Farm-based biogas systems with a rated capacity of up to 400 kW are eligible to net meter. In 2004, S.B 4890-E (of 2003) further expanded the law to include residential wind turbines up to 25 kW and farm-based wind turbines up to 125 kW.	
NY		Green Building Tax Credit Regs (2002)		http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/ppu/grnbldg/gbprop.pdf
NY		Alternative Fuel Refueling Infrastructure Feasibility Study (AB 11331)		
NY		Appliance and Energy Efficiency Standards Act of 2005, S. 5614A	Covers consumer audio and video products, digital television adapters, low-voltage dry-type transformers, metal halide lamp fixtures, single voltage external power supplies, state-regulated incandescent reflector lamps	http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/Incentives/NY09R.htm
NY			The Clean-Fueled Bus Program is administered by the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA). The program provides funding for the incremental cost of a clean-fueled bus over a diesel bus.	
NY		Member of RGGI		
NY		Member of Eastern Climate Registry		
OH	4			

State	CO2 Rank	Executive Orders, Climate Action Plans, Legislation, Reports	Additional Info	Reference/Website
OH		Renewable Portfolio Standard SB 221 (May 1, 2008)	The law mandates that by 2025, at least 25 percent of all electricity sold in the state come from alternative energy resources. At least half of the standard, or 12.5 percent of electricity sold, must be generated by renewable sources such as wind, solar (which must account for at least 0.5 percent of electricity use by 2025), hydropower, geothermal, or biomass. At least half of this renewable energy must be generated in-state. In addition to renewables, the additional 12.5 percent of the overall 25 percent standard can also be met through alternative energy resources like third-generation nuclear power plants, fuel cells, energy-efficiency programs, and clean coal technology that can control or prevent carbon dioxide emissions.	
OH		Member of the Regional Biofuels Promotion Plan and adoption of the Energy Security and Climate Stewardship Platform Plan for the Midwest region. (2007)	See description listed under Michigan	
OH		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
OH		Biofuel legislation HB 245		http://www.legislature.state.oh.us/bills.cfm?ID=126_HB_245
OH		Energy Efficiency for state agencies HB 251		http://www.lsc.state.oh.us/analyses126/06-hb251-126.pdf
OH		Coordinating Ohio Energy Policy and State Energy Utilization Executive Order 2007-02S	Creates Governor's Energy Advisor, coordinates energy policy, reduces/improves energy consumption by the state, launches the gov's Higher Education Energy Challenge	
OH		Air Quality legislation SB 265		www.legislature.state.oh.us/bills.cfm?ID=126_SB_265
OH		Member of Midwest GHG Registry		
OK	21		Biofuels. Information regarding the conference can be found at: http://www.growok.com/index.html	
OR	41			http://oregon.gov/ENERGY/

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OR		GHG Targets HB 3543 (8/6/07)	HB 3543 directs the state to stop the growth of greenhouse gas emissions by 2010 and to reduce GHG emissions to 10% below 1990 levels by 2020 and to 75% below 1990 levels by 2050. Creates the Oregon Global Warming Commission to recommend to state and local governments ways to reduce GHG emissions and measures the state may adopt to mitigate the impacts of global warming. By March of every other year, starting in 2009, the Commission is to submit to the Legislative Assembly a report of the state's progress towards its GHG emissions reduction goal.	
OR		Renewable Portfolio Standard SB 838 (6/6/07)	Requires the state's largest utilities to meet 25 percent of their electric load with new renewable energy sources by 2025. The bill includes interim targets of 5 percent by 2011; 15 percent by 2015; 20 percent by 2020; and 25 percent by 2025. Sources of energy that count toward the standard include wind, solar, wave, geothermal, biomass, new hydro or efficiency upgrades to existing hydro facilities.	http://landru.leg.state.or.us/07reg/measures/sb0800.dir/sb0838.en.html
OR		Renewable Fuel Standards HB 2210 (7/3/07)	Creates a renewable fuel standard and tax incentives for consumers and producers of biofuels. The bill mandates that all gasoline sold in the state must be blended with 10 percent ethanol after Oregon production of ethanol reaches 40 million gallons per year. All diesel fuel sold in the state must be blended with two percent biodiesel when the production of biodiesel from sources in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana reaches a level of at least 5 million gallons per year.	http://landru.leg.state.or.us/07reg/measures/hb2200.dir/hb2210.en.html
OR		Western Regional Climate Action Initiative (2/27/07)		
OR		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
OR		Oregon Strategy for Greenhouse Gas Reductions	December, '04 - Governor's Advisory Group on Global Warming	www.sustainableoregon.net/documents/climate/oregon_strategy_final_report.pdf
OR		Oregon CO2 Emission Standards for new energy facilities, HB 3283	Cap requires new power plants with more than 25 MW capacity to offset about 17% of anticipated CO2 emissions	http://www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/SITING/docs/ccnewst.pdf
OR		Carbon Allocation Task Force	The purpose of the Task Force is to examine the feasibility of, and develop a design for, a load-based carbon allowance standard for Oregon.	http://www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/GBLWRM/CATF.shtml
OR		Oregon Renewable Energy Action Plan		http://oregon.gov/ENERGY/RENEW/docs/FinalREAP.pdf
OR		Emissions Targets (See Oregon Strategy for Greenhouse Gas Reductions)	Stabilize by 2010, 10% below '90 by 2020, 75% below 2000 by 2050	
OR		Climate Change Integration Group Charter		
OR		Adoption of CA low emission vehicle standards		
OR		Member of WGA Clean and Diversified Energy Initiative		

