



**greenergovCT**  
A Lead by Example Initiative

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# **2025 PROGRESS REPORT**

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# Executive Summary

Governor Lamont's GreenerGov Initiative, directed by Executive Orders [1](#) and [21-3](#), is working to reduce operating costs across the state's Executive Branch while improving the environmental impacts of state facilities and operations. Co-chaired by the Department of Energy & Environmental Protection (DEEP), the Department of Administrative Services (DAS), and the Office of Policy & Management (OPM), the GreenerGov Initiative supports the implementation of policies and projects that align with Executive Order targets.

During Fiscal Year 2024 (July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024), state agencies completed a number of sustainability projects, although overall greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions showed a slight increase of 3.16% compared to FY23. This increase was primarily driven by the rise in GHG emissions from various commodities, with the exception of oil, which saw a decrease of 10% from FY23. It is important to note that overall emissions have decreased by over 28% since FY19, and until FY23, emissions declined each year. This indicates that the state of Connecticut is close to achieving one of the EO 1 targets, which calls for a 32.53% reduction in GHG emissions from the FY19 baseline by 2030.<sup>1</sup> The next GHG goal is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 70% from 2016 levels by 2040.<sup>2</sup>

Additionally, there has been an increase in the number of solar energy installations, electric vehicle leases, and facilities engaged in composting across state government. However, additional efforts will be necessary to expedite organic waste diversion, reduce water consumption, enhance electric vehicle adoption, expand solar initiatives, and manage building square footage divestment to ensure compliance with all Executive Order targets.

<sup>1</sup> As explained in previous progress reports, while E.O 1 specifies a 45% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to a 2001 baseline, or 24% reduction below a 2014 baseline, data for these specific targets is unavailable. Therefore, CT GreenerGov calculated the 2030 GHG reduction goal using a FY19 baseline, which translates to a 31% reduction goal.

<sup>2</sup> House Bill 5004 Section 1: AN ACT CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES AND ASSOCIATED JOB SECTORS.

# Introduction

On April 24, 2019, Governor Lamont launched the GreenerGov CT initiative by signing Executive Order No. 1 (EO 1). EO 1 directs Executive Branch agencies to achieve the following by 2030:

- 1.Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 45% below 2001 levels**
- 2.Reduce waste disposal by 25% from a 2020 baseline**
- 3.Reduce water consumption by 10% from a 2020 baseline**
- 4.Set additional sub-goals by 2030**

Executive Order No. 21-3 (EO 21-3) finalized many subordinate goals and was signed by Governor Lamont in December 2021. EO 21-3 establishes the following commitments:

- By 2024, all Executive Branch agency facilities, to the extent practicable, shall implement an organics and food waste diversion program.
- By 2030, all electricity purchased and generated by the Executive Branch will be 100% zero carbon.
- By 2030, all newly leased light duty state vehicles shall be zero emission vehicles.
- By 2023, DEEP and DAS shall develop a plan to retrofit existing fossil fuel-based heating and cooling systems at state buildings to systems capable of being operated without carbon emitting fuels.
- By 2023, DEEP and DAS shall develop a plan and a budget to achieve zero-GHG emissions for all new construction and major renovations funded by the State or in facilities owned/operated by the Executive Branch, targeting construction beginning in fiscal year 2024 and after.
- By 2024, the State shall divest 1% of all Executive Branch building square footage, and an additional 2% by 2028.
- The State shall deploy an average of 10,000 kWDC of new solar capacity annually for the next 10 years, primarily new projects sited on state buildings or property.
- The State shall commit to reducing Executive Branch building GHG emissions by at least 1% annually.

For additional resources on sustainability initiatives in Connecticut state government visit: [portal.ct.gov/GreenerGov](https://portal.ct.gov/GreenerGov). The GreenerGov CT site seeks to increase public transparency of State actions and facilitate information-sharing and collaboration with municipalities, organizations, businesses, and other states pursuing similar Lead by Example programs.

## Reporting Requirements

This 2025 Progress Report satisfies the EO 1 requirement to issue an annual "report on the progress in implementing this Order to the Governor and the chairpersons and ranking members of the Environment Committee and the Energy and Technology Committee of the General Assembly." It also covers the prior statutory requirement outlined in Conn. Gen. Stat. §16a-37u.

# Progress at a Glance

This 2025 Progress Report highlights the progress, achievements, and data from fiscal year 2024, which runs from July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024. All 30 Executive Branch designated agencies, and an additional seven voluntary agencies submitted utility bills and annual Sustainability Performance Plans detailing their progress on GreenerGov CT initiatives, barriers towards progress, and future planning. This information was used to develop this report.

EO 1 Target	Metric	FY23	FY24
Reduce GHG emission by 32.53% from a FY19 baseline by 2030	Change in GHG Emission (MTCO2e) from FY19 baseline	- 31.7% (from FY19)	-31.7% (from FY19)
Reduce waste disposal by 25% from a 2020 baseline by 2030	Baseline to be Determined	Incomplete Data	Incomplete Data
Reduce water consumption by 10% from a FY19 baseline by 2030	Change in Water Consumption (kGal) from FY19 baseline	-17.04% (from FY20)	-5.43% (from FY20)*

EO 21-3 Target	Metric	FY23	FY24
By 2024, all Executive Branch agency facilities, to the extent practicable, shall implement an organics and food waste diversion program	Number of Executive Branch facilities with contracted composting service	6 (out of 30 agencies)	8 (out of 30 agencies)
By 2030, all electricity purchased and generated by the Executive Branch will be 100% zero carbon	% of total electricity usage that is zero carbon	63%	64%
By 2030, all newly leased light duty state vehicles shall be zero emission vehicles	Percentage of leased vehicles that are electric vehicles	4.3%	4.5%
By 2024, the State shall divest 1% of all Executive Branch building square footage, and an additional 2% by 2028 from FY19	Percentage change in Executive Branch square footage since FY19	-0.06%	-0.87% **

EO 21-3 Target	Metric	FY23	FY24
The State shall deploy an average of 10,000 KWDC of new solar capacity annually for the next 10 years	Total installed solar capacity (kWDC) since 2020	23,954	24,578.5
The State shall commit to reducing Executive Branch building GHG emissions by at least 1 % annually	Annual change in building GHG emissions (MTCO2e)	-7%	+2.3%***

