The standard model for solar system formation suggests planetary orbits should be nearly circular. However, growing data about exoplanets suggests a wider distribution of eccentricity than is accounted for in the standard model. In this talk we explore the possibility that co-orbital dynamics plays a role in final planetary eccentricity. Note that we say two bodies orbiting a central mass at nearly the same radius are co-orbital. (Received September 07, 2012)