Climate Framework and Laws  An Act Concerning Connecticut Global Warming Solutions (PA 08-98) requires Connecticut to implement a wide range of measures to reduce energy consumption and associated GHG emissions. Adopted in 2008, the legislation requires the state to achieve a 10% reduction below 1990 emissions by 2020 and 80% reduction below 2001 emissions by 2050. One decade later, in 2018, An Act Concerning Climate Change Planning and Resiliency (PA 18-82) requires the state to reduce statewide emissions 45% below 2001 levels by 2030. To ensure the state maintains a sustainable downward trajectory, the Governor’s Council on Climate Change released Building a Low Carbon Future for CT: Achieving a 45% Reduction by 2030, a comprehensive report outlining meaningful GHG reduction strategies across all sectors of the economy. Governor Ned Lamont’s first executive order directed executive branch state operations—including office...
buildings, materials management practices, and vehicle fleets—to become energy-efficient and more sustainable through an expanded lead-by-example initiative aimed at reducing the state’s carbon and environmental footprint and reducing the cost of government operations.

**Power Generation** 2018’s *An Act Concerning Connecticut’s Energy Future* (PA 18-50) doubled the state’s renewable portfolio standard (RPS) from 20% by 2020 to 40% by 2030. In June 2019, Governor Lamont signed *An Act Concerning the Procurement of Energy Derived from Offshore Wind* (HB 7156), which requires the state to solicit up to 2 gigawatts of offshore wind power over the next 11 years, equal to 30% of the state load. Connecticut is also a member of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), which sets a carbon cap on the state’s power-sector emissions. Auction proceeds from RGGI fund various state and local programs that promote energy efficiency, renewable energy, and other carbon-reduction measures.

**Energy Efficiency** The Connecticut Energy Efficiency Fund (CEEF) supports a variety of utility-administered programs that provide financial incentives to help Connecticut consumers reduce the amount of energy used in their homes and businesses. These opportunities, along with other clean energy financing initiatives from the Connecticut Green Bank, are communicated through the Energize CT platform and brand, a “one-stop shop” to provide Connecticut residents the resources they need to save energy and build a clean energy future.

**Transportation** Connecticut is a member of the Multi-State ZEV Task Force, dedicated to putting 3.3 million zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) on the road by 2025. As part of this program, Connecticut is aiming to put approximately 150,000 electric vehicles (EVs) on the road by 2025. The Connecticut Hydrogen and Electric Automobile Purchase Rebate (CHEAPR) Program provides residents with a point-of-sale rebate on the purchase or lease of new ZEVs, up to $5,000. Connecticut is also a member of the Transportation and Climate Initiative (TCI), which is currently working to develop a regional approach to capping transportation-related carbon emissions.

**Resilience** *An Act Concerning Climate Change Planning and Resiliency* requires Connecticut to prepare for the ongoing effects of climate change and sea-level rise by requiring state- and federally-funded projects to plan for a scenario of 50 centimeters of sea-level rise by 2050. The Connecticut Institute for Resilience and Climate Adaptation (CIRCA) is a partnership by the state and University of Connecticut to increase the resilience and sustainability of vulnerable communities along Connecticut’s coast and inland waterways by addressing critical infrastructure, coastal flooding, sea-level rise, and living shorelines.

**Climate Finance** Established in 2011, the Connecticut Green Bank leverages limited state funding to attract private capital, enabling the state to expand the deployment of rooftop solar, while driving down installed costs and ratepayer incentives. The Bank’s commercial property-assessed clean energy (C-PACE) program provides building owners the opportunity to take advantage of energy upgrades and pay for them over time through a voluntary benefit assessment lien, levied and recorded against the benefiting property, to be repaid along with real property taxes. The Connecticut Solar for All program is a partnership between the Connecticut Green Bank and Posigen, a solar company, which offers a solar lease paired with energy efficiency measures for low- to moderate-income homeowners, regardless of income or credit. Since the partnership launched, solar penetration in Connecticut’s low-income communities has increased 188% and over 800 low-income verified households have signed up to go solar.

**Short-Lived Climate Pollutants** Connecticut announced its intention to propose regulations in 2018 to phase out the use of high-warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), consistent with the 2015 and 2016 U.S. EPA Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) rules.

**Natural and Working Lands** Connecticut released an updated version of its *Comprehensive Open Space Acquisition Strategy* to achieve its goal of protecting 21% (673,210 acres) of the state’s land as open space by 2023, 10% of which is to be state-owned as additions to the system of parks, forests, and wildlife areas. As of 2017, 75% of the preserved acreage goal (over 500,000 acres) has been achieved.