

STATUS	STATE	REGION	COMPONENTS	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	Alabama The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Southeast		
Not Enacted	Alaska The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	West		
Not Enacted	Arizona The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Southwest		
Not Enacted	Arkansas The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Southeast		



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Enacted	California The California Air Resources Board (CARB) must incorporate the social cost of carbon when adopting rules and regulations around emissions reductions. Establishing Policies • AB 197 (2016)	West		2016
Enacted	Colorado The Colorado Public Utilities Commission must consider the social cost of carbon in utility resource planning. Establishing Policies • SB 19-236 (2019)	West		2019
Enacted	Connecticut State agencies are authorized to use the social cost of greenhouse gases to evaluate costs and benefits when making policy decisions. The Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection must publish guidelines for such state agencies on the social cost of greenhouse gas emissions by January 1, 2026. Establishing Policies • Public Act 25-125 (HB 5004) (2025)	Northeast		2025
Not Enacted	Delaware The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Southeast		



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Not Enacted	Florida The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Southeast		
Not Enacted	Georgia The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Southeast		
Not Enacted	Hawai'i The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	West		
Not Enacted	Idaho The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	West		





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Not Enacted	Illinois The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Midwest		
Not Enacted	Indiana State agencies are prohibited from integrating the social cost of carbon into state activities. Establishing Policies • Executive Order 25-49 (2025)	Midwest		
Not Enacted	Iowa The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Midwest		
Not Enacted	Kansas The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Midwest		



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Not Enacted	Kentucky The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Southeast		
Not Enacted	Louisiana The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Southeast		
Not Enacted	Maine The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Northeast		
Not Enacted	Maryland The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Southeast		

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Enacted	Massachusetts The Department of Public Utilities must consider the social cost of carbon when assessing the cost effectiveness of energy efficiency and demand-reduction programs, and when issuing funding for energy efficiency programs. Establishing Policies • S.9 (2021)	Northeast		2021
Not Enacted	Michigan The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Midwest		
Enacted	Minnesota Utilities must incorporate the social cost of carbon in utility resource planning. The Public Utilities Commission must use the EPA's updated SC-GHG estimates for monetizing the greenhouse gas emissions associated with each method of electricity generation. State law also states that "if, at any time," EPA's estimates "are exceeded by estimates released by the federal Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases or its successors, the Commission shall adopt the working group estimates." Establishing Policies • DOCKET NO. E-999/CI-14-643 (2018) • HF 7 (2023)	Midwest		2023



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Not Enacted	Mississippi The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Southeast		
Not Enacted	Missouri The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Midwest		
Not Enacted	Montana The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	West		
Not Enacted	Nebraska The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Midwest		



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Enacted	Nevada Utilities must incorporate the social cost of carbon in utility resource planning. Establishing Policies • Docket Number 17-07020 (2018) • SB 65 (2017)	West		2018
Not Enacted	New Hampshire The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Northeast		
Not Enacted	New Jersey The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Northeast		
Not Enacted	New Mexico The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Southwest		



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Enacted	New York The New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) and the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) are required establish a social cost of carbon for use by state agencies. Establishing Policies • S6599 - Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (2019)	Northeast		2019
Enacted	North Carolina State agencies are encouraged to incorporate the social cost of carbon into agency decision-making processes that impact greenhouse gas emissions. Establishing Policies • Executive Order 246 (2022)	Southeast		2022
Not Enacted	North Dakota The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Midwest		
Not Enacted	Ohio The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Midwest		

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Not Enacted	Oklahoma The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Southwest		
Not Enacted	Oregon The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	West		
Not Enacted	Pennsylvania The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Northeast		
Not Enacted	Rhode Island The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Northeast		

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Not Enacted	South Carolina The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Southeast		
Not Enacted	South Dakota The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Midwest		
Not Enacted	Tennessee The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Southeast		
Not Enacted	Texas The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Southwest		



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Not Enacted	Utah The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	West		
Not Enacted	Vermont The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Northeast		
Enacted	Virginia Utilities must incorporate the social cost of carbon in applications for new generating facilities. Establishing Policies • HB 1526 (2020)	Southeast		2020
Enacted	Washington Electrical and gas companies must incorporate the social cost of carbon in utility resource planning. Establishing Policies • SB 5116 (2019)	West		2019



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Not Enacted	West Virginia The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Southeast		
Not Enacted	Wisconsin The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Midwest		
Not Enacted	Wyoming The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	West		