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OR		Member of West Coast Governor's Global Warming Initiative		
PA	3		Pending: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Act (HB 110) and Gov's "response to global warming"	http://www.depweb.state.pa.us/dep/site/default.asp
		Energy Efficiency H.B. 2200 (10/15/08)	Requires electric utilities to create plans and implement programs to reduce consumer electricity demand. By May 2011, electrical consumption must have decreased by at least one percent of levels projected by the Commission for the June 2009-May 2010 period. By May 2013, consumption must have decreased by at least three percent from the same forecast period, and peak demand must have decreased by at least 4.5 percent.	http://www.legis.state.pa.us/C/DOCS/Legis/PN/Public/btCheck.cfm?txtType=HTM&sessYr=2007&sessInd=0&billBody=H&billType=B&billNbr=2200&pn=3176
PA		The Alternative Fuels Incentive Act	Established the Alt. Fuels Incentive Grant Fund	
PA		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
PA		Adoption of CA low emission vehicle standards		
PA		Governor's Renewable Agricultural Energy Council (Biodiesel) EO 05-08		http://www.oa.state.pa.us/oac/cwp/view.asp?A=351&Q=204284
PA		Pennsylvania Greenhouse Gas Reductions		www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/pollprev/inventory/pdf
PA		Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards Act (Act 213)	November 30, 2004, requires each electric distribution company and electric generation suppliers to retail electric customers in PA to supply 18% of its electricity using alternative-energy resources by 2020.	http://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/BI/BT/2003/0/SB1030P1973.HTM
PA		Member of Eastern Climate Registry		
RI	49			http://righg.raabassociates.org
RI		Member of RGGI (2/07)		
RI		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
RI		Rhode Island Greenhouse Gas Action Plan	July, '02 - Raab & Assoc. / RI Greenhouse Gas Stakeholder Process	http://righg.raabassociates.org/articles/ghgplanbody7-19-02final.pdf
RI		Rhode Island Energy and Consumer Savings Act of 2005	The Act sets minimum efficiency standards for 14 appliances.	http://www.rilin.state.ri.us/Billtext/BillText05/SenateText05/S0540A.pdf

