STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets** 45% by 2030 | 65% by 2040 | net-zero, with at least 80% reduction, by 2050 Relative to 2001 levels Establishing Policies • Public Act No. 08-98 (2008) • Public Act No. 18-82 (2018) • Public Act 25-125 (HB 5004) (2025)	Climate Governance and Equity	**Climate Governance**	2025
Enacted	**Climate Action Plans** Taking Action on Climate Change and Building a More Resilient Connecticut for All Establishing Policies • Executive Order 46 (2015) • Building a Low Carbon Future for Connecticut (2018) • Executive Order No. 3 (2019) • Taking Action on Climate Change and Building a More Resilient Connecticut for All (2021)	Climate Governance and Equity	**Climate Governance**	2021

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	**State Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory** The 1990-2021 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory was published in April 2024. 2025 law now requires the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection to publish an annual GHG emissions inventory. Establishing Policies • Public Act No. 08-98 (2008) • Public Act No. 18-82 (2018) • 1990-2021 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory (2024) • HB 5004 (2025)	Climate Governance and Equity	**Climate Governance**	2025
Enacted	**Climate Bureaucracy** Office of Climate Planning within the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection Establishing Policies • Office of Climate Planning	Climate Governance and Equity	**Climate Governance**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	**Climate Advisory Bodies** Governor's Council on Climate Change A newly established Connecticut Clean Economy Council will advise on strategies and policies to strengthen the state's climate mitigation, clean energy, resilience, and sustainability programs, particularly for vulnerable communities. Establishing Policies • Executive Order 46 (2015) • Executive Order 3 (2019) • Governor's Council on Climate Change • Public Act 25-15 (HB 5004) (2025)	Climate Governance and Equity	**Climate Governance**	2025
Not Enacted	**Environmental Rights Amendments** An Environmental Rights Amendment is an amendment to a state constitution guaranteeing the citizens of that state a right to a clean and healthy environment. The right to a clean and healthy environment can help to address climate change and provide a key tool to regulate greenhouse gases and achieve environmental justice goals.	Climate Governance and Equity	**Climate Governance**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	**Environmental Justice Community Definitions** "Environmental justice communities" are census block groups where at least 30% of the population is living below 200% of the federal poverty level, or municipalities that are the most fiscally and economically distressed, based on tax base, personal income, and residents' need for public services. Establishing Policies • CT Gen Stat § 22a-20a (2012)	Climate Governance and Equity	**Environmental Justice and Equity**	2012
Enacted	**Environmental Justice Mapping Tools** Connecticut EJ Screening Tool Connecticut EJ Communities Establishing Policies • Connecticut EJ Communities (2023) • Connecticut EJ Screening Tool (2023)	Climate Governance and Equity	**Environmental Justice and Equity**	2023

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	**Environmental Justice Community Investment Requirements** Environmental justice (EJ) community investment requirements help ensure communities most impacted by environmental burdens are benefitting equitably from public programs by requiring a certain percentage of funds and/or benefits from other policies are allocated to EJ communities.	Climate Governance and Equity	**Environmental Justice and Equity**	
Enacted	**Environmental Justice Bureaucracy** DEEP – Environmental Justice Program Staff Establishing Policies • DEEP – Environmental Justice Program Staff	Climate Governance and Equity	**Environmental Justice and Equity**	
Enacted	**Environmental Justice Advisory Bodies** Connecticut Equity and Environmental Justice Advisory Council Equity and Environmental Justice Working Group Establishing Policies • Connecticut Equity and Environmental Justice Advisory Council • Equity and Environmental Justice Working Group	Climate Governance and Equity	**Environmental Justice and Equity**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	**Cumulative Impact Assessment** Allows the state to deny or impose specific conditions on permits for new construction and operation of proposed industrial facilities based on a determination that cumulative environmental or public health stressors on EJ communities near the proposed facility are higher than other communities in the state. Establishing Policies • SB 1147 (2023)	Climate Governance and Equity	**Environmental Justice and Equity**	2023
In-Progress	**Just Transition Plans** The Connecticut Clean Economy Council must develop a plan to facilitate the transition of workers from fossil-fuel-based employment to clean economy jobs by July 1, 2026. Establishing Policies • Public Act 25-125 (HB 5004) (2025)	Climate Governance and Equity	**Just Transition**	2025
Not Enacted	**Just Transition Offices and Staff** Just transition offices and staff assist workers and communities transitioning away from fossil fuel extraction and use, typically through retraining programs and support with relocation and economic diversification. Offices and staff also coordinate with other state agencies to effectively design policy to achieve a just transition.	Climate Governance and Equity	**Just Transition**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	**Just Transition Advisory Bodies** Connecticut Clean Economy Council Establishing Policies • Public Act 25-125 (HB 5004) (2025)	Climate Governance and Equity	**Just Transition**	2025
Not Enacted	**Just Transition Funds** Just transition funds support initiatives and investments aimed at facilitating the equitable transition of workers and communities affected by shifts in industries or policies that transition from fossil fuels.	Climate Governance and Equity	**Just Transition**	
Enacted	**Green Banks** Connecticut Green Bank Establishing Policies • Public Act 11-80 (2011) • Connecticut Green Bank	Cross-Sector	**Climate Finance**	2011
Not Enacted	**Divestment** State divestment means ending new investment in the fossil fuel industry and phasing out existing fossil fuel investments in public funds, such as state pensions, over time. States can also set greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for their investment portfolios.	Cross-Sector	**Climate Finance**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	**Carbon Pollution Pricing** The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) covers the electricity sector. Establishing Policies • R.C.S.A. 22a-174-31a (2015) • R.C.S.A. 22a-174-31 (2019) • Conn. Gen. Stat. Section 22a-200c (2022) • The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI)	Cross-Sector	**Carbon Valuation**	2005
Enacted	**Social Cost of Carbon** 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)	Cross-Sector	**Carbon Valuation**	2025
Enacted	**Clean Energy and Renewable Portfolio Standards** 37% renewable energy by 2030 Establishing Policies • SB 9 (2018) • Public Act 25-173 (SB 4) (2025)	Electricity	**Energy Plans and Targets**	2025