Additional EO 21-3 Requirements	Progress
By 2023, DEEP and DAS shall develop a plan to retrofit existing fossil fuel-based heating and cooling system at State buildings to systems capable of being operated without carbon emitting fuels.	An expert consultant is under contract and is working to develop a statewide heating and cooling system decarbonization plan. Phase I of the study was completed in fall 2024 and Phase II is currently underway.
By 2023, DEEP and DAS shall develop a plan and a budget to achieve zero-GHG emissions for all new construction and major renovations funded by the State or in facilities owned/operated by the Executive Branch, targeting construction beginning in fiscal year 2024 and after.	DAS administered construction projects with budgets greater than \$100k should comply with the International Green Construction Code (IgCC). This is in preparation for the soon to be updated CT High Performance Building Standards, which are modeled after the amended 2024 IgCC. In general, new construction projects, and major renovations, wherever feasible, shall heat and cool the building without fossil fuels.

\*There was an increase of 14% in water usage during FY24, which explains the difference between the -17.04% in FY23 and the -5.43 in FY24. This increase of 14% in water usage aligns with the overall trend of increased consumption of other commodities during fiscal year 2024. It is important to note that compared to previous GreenerGov reports the water consumption baseline has been updated from FY19 to FY20 to better align with Executive Order 1.

\*\*The square footage was previously reported from one fiscal year to another. This report has been adjusted to reflect the decrease in square footage since the baseline year, as mandated in the Executive Order 21-3.

\*\*\*The increase in Executive Branch building emissions during FY24 was largely driven by higher reported consumption of chilled water (52%), hot water (40.7%), steam (27%) and propane (15.5%). Vehicle diesel and gasoline emissions increased slightly above 4% for both commodities in the same time period. It is important to note that these percentages are not weather normalized. The GreenerGov Team continues to examine the most appropriate way to normalize for weather and other large variables for future reports.

# Participating Agencies

**The 30 Connecticut State Executive agencies participating in EO 1 and EO 21-3 are as follows:**

## **Executive Branch Agency**

- Agriculture Experiment Station
- CT State Library
- CT Technical Education and Career System (CTECS)
- Department Mental Health and Addiction Services
- Department of Administrative Services
- Department of Aging and Disability Services
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Banking
- Department of Children and Families
- Department of Consumer Protection
- Department of Correction
- Department of Developmental Services
- Department of Economic & Community Development
- Department of Energy & Environmental Protection
- Department of Housing
- Department of Insurance
- Department of Labor
- Department of Motor Vehicles
- Department of Public Health
- Department of Revenue Services
- Department of Social Services
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- Dept of Emergency Services & Public Protection
- Division of Criminal Justice
- Military Department
- Office of Early Childhood
- Office of Policy & Management
- Public Defender Services
- State Department of Education

**The following 7 non-executive agencies also voluntarily participate in achieving the EO 1 and EO 21-3 targets:**

- Connecticut Housing Finance Authority
- CT Green Bank
- CT Innovations
- CT State Colleges and Universities (CSCU)
- Judicial Department
- University of Connecticut (UCONN)
- UCONN Health Center

# Data Dashboard

The Data Dashboard (visualized below) provides comprehensive data on sustainability initiatives implemented within the Connecticut state agencies. It provides data on the state's progress towards achieving the objectives outlined in EO 1 and EO 21-3 as well as data concerning utility use and cost in Connecticut state agencies.

The Data Dashboard can be accessed through the link provided below:

[GreenerGov CT Dashboard | Connecticut Data](#)