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RI		Emissions Targets (See Rhode Island Greenhouse Gas Action Plan)	'90 levels by 2010, 10% below '90 by 2020	
RI		Energy Efficiency Standards: Appliances (S 2844)		http://www.rilin.state.ri.us/Billtext/BillText06/SenateText06/S2844.pdf
RI		Adoption of CA Low Emission Vehicle Requirements RI DEC Reg. 37	Adoption of regulations to implement the light-duty motor vehicle emission standards of CA for vehicles with a model year of 2008 or later.	http://www.dem.ri.gov/news/2005/pr/1222052.htm
RI		Renewable Portfolio Standards: Clean Energy Act	15% by 2020	http://www.ripuc.org/eventsactions/docket/3659page.html or http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/Incentives/RI08Ra.htm
RI		Member of Eastern Climate Registry		
RI		Member of NEG-ECP		
SC	29			http://www.energy.sc.gov/
SC		South Carolina's Climate, Energy and Commerce Advisory Committee Final Report July, 2008 (8/6/08)	Recommends a voluntary, economy-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction target of five percent below 1990 levels by 2020. To achieve this goal, 51 specific policies are recommended to reduce GHG emissions and address other issues pertaining to climate, energy, and commerce. Of these 51 recommendations, 38 were analyzed for their cumulative effect on achieving the GHG emissions target and 33 were analyzed for their costs or cost savings. The report found that the implementation of the 38 policies would nearly achieve the GHG emissions target and that the average cost of the 33 policies would be approximately \$5 per ton of carbon dioxide equivalent reduced.	http://www.scclimatchange.us/plenarygroup.cfm
SC		Governor's Climate, Energy, and Commerce Advisory Committee Executive Order 2007-04	Committee is to consider the possible impacts of climate change on South Carolina and recommend strategies for addressing it. The final recommended action plan is due to the Gov. by March, 2008.	http://www.scgovernor.com/uploads/executiveorders/Climate_Energy_and_Commerce_Advisory_Committee.pdf
SC		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
SC		Green Building Tax Credit Regs (2002)		http://www.scstatehouse.net/cgi-bin/query.exe?first=DOC&querytext=4312&category=Legislation&session=116&conid=2074646&result_pos=0&keyval=1164312
SC		Alt. Fuel Use Executive Order EO 2001-35	For State Agencies	

State	CO2 Rank	Executive Orders, Climate Action Plans, Legislation, Reports	Additional Info	Reference/Website
SC		Alternative Fuel Vehicle Tax Credit Legislation House Bill 4312, 2006 and South Carolina Code of Laws Section 12-6-3377	For individuals purchasing clean vehicles, credit equals 20% of the federal tax credit.	http://www.scstatehouse.net/ses116_2005-2006/bills/4312.htm
SC		Biodiesel Production Tax Credits/ Biofuels Retail Incentive/Alternative Fuel Vehicle Sales Tax Rebate HB 4810, 2006		http://www.scstatehouse.net/
SC		Alternative Fuels (ethanol/biodiesel) Legislation S 1245	Tax Credit, also gives tax credits to solar heating/cooling and landfill gas systems	http://www.scstatehouse.net/ses116_2005-2006/bills/1245.htm
SC		Low-Speed Vehicle Access to Roadways South Carolina Code of Laws Sections 56-1-10, 56-2-100 to 56-2-130, and 56-5-820)		http://www.scstatehouse.net/
SD	48			http://www.state.sd.us/puc/energy/taskforce.htm
SD		Member of the Regional Biofuels Promotion Plan and adoption of the Energy Security and Climate Stewardship Platform Plan for the Midwest region. (2007)	See description under Michigan	
SD		Member of WGA Clean and Diversified Energy Initiative		
SD		Member of Powering the Plains		
TN	16		Dept. of Env. & Conservation currently studying climate change (involved with NC and other se states). No official programs or mandates at this stage except for the GHG mitigation plan	www.state.tn.us/ecd/energy.htm
TN		Tennessee Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigation Strategies	April, '99 - Center for Electric Power, TN Tech University	http://www.state.tn.us/ecd/energy_init.htm
TX	1			www.puc.state.tx.us/
TX		Renewable Portfolio Standard Rule 25.175	5,880 MW by 2015, 10,000 MW by 2025	http://www.puc.state.tx.us/rules/subrules/electric/25.173/25.173_ei.cfm
TX		Member of WGA Clean and Diversified Energy Initiative		
TX		Emissions Banking and Trading Program	To facilitate compliance with Federal and State multi-pollutant air quality standards.	