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	**Electricity Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets** 100% reduction by 2040 Establishing Policies • SB 10 (2022)	Electricity	**Energy Plans and Targets**	2022
Enacted	**Clean Energy Plans** 2021 Integrated Resources Plan: Pathways to Achieve 100% Zero-carbon Electric Sector by 2040 2018 Comprehensive Energy Strategy (CES) Establishing Policies • Connecticut General Statutes § 16a-3d (2011) • Connecticut General Statutes § 16a-3e (2011) • 2018 Comprehensive Energy Strategy (2018) • 2021 Integrated Resources Plan: Pathways to Achieve 100% Zero-carbon Electric Sector by 2040 (2021)	Electricity	**Energy Plans and Targets**	2020

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	**Consolidated State Siting and Permitting Authority** 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. Establishing Policies • CGS Sec. 16-50x, originally Public Utility Eenvironmental Standards Act	Electricity	**Permitting and Grid Integration**	1971
Enacted	**Interconnection Standards** Connecticut received a C grade from Freeing the Grid. Establishing Policies • Freeing the Grid Connecticut Grade (2023)	Electricity	**Permitting and Grid Integration**	2023

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	**Enabling ATTs and GETs** In Siting Council proceedings for certain transmission projects, electric distribution companies (EDCs) and transmission owners must include project alternatives that use (1) an advanced conductor (unless the primary proposed project incorporates one) and (2) grid-enhancing technology (GETs) or nontransmission alternative technology. In any base rate or capital improvement proceedngs before the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA), EDCs must report on the timelines and cost-effectiveness of deploying ATTs and GETs. Establishing Policies • Public Act 25-173 (SB 4) (2025)	Electricity	**Permitting and Grid Integration**	2025
Partially Enacted	**Net Metering** The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into “components”, which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled. Establishing Policies • SPOT - Net Metering in Connecticut • SPOT - Aggregate Net Metering in Connecticut Policy Components 7/11	Electricity	**Permitting and Grid Integration**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Partially Enacted	**Shared Renewables** The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into “components”, which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled. Establishing Policies • SPOT - Shared Renewables in Connecticut Policy Components  4/6	Electricity	**Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources**	
Not Enacted	**Community Choice Aggregation** Community choice aggregation allows local governments to procure power on behalf of their residents, businesses, and municipal accounts from an alternative supplier while still receiving transmission and distribution service from their existing utility provider.	Electricity	**Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	**Distributed Generation Carve-out** The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into “components”, which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled. Establishing Policies • SPOT – Generation Carve-outs in Connecticut Policy Components 5/5	Electricity	**Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources**	
Enacted	**Energy Storage Targets** 300 megawatts (MW) of energy storage by 2024, 650 MW by 2027, and 1,000 MW by December 31, 2030 Establishing Policies • SB 952 (2021)	Electricity	**Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources**	2021

