

## IDAHO

### [Executive Order 2007-20](#)

### [State Climate Change Web Page](#)

2008

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In September, Idaho announced that its three state universities won a \$15 million research grant from the National Science Foundation to study the effect of climate change on water resources. The grant includes other researchers such as the University of Washington and the Idaho National Laboratory. The research will focus on water availability, land use, ecology, economic production and a range of other areas on the Snake River and Salmon River. [Press release.](#)

In May, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality released its [Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Action Plan for Fiscal Year 2008-2009](#). The plan outlines the department's contribution to Idaho's GHG emissions reduction scheme. The plan identifies changes the department can make in policy, management, purchasing, work practices, and other areas that are likely to reduce the agency's GHG emissions.

In the Spring, the Center for Climate Strategies (CCS) prepared the [Idaho Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Reference Case Projections 1990-2020](#). The report contains an inventory and forecast of the state's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from 1990 to 2020. It provides a look at Idaho's current and forecasted future GHG emissions.

2007

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On December 21, Governor Otter issued [Executive Order 2007-21](#). The order establishes a policy that directs all state agencies to decrease their gasoline and diesel consumption by improving vehicle economy, increasing operating efficiency, and reducing the number of miles driven. It also directs state government to give priority to the purchase of fuel-efficient and clean technology vehicles and to minimize the purchase or lease of sports utility vehicles.

On December 14, 2007 Governor Otter established the Idaho 25 x '25 Renewable Energy Council (Council) as a cooperative effort between local, tribal, State and federal governments, as well as the for profit and not-for-profit private sectors. The purpose of the Council is to develop coordinated approaches that support the 25 x '25 initiative for Idaho's agricultural and forestry sectors to produce 25% of the State's energy requirements from renewable sources by the year 2025.

[http://gov.idaho.gov/mediacenter/execorders/eo07/eo\\_2007\\_20.html](http://gov.idaho.gov/mediacenter/execorders/eo07/eo_2007_20.html)

On August 8, 2007 Idaho joined the Climate Registry.

[http://gov.idaho.gov/mediacenter/press/pr2007/praug07/pr\\_062.html](http://gov.idaho.gov/mediacenter/press/pr2007/praug07/pr_062.html)

On May 16, 2007 Governor Otter issued an Executive Order on the role of state government in reducing greenhouse gases. The Executive Order 2007-05 directs the Department of Environmental Quality to “develop a greenhouse gas emission inventory and provide recommendations to the Governor on how to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Idaho, recognizing Idaho's interest in continued growth, economic development and energy security.”

[http://gov.idaho.gov/mediacenter/execorders/eo07/eo\\_2007\\_05.html](http://gov.idaho.gov/mediacenter/execorders/eo07/eo_2007_05.html)

Idaho’s Carbon Sequestration Advisory Committee was formed by legislature in 2002 to address growing concerns related to carbon emissions and greenhouse gases. The Idaho Soil Conservation Commission (ISCC) was selected to facilitate committee activities as set forth in Idaho Code section 22-5202.

The Committee is currently partnering with several carbon sequestration entities, including the National Carbon Offset Coalition and the Big Sky Regional Partnership in an effort develop a viable carbon market for Idaho's private ag and forest landowners.

[http://www.scc.state.id.us/CS\\_Committee.htm](http://www.scc.state.id.us/CS_Committee.htm)