

U.S. State Catalog of GHG Reduction Policy Options

Table-1 Residential, Commercial, and Industrial (RCI)

(Note: Some RCI policies overlap with or are repeated in Energy Supply.)

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option
RCI-1	ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS, FUNDS, AND GOALS
1.1	Utility Demand Side Management (DSM) Programs for electricity
1.2	Utility Demand Side Management (DSM) Programs for natural gas, propane, and fuel oil
1.3	Non-utility Demand Side Management (DSM) Programs for Electricity (munis, coops, etc.)
1.4	Energy Efficiency Funds (e.g. Public Benefit Funds) Administered by State Agency, Utility, or Third Party (e.g. Energy Trust)
1.5	Regional Market Transformation through Alliances, Technology Development Programs and Education
1.6	Reduced Cost or Free Residential Energy Audits
1.7	Reduced-Cost Energy Audits or Technical Assistance for Commercial Businesses
1.8	Reduced-Cost Energy Audits or Technical Assistance for Industry Sectors
1.9	Low-cost Loans for Energy Efficiency Improvements
1.10	Saving Energy, Savings Sales Tax
1.11	Reduce Energy Use by 10% or More in State-Owned Buildings
1.12	Encourage Integrated Lean Manufacturing and Energy Use Reduction through Technical Assistance to Industrial and Commercial Facilities
1.13	Develop Investment Tax Credits for Energy Efficiency Improvements in Industrial or Commercial Facilities
1.14	Inverted Block Rates to Fund Energy Efficiency
RCI-2	BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES
2.1	Improved Building Codes for Energy Efficiency
2.2	Training of Building Code and Other Officials in Energy Code Enforcement

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option
2.3	Improved Design and Construction, "Government Lead by Example"
2.4	Increased Use of Blended Cement (substituting fly ash or other pozzolans for clinker reduces CO ₂ emissions)
2.5	Support for energy efficient communities planning, "smart growth"
2.6	Promotion and Incentives for Improved Design and Construction (e.g. LEED ⁴ green buildings)
2.7	Feebate Program to Encourage Energy Efficiency in Building Design
2.8	Incentives for Retrofit of Existing Residential Commercial, Institutional and Industrial Buildings
2.9	Training and Education for Builders and Contractors (e.g. heating, ventilation, air conditioning, sizing, duct sealing)
2.10	Energy Management Training/Training of Building Operators
2.11	Energy Efficiency in State and Local Government Buildings
2.12	Require New Government Buildings to Meet LEED Gold Certification or Equivalent
2.13	Create Incentives and Targets for Retrofit of Existing Commercial or Industrial Buildings
2.14	Develop a Modified Cap & Trade Program for Commercial Buildings
2.15	Building Commissioning and Re-commissioning, including Energy Tracking and Benchmarking
2.16	Explore Advanced Metering Technologies to Monitor Energy Usage and Allow Homeowners and Managers to Adjust Energy Use Remotely
2.17	Require Solar-Ready Building Infrastructure and Require Solar Hot Water Systems in New Buildings
RCI-3	APPLIANCE STANDARDS
3.1	Expansion of State-level Appliance Efficiency Standards
3.2	Support for Higher Federal Efficiency Standards
3.3	Require High-Efficiency Appliances in New Construction and Retrofits
RCI-4	EDUCATION AND OUTREACH
4.1	Consumer Education Programs
4.2	Energy Efficiency School Curriculum
4.3	Truth in Advertising Campaign
4.4	In-home Energy Displays
4.5	Create a High-Tech Research and Development Center that Focuses on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
4.6	Information and Technical Support for Broad Spectrum of Climate Change Actions