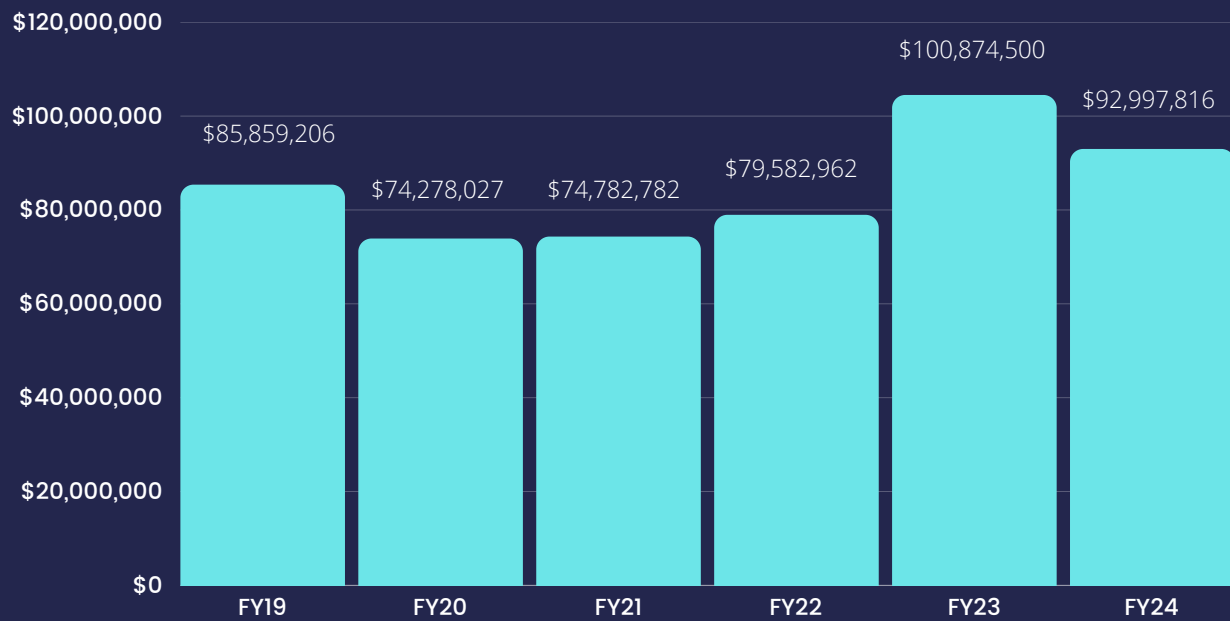
## UTILITY USE AND COST, FY19-FY24

Executive Branch Agencies

	FY19	FY23	FY24	FY19-FY24 Change	Cost	Use
<b>Electric</b>						
Cost	\$46,739,649	\$65,592,954	\$59,097,283	40%		
Use (kWh)	291,227,123	257,732,914	274,487,748	-12%		
<b>Natural Gas</b>						
Cost	\$11,389,659	\$15,112,026	\$10,812,859	33%		
Use (CCF)	12,402,351	11,302,842	11,129,174	-9%		
<b>Other Building Energy</b>						
Cost	\$5,926,725	\$5,187,446	\$4,600,590	-12%		
Use (MMBtu)	445,092	182,947	193,733	-59%		
<b>Vehicle Diesel</b>						
Use (Gal)	1,855,087	1,392,805	1,452,690	-25%		
<b>Vehicle Gasoline</b>						
Use (Gal)	4,393,884	3,910,117	4,107,601	-11%		
<b>Water &amp; Sewer</b>						
Cost	\$11,983,067	\$8,302,884	\$9,750,152	-31%		
Use (Kgal)	3,403,033	2,852,859	3,238,632	-16%		
<b>Waste Disposal</b>						
Cost	\$9,354,523	\$8,736,932	\$8,736,932	10%		
<b>Total Utility Costs</b>						
Cost	\$85,393,623	\$104,503,113	\$92,997,816	22%		
<b>Total GHG Emissions</b>						
mtCO2e	223,453	155,311	160,216	-30%		

## UTILITY EXPENDITURES

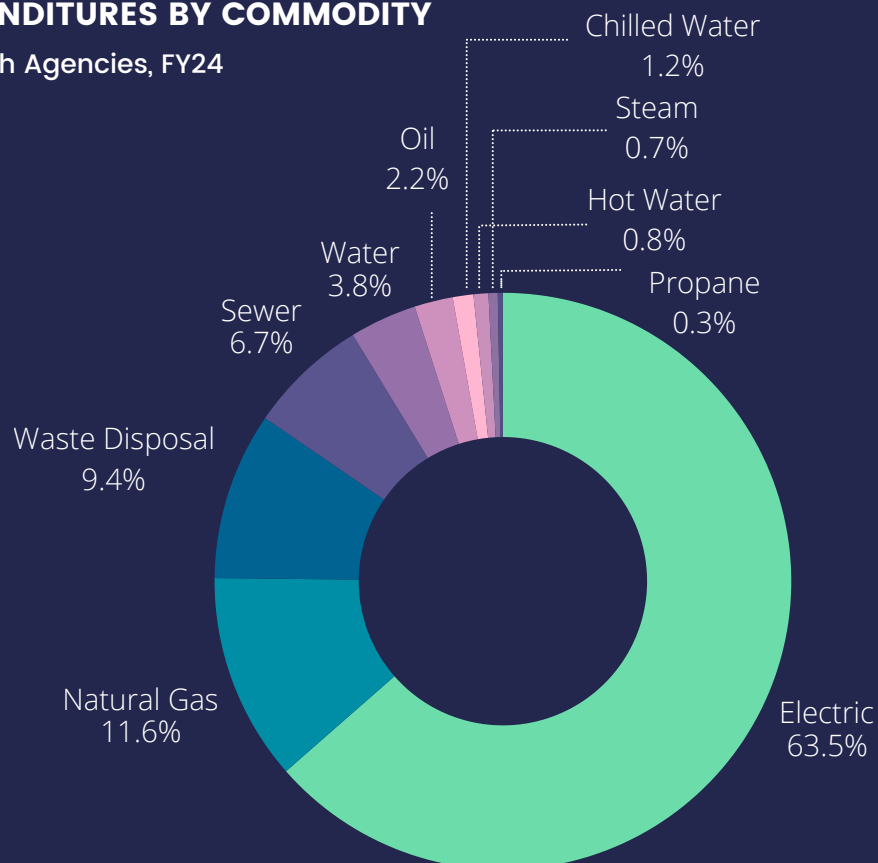
Executive Branch Agencies, FY19–FY24



The cost of gas and diesel are not included in the utility cost total in this report.

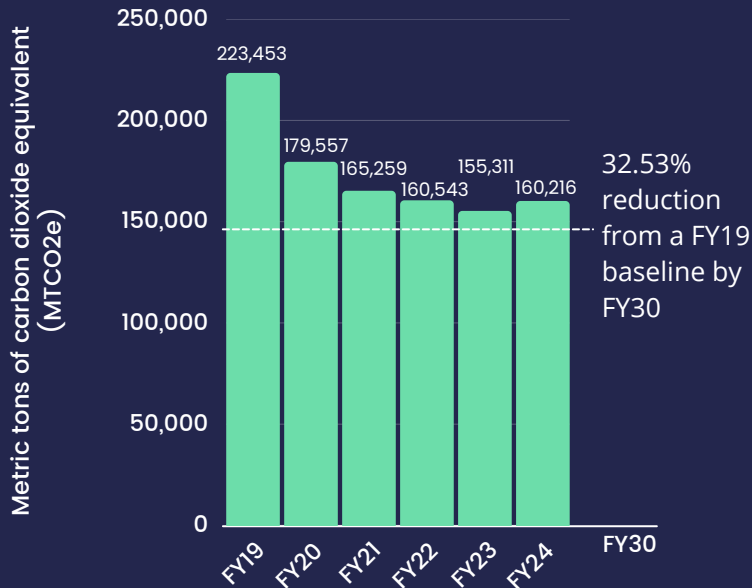
## UTILITY EXPENDITURES BY COMMODITY

Executive Branch Agencies, FY24



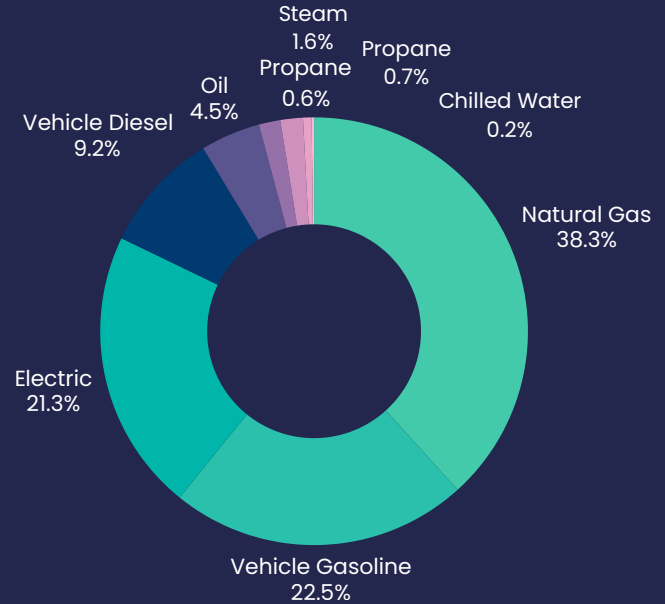
## TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS