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UT	34		Governor recently established a Blue Ribbon Advisory Council on Climate Change that will examine possible actions into the future	www.energy.utah.gov
UT		GHG Reduction Targets (6/20/08)	Utah's Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) announced a GHG reduction goal of reducing statewide GHG emissions to 2005 levels by 2020. The GHG will be achieved using several policy tools, including: increased reliance on renewable energy sources; policies to reduce energy demand and increase efficiency; mass transit policies; and participation in the Western Climate Initiative GHG cap-and-trade program. Utah DEQ estimated that if all the recommended policies are implemented, that state's 2020 CO ₂ emissions will be 28 percent below business-as-usual projected levels.	
UT		Western Regional Climate Action Initiative (5/21/07)	On May 21, 2007, Governor Jon Huntsman, Jr. announced that Utah will become the sixth state to join the Western Regional Climate Action Initiative	
UT		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
UT		Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategies in Utah: an Economic and Policy Analysis	'96 - Utah Dept. of Natural Resources, Office of Energy and Resource Planning	
UT		Utah Policy to Advance Energy Efficiency in the State		http://energy.utah.gov/energy/policy/utah_policy_to_advance_energy_efficiency_in_the_state.html
UT		Member of WGA Clean and Diversified Energy Initiative		
VA	18			http://www.commerce.virginia.gov/index.cfm
VA		The Governor's Commission on Climate Change Executive Order 59 (12/21/07)	Formally establishes the Governor's Commission on Climate Change to prepare a Climate Change Action Plan for Virginia that identifies the additional steps that must be taken to achieve the goal of reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30 percent by 2025.	http://www.governor.virginia.gov/Initiatives/ExecutiveOrders/2007/EO_59.cfm
VA		Virginia Energy Plan (9/12/07)	The Plan aims to increase the state's energy independence, conservation, and efficiency, and was drafted pursuant to 2006 legislation which directed the Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy to develop a ten-year state energy plan. The primary goals of the plan are to reduce the rate of growth in energy use by 40 percent, reduce greenhouse gas emissions 30 percent by 2025, and increase in-state energy production by 20 percent.	http://www.governor.virginia.gov/TempContent/2007_VA_Energy_Plan-Full_Document.pdf

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VA		Energy Efficiency in State Government Executive Order 48 (4/5/08)	Sets a goal for executive branch agencies and institutions to reduce the annual cost of non-renewable energy purchases by at least 20 percent of fiscal year 2006 expenditures by fiscal year 2010. Any agency or institution that can demonstrate to the Senior Advisor for Energy Policy that they met the 10 percent energy savings goal established for 2006 in Executive Order 54 (2003) shall reduce costs of non-renewable energy purchase by an additional 15 percent of fiscal year 2006 expenditures by fiscal year 2010.	http://www.governor.virginia.gov/initiatives/ExecutiveOrders/2007/EO_48.cfm
VA		Biodiesel Fuel Use Requirement Resolution 148, 2006	State agencies are requested to implement the use of biodiesel fuels, where feasible, in fleet vehicles owned or operated by the agency.	http://legis.state.va.us/
VA		Virginia Alliance for Solar Electricity		http://www.mme.state.va.us/De/commercialframe.html
VA		Idle Reduction Requirement Virginia Code 46.2-1224.1	County governments are authorized to establish idle reduction measures for buses.	
VA		Participant in the Southeastern Regional Biomass Energy Program		http://www.mme.state.va.us/De/commercialframe.html
VA		State Energy Plan Bill SB 262, 2006	Establishes policies including 1) support for increasing VA's reliance on biodiesel and ethanol, 2) support for federal action that provides for an increase (CAFÉ) standards 3) support for federal action that provides for market incentives and education programs to build demand for high-efficiency, cleaner vehicles, including tax incentives for highly efficient vehicles.	http://www.mme.state.va.us/vaenergyplan/Default.htm
VT	50			www.vtclimatechange.us/
VT		Senate Bill S.209, the Energy Efficiency and Affordability Act of 2008 (3/20/08)	The act establishes a statewide goal of producing 25 percent of the energy consumed in the state from renewable sources, particularly Vermont's farms and forests, by 2025. The act increases the use of net metering in the state and expands the use of biodiesel in state buildings and the state's vehicle fleet.	
VT		Climate Action Plan (10/07)		http://www.anr.state.vt.us/air/Planning/htm/ccvtactions.htm
VT		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
VT		2004 Vermont Comprehensive Energy and Electric Plan, Dec. '03	Vermont Dept. of Public Service	http://www.neep.org/policy_and_outreach/VT_energy_plan_04.pdf
VT		Climate Change Action Plan/Emissions Targets Executive Order 14-03	25% below 1990 levels by 2012; 50% below 1990 by 2028; 75% below 1990 levels by 2050	http://www.vermont.gov/governor/orders/Climate-Change-Action-Plan.html
VT		Low Emission Vehicle Program - GHG Amendments	Rule making documents filed by the Vermont Air Pollution Control Division 8/05. Would establish GHG emission standards for new vehicles for VT's low emission vehicle program.	