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option
RCI-5	PRICING AND PURCHASING
5.1	Green Power Purchasing for Consumers
5.2	Net-metering for Distributed Generation
5.3	Time of Use Rates
5.4	Inverted Block Rates to Fund Energy Efficiency
5.5	Bulk Purchasing Programs for Energy Efficiency or other Equipment (Public or Private sector)
5.6	Incentive and research for conversion to low-carbon and renewable energy sources
RCI-6	CUSTOMER-SITED DISTRIBUTED ENERGY AND COMBINED HEAT AND POWER
6.1	Incentives for Renewable Energy Systems at Residential, Commercial and Industrial Sites
6.2	Incentives and Resources to Promote Combined Heat and Power (cogeneration units)
6.3	Efficient transformers on the customer side of the meter
6.4	Incentives and Resources for Passive Solar Heating
6.5	White Roofs, Rooftop Gardens, and Landscaping (including Shade Tree Programs)
6.6	Focus on Specific End-uses Consumer Products/ Technology
6.7	Passive Solar Heating design
6.8	Passive Solar Hot Water
6.9	Appliance Recycling/Pick-Up Programs
6.10	Metering Technologies for Load Management and Choice
RCI-7	NON-ENERGY EMISSIONS (HFCS, PFCS, SF₆, CO₂ PROCESS EMISSIONS
7.1	Voluntary Industry-Government Partnerships
7.2	Promotion and Funding for Leak Reduction /Capture, Recovery and Recycling of Process Gases
7.3	Promotion & funding for Process Changes/ Optimization
7.4	Use of Alternative Gases (other HFCs, hydrocarbon coolants/refrigerants, etc.)
RCI-8	GHG EMISSIONS-SPECIFIC GOALS AND POLICIES
8.1	Support for Switching to Less Carbon-Intensive Fuels (Coal and Oil to Natural Gas or Biomass)
8.2	Industry-Specific Emissions Cap-and-Trade Program

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option
8.3	Negotiated Emissions or Energy Savings Agreements
8.4	Local Government Program for Voluntary Emission Targets by Businesses
8.5	Provide Tools and Information for Residents, Businesses, and Communities to Perform GHG Inventories
8.6	Carbon Tax
RCI-9	OTHER
9.1	Government Agency Requirements and Goals (including procurement)
9.2	State buildings Carbon Neutral Requirement
9.3	Municipal Energy Mgt.
9.4	Statewide Effort to Retrofit Existing Buildings (residential, commercial, public, and industrial) for Energy Efficiency
9.5	Focus Energy Efficiency Efforts on Specific Market Segments (e.g. low-income housing, small & medium enterprises, etc.)
9.6	Energy Efficiency Reinvestment Funds
9.7	Industrial Audits
9.8	Focus on Industrial Ecology/ By-product Synergy

GHG = greenhouse gases; LCV = low carbon vehicle; VMT = vehicle miles traveled; RCI = Residential Commercial and Industrial; WCI = Western Climate Initiative; RGGI = Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative; MGA = Midwestern Governors Accord

Table 2 – Energy Supply (ES)

This catalog will be developed more fully during the ES TWG process. TWG members are encouraged to provide input on policies and programs in place in [State] to assist in defining baselines. The “Notes” column should be used to record recently enacted policies and programs in [State] relevant to state actions in the catalog.

(Note: There is some overlap with and repetition with RCI.)

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option
ES-1	EMISSIONS POLICIES AND OVERARCHING ITEMS
1.1	GHG cap and trade
1.2	Carbon (GHG) tax
1.3	Generation Performance Standards or Mitigation Requirements
1.4	GHG targets or GHG Performance Standards
1.5	Technology R&D
1.6	Integrated Resource Planning
1.7	Carbon Markets
ES-2	RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY
2.1	Renewable and/or Environmental Portfolio Standard
2.2	Grid-based Renewable Energy Incentives and/or Barrier Removal
2.3	Distributed Renewable Energy Incentives and/or Barrier Removal
2.4	Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Incentives and/or Barrier Removal
2.5	Green Power Purchases and Marketing
2.6	Pricing Strategies to Promote Renewable Energy (e.g. Net Metering)
2.7	Renewable Energy Development Issues (zoning, siting, etc.)
2.8	Demand-side Energy Efficiency (RCI focus)
2.9	Technology-focused initiatives (biomass, energy storage, etc.)
2.10	Small Hydro Efficiency Improvements, Capacity Increase and Barrier Removal
2.11	Utility Energy Efficiency Incentives and Barrier Removal
2.12	Consumer Energy Efficiency and Barrier Removal