Executive Branch Agencies, FY19–FY24



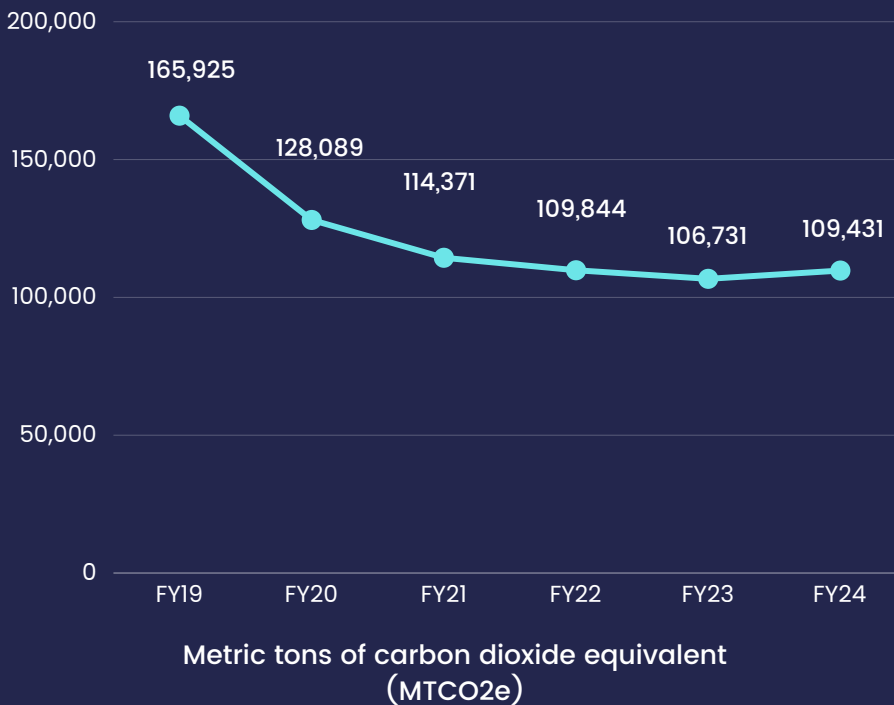
## GHG EMISSIONS BY COMMODITY (MTCO2E)