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VT		RPS legislation, 6/05	Requires renewable generation to equal incremental load growth between '05 and '12, but does not require utilities hold renewable energy credits equal to renewable generation.	
VT		Energy efficiency standards for certain appliances (H.253)		
VT		Governor's Commission on Climate Change Executive Order 07-05	Created Governor's Commission on Climate Change/Create Climate Action Plan	http://www.vermont.gov/tools/whatsnew2/index.php?topic=ExecutiveOrders&id=1623&v=Article
VT		State Green Building Executive Order 11-02	Aimed at improving energy efficiency and reducing GHG emissions from state government buildings and operations.	http://www.anr.state.vt.us/air/Planning/docs/EO11-02.pdf
VT		Member of RGGI		
VT		Member of NEG-ECP		
WA	25			http://www.cted.wa.gov/
WA		Emmissions Performance Standard (EPS) (6/19/08)	Department of Ecology completed rulemaking for the adoption of a statewide Emissions Performance Standard (EPS) established in 2007 as part of a broader legislative package designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The EPS will go into effect on July 19, 2008. The EPS requires baseload electricity generation facilities to meet a greenhouse gas emission limit of 1,100 pounds of CO ₂ per megawatt hour. This limit will be reviewed and adjusted every five years to match the average emissions rate of new combined-cycle natural gas power plants. The EPS applies both to new in-state baseload electric generation and to out-of-state generation imported under long-term contracts that begin on July 1, 2008 or later. The EPS does not apply to permanently sequestered emissions.	
WA		Climate Change Framework/Green-Collar Jobs Act HB 2814 (3/1308)	Calls for reductions from the state's transportation sector, Washington's largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, by cutting vehicle miles traveled by 18 percent by 2020, 30 percent by 2035, and 50 percent by 2050. The bill directs state agencies to provide training and incentives in an effort to attract green-collar jobs to Washington.	http://apps.leg.wa.gov/documents/billdocs/2007-08/Pdf/Bills/House%20Passed%20Legislature/2815-S2.PL.pdf

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WA		<p>AN ACT Relating to mitigating the impacts of climate change SB 6001 (5/3/07)</p>	<p>Sets into law statewide GHG reductions goals and strategies originally announced in a February 2007 executive order. The new law commits WA to reduce statewide emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, 25% below 1990 levels by 2035, and 50% below 1990 levels by 2050. The bill directs the Governor's office to develop policy recommendations for how the state can achieve these goals, including, among others, the possible implementation of market mechanisms such as a cap and trade system, carbon sequestration projects, replacing high-emitting electricity generation with newer technologies, and the improvement of regulatory and tax policies. The recommendations must be submitted to the legislature for consideration in 2008. SB 6001 also establishes a GHG performance standard for all new, long-term baseload electric power generation. 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 per megawatt-hour beginning in July 2008.</p>	<p>http://www.leg.wa.gov/pub/billinfo/2007-08/Pdf/Bills/Senate%20Passed%20Legislature/6001-S.PL.pdf</p>
WA		<p>Washington Climate Change Challenge, Executive Order 07-02</p>	<p>Targets: By 2020, reduce GHG to 1990 levels; By 2035, reduce to 25% below 1990 levels, By 2050 reduce to 50% below 1990 levels or 70% below expected emission that year</p>	<p>http://www.governor.wa.gov/execorders/eo_07-02.pdf</p>
WA		<p>Member Western Regional Climate Action Initiative (2/27/07)</p>		
WA		<p>Founding Member - The Climate Registry</p>	<p>(See description listed under AZ)</p>	
WA		<p>Clean Car Act HB 1397, '05</p>	<p>Requires cars, light trucks, etc. to met tougher emissions standards beginning w/ '08 models</p>	<p>http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/WA-1397-S%20SL%202005.pdf</p>