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option
2.13	Research and Development for Renewable Technologies
2.14	Co-location or Integration of Energy-Producing Facilities
ES-3	FOSSIL FUEL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICITY
3.1	Advanced Fossil Fuel Technology incentives, support, or requirements (IGCC, CCS, etc.)
3.2	Efficiency Improvements and Repowering Existing Plants
3.3	Biomass co-firing at fossil fuel power stations
3.4	Nuclear Power Review, Support and Incentives
3.5	Relicensing/Up-rating Existing Nuclear Power
3.6	New Nuclear Energy Capacity
3.7	Technology-focused initiatives
ES-4	FOSSIL FUEL PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND DELIVERY
4.1	Oil and Gas Production: GHG Emission Reduction Incentives, Support, or Requirements
4.2	Natural Gas Transmission and Distribution
4.3	Oil Refining: GHG Emission Reduction Incentives, Support, or Requirements
4.4	Coal Production: GHG Emission Reduction Incentives, Support, or Requirements
4.5	Coal-to-liquids Production: GHG Emission Reduction Incentives, Support, or Requirements
4.6	Low-GHG Hydrogen production incentives and support
ES-5	CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE OR REUSE (CCSR)
5.1	CCSR Enabling Policies (administration, regulation, liability)
5.2	CCSR Incentives and Infrastructure
5.3	CCSR Research & Development
5.4	Enhanced Oil Recovery
ES-6	OTHER ENERGY SUPPLY OPTIONS (Including enabling policies)
6.1	Transmission System Upgrading
6.2	General Distributed Generation Support (Interconnection Rules, Net Metering, etc.)
6.3	Reduce Transmission and Distribution Line Loss
6.4	Environmental (emissions) Disclosure

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option
6.5	Public Benefits Charge Funds
6.6	Regulatory Reform for Electric Co-ops
6.7	N ₂ O Reduction Co-Benefit

Table-3 Transportation and Land Use (TLU)

This catalog will be developed more fully during the TLU TWG process. TWG members are encouraged to provide input on policies and programs in place in [State] to assist in defining baselines. The “Notes” column should be used to record recently enacted policies and programs in [State] relevant to state actions in the catalog.

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option
TLU-1	LIGHT DUTY VEHICLES: TECHNOLOGY AND OPERATION
1.1	Clean Car Program (California/Pavley standards)
1.2	Fuel-Efficient Tires
1.3	Black Carbon Control for Technologies
1.4	Procurement of Low-GHG Fleet Vehicles (fuel efficiency, alternative fuel)
1.5	R&D on Low-GHG Vehicle Technology (e.g., fuel cells)
1.6	Lower and/or Enforce Speed Limits
1.7	Vehicle Maintenance, Driver Education
1.8	Reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled
TLU-2	LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLE INCENTIVES AND DISINCENTIVES
2.1	Feebates (state-specific or regional)
2.2	GHG-linked Registration Fees
2.3	Tax Credits for Low-GHG Vehicles (tax rebates for fuel efficiency, alternative fuel vehicles)
2.4	Incentives for Low-GHG Vehicles (preferential parking, use of HOV lanes, lower tolls)
2.5	Tax Credits or Incentives to Retire or Improve Older High-GHG Vehicles
2.6	Vehicle Scrappage
2.7	Establish a Fleet Replacement Grant Program
2.8	Provide a Tax Incentive for Adult Bicycles
2.9	Support Alternative Travel in Advertising Mainstream
TLU-3	ALTERNATIVE FUEL RELATED MEASURES
3.1	Low-GHG Fuel Standard ((renewables such as ethanol and/or biodiesel)
3.2	Fuel Quality Standards
3.3	Low GHG Fuel Mandates for State/Local Fleets

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option
3.4	Alternative Fuel/Low Carbon Fuel (LCF) Production Incentives (reduced fuel taxes, production tax credits, loans, etc.)
3.5	Targeted State Fuel Procurement to Encourage Alternative Fuel Production (Pennsylvania example)
3.6	Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Development
3.7	Research and Development for a Full Range of Renewable Transportation Fuels
TLU-4	LAND USE AND LOCATION EFFICIENCY
4.1	Infill, Brownfield Re-development
4.2	Transit-Oriented Development
4.3	Smart Growth Planning, Modeling and Tools
4.4	Targeted Open Space Protection
4.5	"Fix-it-First" and Location-Efficient Funding Strategies
4.6	Land Use, Zoning, Tax and Building Code Reform
4.7	State Congressional Advocates for Federal Action
4.8	Use of Flexible Federal Transportation Funding
4.9	Downtown Revitalization
4.10	Balance Economic Development with Agriculture, Protection of Natural Resources and Preservation of Rural Character
TLU-5	TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCIES IN PLANNING, INFRASTRUCTURE AND USE
5.1	Transportation System Management
5.2	Improve Transit Service (frequency, convenience, quality)
5.3	Transit Marketing, Promotion, and Pricing Incentives
5.4	Expand Transit Infrastructure (rail, bus, Bus Rapid Transit)
5.5	Transit Prioritization (signal prioritization, HOV lanes)
5.6	Create Regional Multimodal Transportation Centers
5.7	Bike and Pedestrian Infrastructure
5.8	High Occupancy Vehicles (HOV) Lanes
5.9	Van Pooling and Car Pooling
5.10	Park-and-Ride Lots
5.11	Car Sharing Programs