Executive Branch Agencies, FY24



## GHG EMISSIONS FROM BUILDING ENERGY USE

Executive Branch Agencies, FY19–FY24



**-22.8%**

change from FY19–FY20

and

**-10.7%**

change from FY20–FY21

and

**-4.0%**

change from FY21–FY22

and

**-2.8%**

change from FY22–FY23

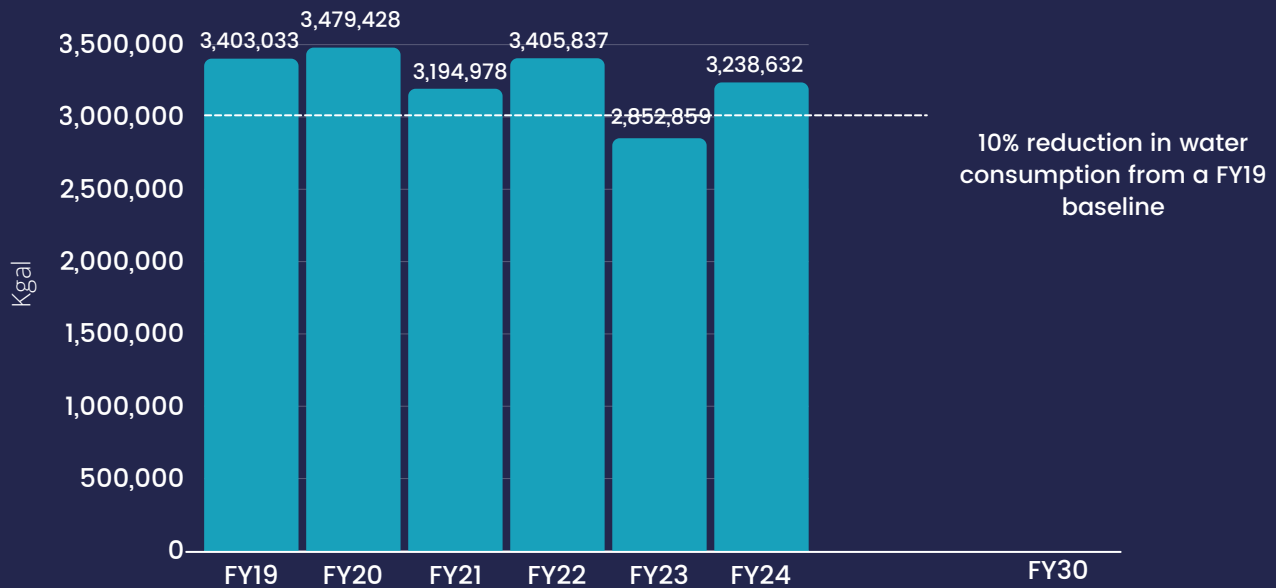
and

**2.5%**

change from FY23–FY24

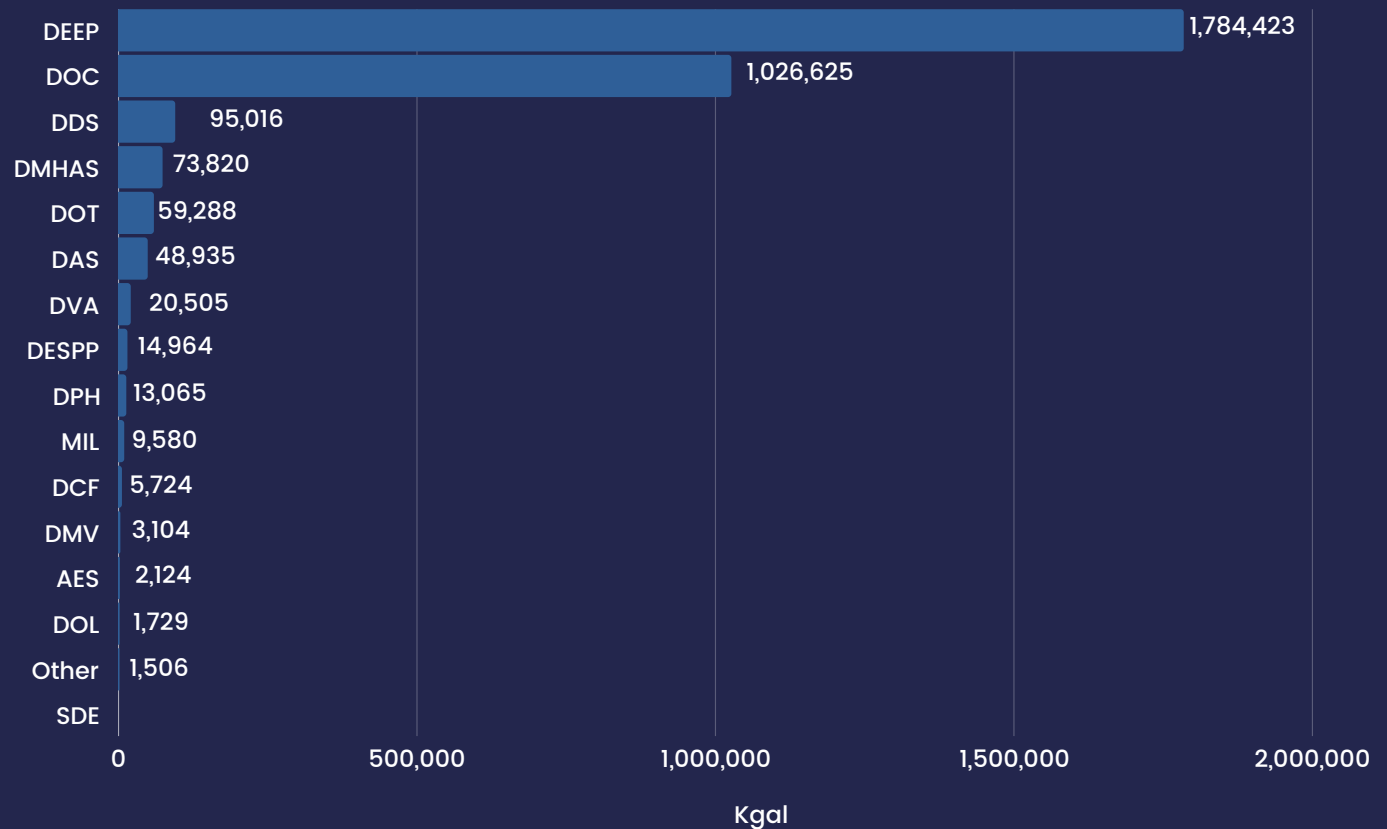
## WATER/SEWER USE

Executive Branch Agencies, FY19–FY24



## WATER/SEWER USE BY AGENCY

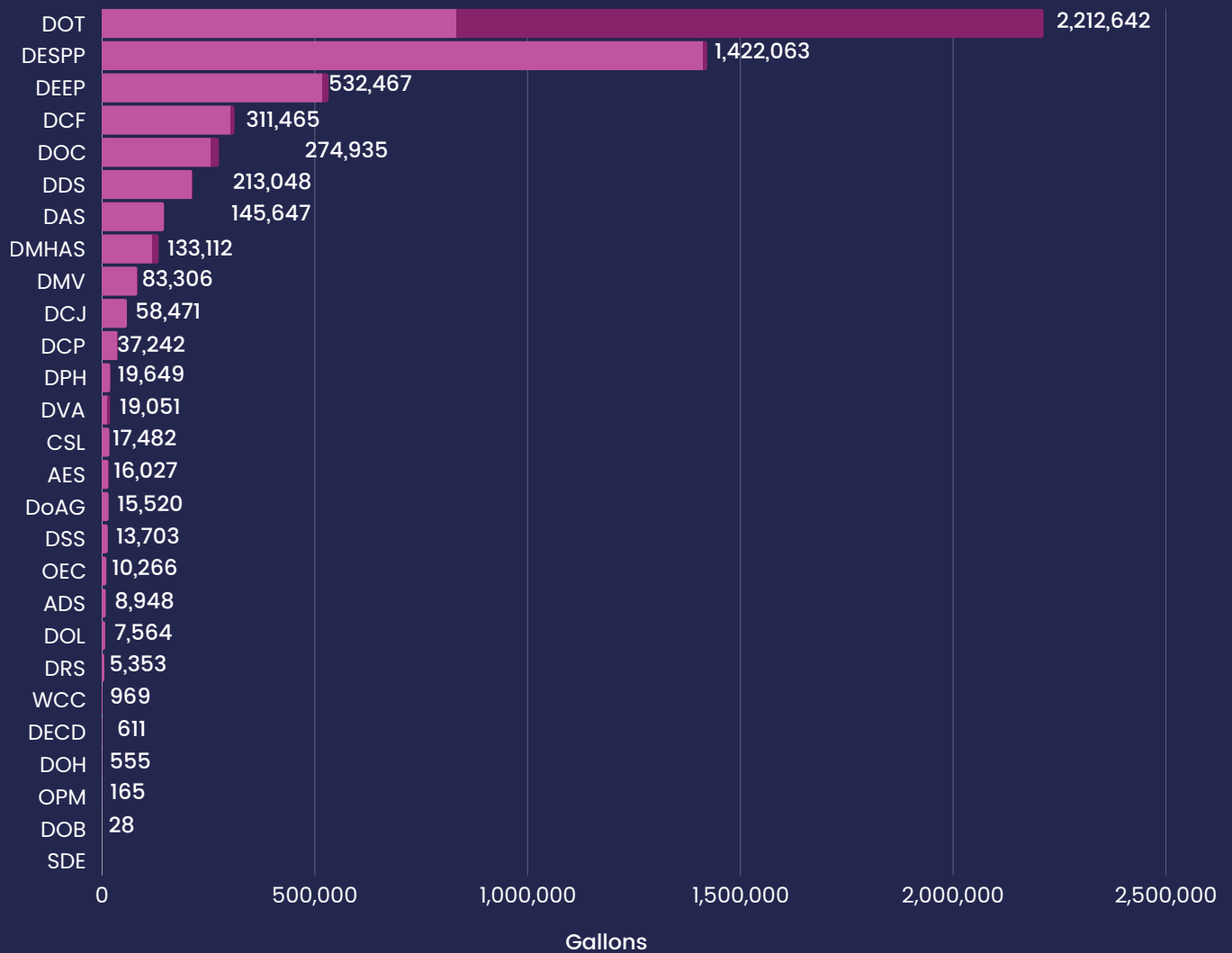
Executive Branch Agencies, FY24



## GAS & DIESEL USE BY AGENCY

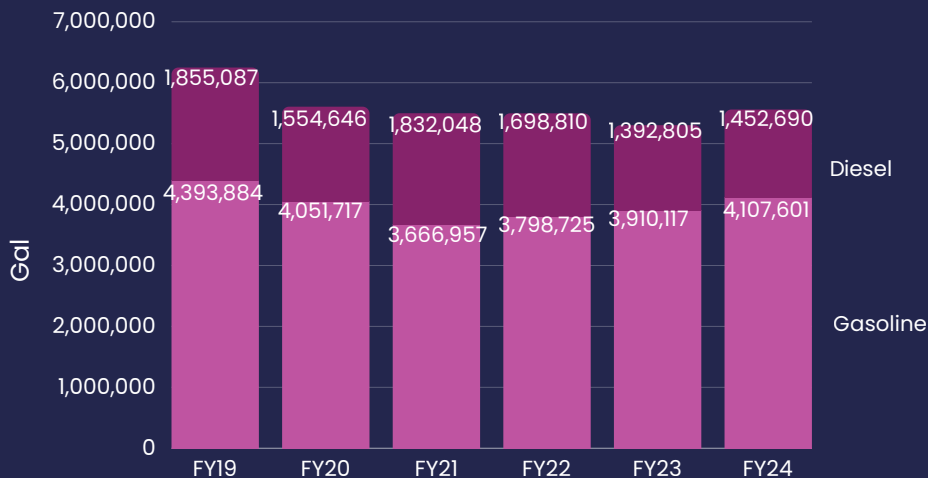
Executive Branch Agencies, FY24

Gasoline Diesel



## GAS & DIESEL USE

Executive Branch Agencies, FY19–FY24



Diesel use down 21.7% since FY19



Gasoline use down 6.5% since FY19



# Data and Methodology

To track state government utility data, agencies or vendors upload utility bills and usage information to EnergyCAP, the State's online energy management software, which centralizes the collection of thousands of utility bills from across the State's operations and facilities. This data provides information on the use of electricity, natural gas, oil, propane, and water, as well as the generation of sewage. In FY24, agencies uploaded 93,530 bills into EnergyCAP. Of those bills, EnergyCAP's audit system identified 632 bills as missing and 865 bills were flagged for abnormal usage and cost. For this report that means 0.68% of the data may be missing, and 0.92% of the bills used in this report may include possible outliers

The total cost of the utility bills for FY24 were \$286,153,148.82. The total cost of the bills flagged for abnormal use and cost in EnergyCAP were \$2,942,919.03 meaning 1.03% of the cost data in EnergyCAP for this fiscal year may be abnormal. For more information about the data methodologies used to create this report, please see Appendix B.

## Data Summary

During Fiscal Year 2024, state agency greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions showed an increase of 3.16% compared to FY23. This increase was primarily driven by the rise in GHG emissions from various commodities, with the exception of oil, which saw a decrease of almost 11% from FY23. Nevertheless, overall state agency emissions have decreased by over 28% since FY19, and until FY23, emissions had declined each year. This indicates that the state of Connecticut is close to reaching the E.O 1 target, which calls for a 32.53 % reduction in GHG emissions from the FY19 baseline by 2030.<sup>3</sup> On June 16, 2025, House Bill No. 5004 established the next goal, which consist of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 70% from 2016 levels by 2040.<sup>4</sup>

Emission reductions have been supported in part by the increase in the number of solar energy installations and electric vehicle leases across state government. However, additional efforts will be necessary to expedite organic waste diversion, reduce water consumption, enhance electric vehicle adoption, expand solar initiatives, and manage building square footage divestment to ensure compliance with all Executive Order targets.