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WA		Washington Clean Energy Initiative-937	Ballot initiative established a renewable energy standard requiring the state's largest electric utilities to supply 15 percent of their electricity sales from eligible renewable resources by 2020.	
WA		Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Options for Washington State	April, '96 - Washington Energy Office	
WA		Biodiesel Fuel Standard and Ethanol Use Requirement, SB 6508, 2006	At least 2% of the diesel sold in Washington must be biodiesel, beginning November 30, 2008 or when a determination is made by the Director of the State Department of Ecology that feedstock grown in Washington State can satisfy a 2% fuel blend requirement. The biodiesel requirement would increase to 5% once in-state feedstocks and oil-seed crushing capacity can meet a 3% requirement. Additionally, all gasoline sold in the state must contain at least 2% ethanol beginning December 1, 2008.	http://apps.leg.wa.gov/billinfo/
WA		"Establishing Sustainability and Efficiency Goals for State Operations" Executive Order 05-01	Various directives including: incorporate green building practices in all new construction projects, and in major remodels; all reasonable actions to achieve a target of a 20% reduction in petroleum use in the operation of state vehicles and privately owned vehicles used for state business by September 1, 2009; Agencies take all reasonable actions to reduce the lifecycle impacts of paper products, etc.	http://www.governor.wa.gov/execorders/eoarchive/eo_05-01.pdf
WA		Sustainable Practices by State Agencies Executive Order 02-03	Each state agency to prepare Sustainability plan; establishes Sustainability Advisory Council	http://www.governor.wa.gov/execorders/eoarchive/eo_02-03.htm
WA		GHG Reduction Standards for Power Plants legislation HB 3141	New electric power plants, greater than 25MW capacity are required to mitigate 20% of their total lifetime production of greenhouse gases. With this legislation Washington joined five other states with similar power plant regulation with WA having the largest reduction requirement of the group.	http://apps.leg.wa.gov/billinfo/summary.aspx?year=2003&bill=3141
WA		Appliance and Energy Efficiency Standards legislation	Appliance and Equipment Energy Efficiency Standards: Washington enacted appliance efficiency legislation in 2005, creating minimum efficiency standards for twelve products, six of which were immediately preempted by federal law.	
WA		Clean Fuel Vehicle Purchasing Requirement	At least 30% of all new vehicles purchased through a state contract must be clean-fuel vehicles; this percentage shall increase at the rate of 5% each year.	
WA		Mandatory Green Pricing	Mandatory green pricing: Customers opt to pay a premium on their electric bills to have a portion or all of their power provided from renewable sources.	
WA		GHG Inventory (Revised 2/12/07)	Washington State's Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Sources and Trends , State of Washington, Dept. of Community, Trade and Economic Development, December 2006 (Revised 2/12/07)	
WA		State Agency green building SB 5509	SB 5509 requires major facility projects for all state agencies, institutions of higher education, and other entities receiving state funding to meet at least the LEED "Silver" Standard in design, construction, and maintenance, to the extent appropriate.	
WA		Biodiesel Use Requirement SB 6508, 2006 (and EO 05-01)	All state agencies are encouraged to use a fuel blend of 20% biodiesel and 80% petroleum diesel (B20) for use in diesel-powered vehicles.	
WA		Member of WGA Clean and Diversified Energy Initiative		

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WA		Member of West Coast Governor's Global Warming Initiative		
WI	19			http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/air/global/global.htm
WI		Climate Action Plan released (7/24/08)	The Final Report recommends both short- and long-term greenhouse gas emissions reductions of reaching 2005 levels by 2014, achieving a 22 percent reduction below 2005 levels by 2022, and reaching a 75 percent reduction below 2005 levels by 2050. The Final Report provides over 50 policy recommendations including a federal or regional cap-and-trade program, as well as sector-specific policies focusing on utilities, transportation, industry, waste management, and agriculture and forestry.	http://dnr.wi.gov/environment/protect/gtfgw/documents/Final_Report.pdf
WI		Member of the Midwestern Greenhouse Gas Reduction Accord (11/15/07)		
WI		Member of the Regional Biofuels Promotion Plan and adoption of the Energy Security and Climate Stewardship Platform Plan for the Midwest region. (2007)	See description under Michigan	
WI		Task Force on Global Warming Executive Order (4/5/07)	Creates the Task Force on Global Warming, which will investigate the potential economic and environmental impacts of climate change on Wisconsin and recommend possible solutions and strategies for greenhouse gas emissions reductions in the state. It will also work with other government agencies to derive an estimate of current statewide emissions.	
WI		Office of Energy Independence Executive Order (4/5/07)	Creates a new Office of Energy Independence which will coordinate efforts to bolster the state's bioindustry, energy efficiency, and energy independence initiatives. In collaboration with Wisconsin's Public Service Commission, the office will work with utilities to build a clean coal electric generation facility in the state.	
WI		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
WI		Wisconsin Climate Change Action Plan	Created in '98, not formally adopted. No plans till after the election	http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/air/global/global.htm
WI		Renewable Portfolio Standards Legislation SB 459 (also known as 2005 Wisconsin Act 141)	10% by 2015	http://www.legis.state.wi.us/
WI		Green Building Executive Order 145	April 11, '06 requires the Department of Administration to set energy efficiency goals for state facilities, office buildings or complexes, and campuses for fiscal years 2007, 2008, and 2009. These goals should work to reduce overall energy use per square foot by 10% by 2008 and 20% by 2010, based on the fiscal year 2005 state energy baseline adjusted for weather.	http://www.wisgov.state.wi.us/journal_media_detail.asp?locid=19&prid=1905