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	**Coal Phaseouts** In 2016, PSEG entered a Community Environmental Benefit Agreement with the City of Bridgeport and community groups, that committed the utility to retiring the state's last existing coal-fired power plant by July 1, 2021. On May 31, 2021, the last coal plant in Connecticut was retired. Establishing Policies • Community Environmental Benefits Agreement (2016) • PSEG Power retires Bridgeport Harbor Station coal plant, effective May 31 (2021)	Electricity	**Coal Retirement**	2021
Not Enacted	**Coal Plant Securitization** Coal securitization is a financing tool that allows utility companies to refinance debt they issued to build coal plants and close the facilities early without taking a financial hit or passing costs on to ratepayers.	Electricity	**Coal Retirement**	
Enacted	**Residential Energy Codes** The statewide energy code for residential construction is 2021 IECC with amendments. Establishing Policies • Connecticut State Energy Code (2022)	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Codes**	2022

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	**Commercial Energy Codes** The statewide energy code for commercial building construction is 2021 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2019. Establishing Policies • Connecticut State Energy Code (2022)	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Codes**	2022
Not Enacted	**Stretch Building Energy Codes** Stretch building energy codes are an optional, more stringent building code established by the state that local jurisdictions can adopt to require that newly constructed buildings are more efficient than the baseline state codes.	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Codes**	
Enacted	**Appliance Standards** The Small Product and Appliance Energy Efficiency Standards apply to 21 products. Establishing Policies • C.G.S. Section 16a-48, Chapter 298 (2011) • Executive Order 21-3 (2021) • Product Efficiency Standards	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Standards**	2011

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	**Building Performance Standards** Building performance standards establish energy and/or greenhouse gas performance targets for existing buildings in a state. These targets increase in stringency over time, leading to efficiency improvements in buildings to conserve energy and reduce emissions.	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Standards**	
Not Enacted	**Clean Heat Standards** Clean heat standards establish a performance standard requiring heat providers to deliver a gradually-increasing percentage of low-emission heating services to customers.	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Standards**	
Enacted	**Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS)** Electric utilities are required to achieve annual energy savings of 233 gigawatt hours (GWh) for 2025-2027. Gas utilities are required to achieve annual energy savings of 1,349 million cubic feet (MMcf) for 2025-2027. Establishing Policies • Connecticut General Statutes § 16-245(m) (2014) • Connecticut General Statutes § 16-32(f) (2015) • 2025-2027 Conservation & Load Management Plan (2024)	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Efficiency**	2024

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	**Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE)** Connecticut has enacted commercial PACE-enabling legislation and has an active program. Establishing Policies • SB 501 (2012)	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Efficiency**	2012
Partially Enacted	**Weatherization Funding** The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into “components”, which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled. Establishing Policies • SPOT - Weatherization Funding in Connecticut Policy Components 3/4	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Efficiency**	
Not Enacted	**All-Electric Buildings** All-electric buildings policies require new buildings to be constructed with all-electric heating, cooling, and cooking systems to transition away from fossil-fuel use in buildings.	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Electrification**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
In-Progress	**Thermal Energy Networks** The DEEP Commissioner is required to establish a thermal energy network grant and loan program to support the development of thermal energy network projects on the customer's side of an electric meter. Establishing Policies • Public Act 25-173 (SB 4) (2025)	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Electrification**	2025
Enacted	**Low-Emission Vehicle (LEV) Standards** Connecticut LEV Program Establishing Policies • Section 22a-174-36c (2018) • Connecticut LEV Program	Transportation	**Light-Duty Vehicles**	2018
Enacted	**Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Mandates** Model Year (MY) 2025: 22% of new passenger vehicle sales are ZEVs. Establishing Policies • Sec. 22a-174-36c (2018) • Zero Emission Vehicle Standards	Transportation	**Light-Duty Vehicles**	2018

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	**Electric Vehicle Rebates** The Connecticut Hydrogen and Electric Automobile Purchase Rebate (CHEAPR) Program offers rebates for new and used electric vehicles (EVs): up to $4,250 for new battery EVs, $2,250 for plug-in hybrid EVs, and $9,500 for fuel cell EVs. Establishing Policies • Connecticut General Statutes § 22a-202 (2020) • Connecticut Hydrogen and Electric Automobile Purchase Rebate (CHEAPR) Program	Transportation	**Light-Duty Vehicles**	2020
Not Enacted	**Low NOx Omnibus Rules** Low NOx Omnibus Rules establish stringent tailpipe emission standards for heavy duty vehicles, updated testing procedures, and technology-neutral compliance mechanisms to reduce nitrous oxide (NOx) pollution. The regulation must be adopted first by California, and other states may adopt the regulation under the federal Clean Air Act.	Transportation	**Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles**	
Not Enacted	**Medium- and Heavy-Duty (MHD) Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Mandates** DEEP is authorized to adopt California's medium- and heavy-duty electric vehicle standards Establishing Policies • SB 4 (2022)	Transportation	**Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles**	2022