<sup>3</sup> As explained in previous progress reports, while E.O 1 specifies a 45% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to a 2001 baseline, or 24% reduction below a 2014 baseline, data for these specific targets is unavailable. Therefore, CT GreenerGov calculated the 2030 GHG reduction goal using a FY19 baseline, which translates to a 32.53% reduction goal.

<sup>4</sup> On June 16, 2025, the Senate passed House Bill No. 5004 "AN ACT CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES AND ASSOCIATED JOB SECTORS." This act establishes the following greenhouse emission goals for state agencies: (1) a 45% reduction from 2001 levels by 2030; (2) a 70% reduction from 2016 levels by 2030; and (3) achieving a level determined to be net-zero by 2050.

# What's Coming Next

## Continuing to Improve Building Efficiency

Six efficiency projects are expected to be implemented by the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) in 2025. These projects will be implemented at buildings used by the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS), the Department of Children and Families (DCF), the Department of Developmental Services (DDS), and the Department of Corrections (DOC). Many of these projects will include heating and cooling system upgrades along with lighting improvements. More information about these projects can be found in the following table:

AGENCY	NAME OF PROJECT	TYPE OF PROJECT
Department Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS)	Capitol Regional Mental Health Center	Replacement of boilers and water heaters. Removal of a fuel oil tank
Department of Children and Families (DCF)	Education and Recreation State Receiving Home	Lighting upgrades, replacement of air-cooled chillers/ retrofit hot water pumps /install or retrofit plumbing
Department of Developmental Services (DDS)	Rowland Government Center	Lighting and mechanical upgrades, including replacement of water boilers, rooftop units, and building ventilation
Department of Correction (DOC)	Garner Corrections	Lighting, mechanical, and plumbing upgrades and the design of a combined heat and power system to generate onsite electricity and recover waste heat.
Department of Correction (DOC)	Webster Corrections Institution	Lighting/Mechanical upgrades including a boiler replacement – and replacement of a water heating system
Department of Correction (DOC)	Robinson Correction Institution	Lighting upgrades, rooftop unit upgrades, and plumbing and envelope improvements

## Supporting Solar Deployment

GreenerGov, in partnership with the CT Green Bank, continues to implement the 4<sup>th</sup> round of solar PV deployment at state facilities. This includes work towards installing solar at eight facilities used by the University of Connecticut (UConn), DOC, and the Military Department in FY25. UConn and the Military Department are each working to install one solar system, while DOC is working on six additional projects. Once completed, these projects will support progress towards the GreenerGov solar deployment target.

