










STATUS	STATE	REGION	COMPONENTS	YEAR ENACTED
 Not Enacted	Alabama	Southeast		
	States can establish some form of statewide, consolidated siting and permitting entity — typically a council or board — for renewables and/or transmission to streamline project review and prevent uncertainty in the face of local governments' restrictions or prohibitions of renewable generation or transmission.			
 Not Enacted	Alaska	West		
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 Not Enacted	Arizona	Southwest		
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 Not Enacted	Arkansas	Southeast		
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 Enacted	California For projects over 50MW, the California Energy Commission (CEC) is allowed to oversee the permitting of clean and renewable energy facilities and facilities that produce clean energy technologies, if facilities opt into the CEC's jurisdiction. Environmental impact reports by the CEC must be completed within 270 days. Counties can serve as lead agencies (instead of the state) for permitting and environmental review of geothermal energy projects.	West		2024
	In California, once a developer opts into the state's siting process, planners and local officials are relegated to the role of interested parties. State authorities will likely often give serious consideration to well-founded local concerns, but they aren't obligated to reject a project just because it doesn't meet local zoning requirements.			
	Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AB 205 (2022) • AB 1359 (2024) • CEC Opt-In Certification Program 			
 Not Enacted	Colorado States can establish some form of statewide, consolidated siting and permitting entity — typically a council or board — for renewables and/or transmission to streamline project review and prevent uncertainty in the face of local governments' restrictions or prohibitions of renewable generation or transmission.	West		

STATUS	STATE	REGION	COMPONENTS	YEAR ENACTED
 Enacted	Connecticut	Northeast		1971
	Facilities larger than 1 MW fall under the jurisdiction of the Connecticut Siting Council. Municipal zoning commissions or inland wetland agencies may issue orders that regulate the proposed location of an electric generation facility. These orders may, however, be revoked by the Connecticut Siting Council. The Council is directed to “give such consideration to ... municipal regulations as it shall deem appropriate” and is authorized to affirm or revoke municipal orders concerning siting.			
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