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	**Medium- and Heavy-Duty Electric Vehicle (EV) Rebates** Medium- and heavy-duty (MHD) electric vehicle rebates consist of programs and policies that offer rebates to make MHD electric vehicles more affordable to increase their adoption in a state.	Transportation	**Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles**	
Enacted	**Public Fleet Electric Vehicle (EV) Procurement Targets** 50% of state-purchased cars and light-duty trucks are EVs by 2026 | 75% are EVs by 2028 | 100% are EVs by 2030 Establishing Policies • SB 4 (2022)	Transportation	**Lead by Example**	2022
Enacted	**Electric Bus Procurement Targets** 30% of new school buses purchased by the state are zero-emission and 100% of school buses in EJ communities are zero-emission by 2030 | 100% of school buses are zero-emission by 2040 Establishing Policies • SB 4 (2022)	Transportation	**Lead by Example**	2022

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	**Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Requirements** Electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure requirements establish mandates for the installation of EV charging infrastructure in new construction or developments, such as residential or commercial buildings, and public parking lots.	Transportation	**EV Charging Infrastructure**	
Enacted	**Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Rebates** Electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure rebates offer rebates to make the purchase and/or installation costs of EV charging infrastructure more affordable. Establishing Policies • Docket No. 17-12-03RE04 (2021)	Transportation	**EV Charging Infrastructure**	2021
Enacted	**Electric Vehicle (EV) and EV Charging Infrastructure Plans** Electric Vehicle Roadmap for Connecticut Establishing Policies • Electric Vehicle Roadmap for Connecticut (2020)	Transportation	**Transportation Plans and Targets**	2020

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
In-Progress	**Transportation Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets** The state must establish transportation emissions reduction targets by 2030 and develop a plan to meet the targets, which includes recommendations for legislation needed to implement such targets. Establishing Policies • SB 904 (2023)	Transportation	**Transportation Plans and Targets**	2023
Not Enacted	**Low Carbon Fuel Standards** A low carbon fuel standard (LCFS) is a market-based mechanism to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels and account for the fuel's life cycle greenhouse gas emissions.	Transportation	**Transportation Plans and Targets**	
Partially Enacted	**Bicycle Friendly States** Connecticut is ranked 13th out of 50 in the 2024 Bicycle Friendly State rankings by the League of American Bicyclists. Establishing Policies • Connecticut Bicycle Friendly State Scorecard Policy Components 3/5	Transportation	**Public and Active Transportation**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	**Buy Clean Requirements** Buy clean requirements mandate or incentivize the use of low-carbon construction materials, such as concrete and steel, in public projects to address embodied carbon.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	**Industrial Decarbonization**	
Not Enacted	**Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Regulations** Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) regulations include phasedown commitments, rulemakings, disclosure requirements, bans, or other measures that reduce HFC usage and emissions.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	**F-gas Regulations**	
Not Enacted	**Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF6) Regulations** Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) regulations include phasedown commitments, reporting requirements, bans, or other measures that reduce SF6 usage and emissions.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	**F-gas Regulations**	
Not Enacted	**Oil and Gas Methane Regulations** Oil and gas methane regulations include phasedown commitments, reporting requirements, leak detection and repair, or other measures that reduce methane emissions from oil and gas production.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	**Oil and Gas Regulations**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	**Fracking Bans** Fracking bans prohibit the practice of hydraulic fracking for the production of oil and/or natural gas by a certain year. Legislation often requires an environmental agency or department to promulgate regulations.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	**Oil and Gas Regulations**	
Not Enacted	**Landfill Methane Regulations** Landfill methane regulations include rulemakings, emissions monitoring, emissions control, or other measures that reduce methane emissions from decaying organic waste in landfills.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	**Waste Management**	
Enacted	**Food Waste Bans and Targets** Food waste ban – The state requires commercial waste generators to recycle organic materials at authorized composting facilities, provided they generate at least 26 tons of food waste per year and are within 20 miles of a permitted recycling facility. Establishing Policies • Public Act 21-16 (2021)	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	**Waste Management**	2021

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	**Healthy Soils Financial Incentives** The Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to pay or reimburse nonprofits, soil and water conservation districts, the University of Connecticut Extension Services, or any municipality to distribute grant funding to producers who are implementing climate-smart agriculture and forestry practices, which include soil health measures Establishing Policies • Public Act No. 21-118 (2022)	Natural and Working Lands	**Agriculture**	2022
Enacted	**Healthy Soils Technical Assistance Programs** The Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to pay or reimburse nonprofits, soil and water conservation districts, the University of Connecticut Extension Services, or any municipality to provide technical assistance to farmers who are implementing climate-smart agriculture and forestry practices, which include soil health measures Establishing Policies • Public Act No. 21-118 (2022)	Natural and Working Lands	**Agriculture**	2022