The GreenerGov Team is working to revamp the GreenerGov meeting structure based on feedback from a survey sent to all Senior Sustainability Officers. The revised structure will aim to support EO 1 and EO 21-3 targets while fostering engagement across Senior Sustainability Officers (SSOs) and Building Facility Managers. Quarterly meetings with all SSOs, annual one-on-one technical assistance meetings, and updated resource hubs are currently envisioned.

## Annual GreenerGov Awards

Based on data uploaded into EnergyCap and submitted via annual Sustainability Project Plans (SPPs), DEEP will select FY24 award winners to be announced during the 2026 annual GreenerGov awards ceremony. The award ceremony is expected to be held in Fall 2026 and will likely celebrate both FY24 and FY25 awardees.

## Data Gathering & Access Enhancements

The GreenerGov team recently implemented a new data gathering methodology offered by EnergyCAP to gain better visibility into water consumption. Through EnergyCAP's WebCAPture software, five agencies were able to successfully enroll their water utility accounts in automatic bill upload, which is working to reduce gaps in water utility data. Agencies with water bills from Aquarion Water, Connecticut Water, Greater New Haven Water Pollution Control Authority (GNHWPCA), MDC-Metropolitan District, Regional Water Authority can now participate in this upload option. With the help of the EnergyCAP team, GreenerGov is working to identify more agencies and utility providers to enroll into WebCAPture to further automate the state's data collection process.

## Decarbonization Plan

Per Executive Order 21-3, DEEP and DAS are tasked with developing a plan to retrofit existing fossil fuel-based heating and cooling systems at state buildings to systems capable of being operated without carbon-emitting fuels. DAS has hired a consultant engineering firm, Arup, to begin the development of a decarbonization plan in collaboration with DEEP and OPM. Phase I of the project, which assessed the current state of energy management across all Executive Branch State Agencies and defined the full scope of the study was completed in the Fall of 2024. Phases II-IV began in March 2025.

As the phases have overlapping tasks, they are being implemented as a single effort with an expected completion date of Fall 2026. Phase II requires all Agencies to collaborate with Arup and provide all available baseline data. Phase III focuses on identifying and prioritizing heating and cooling system decarbonization options through Arup's modeling and simulations after conducting site visits to representative building types. Phase IV consists of study completion, including the finalization of a report and database.

This effort is also supporting compliance with CGS § 16a-37u(f), which requires DEEP and DAS to connect state buildings to existing district heating and cooling systems when practical and cost-effective. To-date, all state buildings are connected to district heating and cooling systems where such a connection is available and was deemed cost-effective for the state. The decarbonization plan will further explore where new connections to district heating and cooling systems may be practical, cost-effective, and aligned with state GHG reduction goals. Costs and energy savings of such connections, if recommended by the study, will be provided in the final report expected by the summer of 2026

## Food Scrap Diversion

Per [\*\*Executive Order 21-3\(A\)\*\*](#), "By 2024, all executive branch agency facilities, to the extent practicable, shall implement an organics and food waste diversion program." DAS and DEEP have been collaborating to support efforts to establish a food scrap diversion program for state facilities that produce at least several tons of food scraps annually. This program would also comply with Connecticut General Statutes Section 22a-226e (4), which states that on or after January 1, 2025, institutions "that generate an average projected volume of not less than twenty-six tons per year of source-separated organic materials shall separate such source-separated organic materials from other solid waste and ensure that the materials are recycled at any authorized source-separated organic materials processing facility"

In July 2025, the Rubbish and Recycling state contract was amended to include food scrap collection as a service provided by the haulers on the contract. This allows state agencies that want to divert their food scrap from their waste they can contract with their existing haulers or one of the state contract, to add that service. An alternative, if a hauler can't provide the necessary services, a state agency can use GL71 to contract with a different company that can meet the agency's needs. As long as the agency complies with the terms of the GL71 contract.

# Appendix A – Executive Branch Sustainable Performance Plans (SPPs)

## Mandatory Agencies

The Agriculture Experiment Station, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/aes.pdf>

The Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities – SPP not submitted.

Connecticut State Library, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/csl.pdf>

Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/dmhas.pdf>

Department of Administrative Services, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/das.pdf>

Department of Aging and Disability Services, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/ads.pdf>

Department of Agriculture, 2024. Web: No projects completed in FY24

Department of Banking, 2024. Web: No projects completed in FY24

Department of Children and Families, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/dcf.pdf>

Department of Consumer Protection, 2024. Web: No projects completed in FY24

Department of Correction, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/doc.pdf>

Department of Developmental Services, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/dds.pdf>

Department of Economic and Community Development, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/decd.pdf>

Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/deep.pdf>

Department of Housing, 2024. Web: No projects completed in FY24

Department of Insurance, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/doi.pdf>

Department of Labor, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/dol.pdf>

Department of Motor Vehicles, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/dmv.pdf>

Department of Public Health, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/dph.pdf>

Department of Public Health, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/dph.pdf>

Department of Revenue Services, 2024. Web: No projects completed in FY24

Department of Social Services, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/dss.pdf>

Department of Transportation, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/dot.pdf>

Department of Veteran Affairs, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/dva.pdf>

Division of Criminal Justice, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/dcj.pdf>

Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/despp.pdf>

Military Department, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/mil.pdf>

Office of Early Childhood. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/oec.pdf>

Office of Policy and Management, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/opm.pdf>

Public Defender Services, 2021. Web: SPP not submitted.