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WI		Energy Efficiency and Renewables Act SB 459 (Also WI Act 141)	March 21, '06 aims to increase the use of renewable energy and improve energy efficiency programs in state buildings in Wisconsin. With respect to energy efficiency, this bill requires the Department of Administration to prescribe and annually review energy efficiency standards for all equipment for heating, ventilation, air conditioning, water heating or cooling, lighting, refrigeration, or other function that consumes energy.	http://www.wisgov.state.wi.us/journal_media_detail.asp?locid=19&prid=1830
WI		Governor's Task Force on Energy Efficiency and Renewables Executive Order #25 (September 2002):	Created the Governor's Task Force on Energy Efficiency and Renewables.	
WI		Petroleum Use Reduction: Executive Order 141 (2006)	Directs the Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) to require through its fleet management policy that all state agencies reduce the use of petroleum-based gasoline in state-owned vehicles by 20% in 2010 and 50% in 2015, and reduce the use of petroleum-based diesel fuel for vehicles that operate on diesel by 10% in 2010 and 25% in 2015.	
WI			The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture (DOA) is directed to develop an awareness plan designed to facilitate the use of renewable fuels in the State's flexible fuel vehicle (FFV) fleet.	
WI		Renewable Fuels Use and Promotion (Also EO 141):	Establishes the Consortium on Biobased Industry. Additionally, the Executive Order directs the Secretaries of various agencies to establish Consortium members to recommend policy and commercialization strategies for state goals that promote development and use of biobased products and bioenergy using federal and state programs, in part to reduce Wisconsin's dependence on foreign oil.	
WI		Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Requirement:	The Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) must require all state employees to utilize hybrid electric vehicles or vehicles that operate on gasoline or alternative fuel for all state-owned or state-leased motor vehicles whenever such utilization is feasible.	
WI		Wisconsin's Planning Law:	Wisconsin's 1999-2001 State Budget makes significant changes to Wisconsin's planning laws. Frequently, people refer to these changes as Wisconsin's "smart growth" legislation. Wisconsin law, however, does not define "Smart Growth." Rather, the law focuses community attention on the development and implementation of local comprehensive plans. Specifically, the law defines what a "comprehensive plan" is, outlines procedures for adopting plans, and requires that certain actions, beginning in 2010, be consistent with an adopted plan.	
WI		Biodiesel Labeling Requirement:	Sellers of biodiesel fuel are prohibited from advertising or offering for sale fuel labeled as pure biodiesel unless the fuel 1) contains no other type of petroleum product, 2) the fuel is registered as biodiesel fuel with the federal government, and 3) the fuel meets all of the applicable requirements of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM).	

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WI		Wisconsin Voluntary Emission Reduction Registry	A registry of voluntary reductions of greenhouse gas and air contaminant emissions that result from actions taken by businesses, governments, organizations, individuals, or others to reduce emissions. The registry exists primarily as a database that lists the registered emission reductions, and includes rules, application forms, a handbook, and lists of quantification protocols.	
WI		Member of Midwest GHG Registry		
WI		Member of Powering the Plains		
WV	20			
WV		Greenhouse Gas Inventory Legislation SB 337 (4/4/07)	Establishing a new net greenhouse gas inventory for the state that covers emissions, reductions, and sequestration of six greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride. The legislation also creates a registry for the reporting of voluntary reductions of greenhouse gas emissions.	http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/WV%20registry.pdf
WY	32			
WY		Founding Member - The Climate Registry	(See description listed under AZ)	
WY		Clean Coal MOU/taskforce w/CA		
WY		Member of WGA Clean and Diversified Energy		
WY		"California Clean Car" Emissions standards legislation, S2351/A3383		