State Department of Education, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/sde.pdf>

## Voluntary Agencies

Connecticut Green Bank, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/ctgb.pdf>

Connecticut Housing Financing Authority, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/chfa.pdf>

Connecticut Innovations, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/ci.pdf>

Connecticut State Colleges and Universities, 2024 Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/cscu.pdf>

The University of Connecticut, 2024. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/uconn.pdf>

UConn Health. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/uch.pdf>

Judicial Branch. Web:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/greenergovct/reports/2025-spps/2025-spps/jud.pdf>

# Appendix B – Data Methodologies

## Translating the GHG Reduction Goal

Although EO 1 calls for a 45% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to a 2001<sup>5</sup> baseline or a 34% reduction below a 2014 baseline, State government data was unavailable for either target baseline. Instead, GreenerGov calculated the 2030 GHG reduction goal as a percentage change from a FY19 baseline, which was the earliest year with available data.

Connecticut's 2019 GHG emissions were 80% of 2001 levels and the 2030 interim Global Warming Solutions Act target is approximately 69% of 2019 GHG emissions. Using the 2018 statewide annual GHG inventory economy wide emissions as a reasonable proxy for FY19, the GreenerGov team translated the 2030 GHG target to a 32.53% reduction of the FY19 baseline GHG emissions.

## Emission Factors Used to Calculate GHG Emissions – FY2019–FY2024

For the development of the Annual Reports published since 2020, GreenerGov has been using the emission factors included in the table below.

YEAR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Electricity Emission Factors (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/kWh)	0.19	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.134	0.103
Natural Gas (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/MMBtu)	53.060	53.060	53.060	53.060	53.060	53.060
Propane (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/gal)	5.720	5.720	5.720	5.720	5.720	5.720
Oil (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/gal)	10.210	10.210	10.210	10.210	10.210	10.210
Diesel-Mobile (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/gal)	10.136	10.136	10.136	10.136	10.136	10.136
Hot Water (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/MMBtu)	140.614	119.295	119.295	119.295	119.295	119.295
Chilled Water (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/MMBtu)	0.464	0.332	0.332	0.332	0.332	0.332
Steam (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/MMBtu)	157.011	134.059	34.059	34.059	34.059	34.059

<sup>5</sup>From EO 1, "the 2018 report of the Governor's Council on Climate Change, established by Executive Order No. 46, called for a 45 percent reduction in GHG emissions below 2001 levels by 2030, equivalent to a 34 percent reduction below 2014 levels, and urged that all state agencies, in the aggregate, reduce their energy use or energy intensity."

## Waste Data Methodology

Executive Branch facilities currently have a mix of metered and unmetered waste disposal<sup>6</sup>, static and seasonal occupancy, varying levels of access to recycling and other diversion programs, and systemic restraints on waste management practices. Therefore, gauging waste diversion performance continues to be a challenge, and no waste diversion data is included in this annual report. The GreenerGov Team continues to explore ways to implement a consistent measurement methodology with the ability to incorporate facility-specific factors in the future.

[1]A metered waste disposal system includes a mix of varying sizes of compactors, which are weighed and the tonnage is considered in the billing. Dumpsters and toters which are not weighed and billed as a flat fee for hauling and disposal.

## Water Data Methodology

The tracking of water consumption at state buildings is done through EnergyCAP, the state's utility bill management platform. Invoices from water utilities and municipal utilities are uploaded, by agencies or directly from utilities, into EnergyCAP for tracking. Additionally, some well water data is tracked for those facilities whose withdrawal exceeds fifty thousand (50,000) gallons of water during any twenty-four hour period, as well as for the withdrawal of surface waters exceeding fifty thousand (50,000) gallons during the same timeframe (CT Water Diversion Policy Act: CGS Sec. 22a-377(c)-1(a)(1)). Facilities that exceed these thresholds are required to meter the wells and report annually to DEEP. That information is then manually uploaded into EnergyCAP to be reported as part of the overall water consumption data.

## Solar Data & Renewable Energy Credits (RECs)

To-date, most solar projects completed by state agencies have not retained the associated Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs). RECs are the environmental attributes of electricity generated from renewable energy sources, and they are sold separately from the electricity generated. Every time a solar system produces one megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity, it earns one REC.

The relevant EO 21-3 target states that: "The state shall deploy an average of 10,000 kW DC of new solar capacity annually" but is silent on the need to retain RECs. A separate EO 21-3 target pertaining to emission-free electricity states that, "By 2030, all electricity purchased and generated by the Executive Branch will be 100% zero carbon."

In tracking compliance with these two targets, all solar generation (regardless of whether RECs are retained or not) is counted towards the 10,000 kW annual solar capacity target. However, only solar generation where RECs are retained is counted towards the 2030 zero-carbon electricity target.

<sup>6</sup>A metered waste disposal system includes a mix of varying sizes of compactors, which are weighed and the tonnage is considered in the billing. Dumpsters and toters which are not weighed and billed as a flat fee for hauling and disposal.

## Newly leased light-duty vehicles

EO 21-3 states that “By 2023, all newly leased light-duty state vehicles shall be zero-emission vehicles.” However, this does not include vehicles exempted by C.G.S. Chapter 58, Sec. 4a-67d,<sup>7</sup> which are as follows:

- Emergency vehicles
- Sport utility vehicles
- Buses or vans transport individuals in wheelchairs
- Specialty uplifted mother vehicles
- Camp trailers

Additionally, light-duty vehicles from agencies that occupy leased facilities, rather than owned facilities, are not currently included in this report. The GreenerGov Team continues to work through the challenges of installing electric vehicle charging at leased facilities.

This report uses the number of light-duty vehicles, outside of the above categories, that are leased by DAS at the pool of vehicles to be converted to zero-emission technologies.

The total count of leased vehicles by DAS, as well those leased by DAS to client agencies at executive agencies slightly decreased from 3,597 to 3,572 in FY24. After removing vehicles that are part of leased state facilities and excluding those listed under C.G.S. Chapter 58, Sec. 4a-67d the estimated number of vehicles eligible for the EO 21-3 target is approximately 1,000.

In FY24, out of the estimated 1,000 leased vehicles, 45 were electric vehicles, two more than in FY23. Therefore, the percentage of leased electric vehicles in FY24 slightly increased from 4.3 to 4.5%.

<sup>7</sup>A metered waste disposal system includes a mix of varying sizes of compactors, which are weighed and the tonnage is considered in the billing. Dumpsters and totes which are not weighed and billed as a flat fee for hauling and disposal.



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