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option
5.12	Telecommute and Live-Near-Your-Work, Compressed Work Week
5.13	Require Government Agencies to Use Telecommuting
5.14	Telecommuting Centers, Support and Incentives
5.15	Make Full Use of Federal Congestion Mitigation Air Quality (CMAQ) Funds
5.16	Thorough Analysis of Future Infrastructure Capacity
5.17	Traffic Calming
TLU-6	LOW GHG TRAVEL OPTION INCENTIVES
6.1	Commuter Choice/Parking Cash Out
6.2	Adopt Best Work Places for Commuters Policies
6.3	Issue Free Bus Passes to Downtown Workers, Students and Retirees
6.4	Transit Pricing Incentives
6.5	Free Downtown Parking to Car Poolers
6.6	Reserve Parking Spaces for High Occupancy Vehicles and Car-Share Programs
6.7	Guaranteed Ride Home
6.8	Benefits for Low GHG Vehicles
6.9	Vehicle-Miles-Traveled Charges
6.10	Increased Fuel Tax (with Targeted Use of Revenue)
6.11	"Pay-As-You-Drive" Auto Insurance
6.12	E-Commerce Incentives
6.13	Congestion Pricing (with Targeted Use of Revenue)
6.14	Emission-Based Tolls (with Targeted Use of Revenue)
6.15	Urban and Intercity Road Tolls (with Targeted Use of Revenue)
6.16	Cordon Pricing and/or Allocations
6.17	Parking Pricing, Excise Tax and/or Supply Restrictions
6.18	VMT/GHG Offset Requirements for Large Developments
6.19	Research the Impact of GHG Emission Reduction Strategies on Transportation Revenue Sources
6.20	Research Alternative Ways to Fund Transportation that Creates Incentives to Drive Less

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option
6.21	CO ₂ Conformity Requirements
6.22	Encourage Coordination and/or Consolidation of Transit Agencies
TLU-7	HEAVY DUTY VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY
7.1	Freight Vehicle Technology Improvements
7.2	R&D on Low GHG Vehicle Technology
7.3	Black Carbon Control Technologies
7.4	Facilitate Adoption of New Clean Technologies – Rail and Marine Engines
7.5	Tire Technologies
TLU-8	HEAVY-DUTY VEHICLE OPERATIONS
8.1	Freight Logistics Improvements
8.2	Lower and/or Enforce Speed Limits
8.3	Improve Traffic Flow
8.4	Allow Increased Size and Weight of Trucks
8.5	Pre-Clearance at Scale Houses
8.6	Truck Stop Electrification
8.7	Adopt and/or Enforce Anti-Idling Regulations for Buses/Trucks (Some include locomotives.)
8.8	Clean Freight Operating Improvements
8.9	Freight Villages/ Consolidation Centers
TLU-9	INCREASING LOW GHG HEAVY-DUTY TRANSPORTATION OPTIONS
9.1	Intermodal Freight Initiatives
9.2	Feeder Barge Container Services
9.3	Increase Rail Capacity and Address Rail Freight System Bottlenecks
9.4	Shift Freight Movements from Truck to Rail
9.5	Promote Strategies to Move Freight in More GHG-Efficient Ways
TLU-10	HEAVY-DUTY VEHICLE INCENTIVES AND DISINCENTIVES
10.1	Procurement of Efficient Heavy-Duty Fleet Vehicles
10.2	Tax Credits and Incentives for New Equipment or to Retire or Improve Older, Less Efficient Vehicles

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option
10.3	Maintenance and Driver Training
10.4	Increased Emission-Based Truck Tolls or Highway User Fees
TLU-11	INTERCITY PASSENGER TRAVEL: AVIATION, HIGH-SPEED RAIL, BUS
11.1	High-Speed Rail
11.2	Integrated Aviation, Rail, Bus Networks: Planning, Governance and Investment
11.3	Aircraft Emissions Reductions
11.4	Airport Operations and Ground Equipment
11.5	Intercity Bus Incentives and Subsidies
11.6	Improved Passenger Rail Service
TLU-12	OFF-ROAD VEHICLES: CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, OUTBOARD MOTORS, ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLES
12.1	Incentives for Purchase of Efficient Vehicles and Equipment
12.2	Improved Operations and Operator Training
12.3	Increased Use of Alternative or Low-Sulfur Diesel
12.4	Adopt Green Port Strategy
12.5	Marine Vessel Efficiency Improvements
12.6	Locomotive Idling Reductions
12.7	Idling Reduction Requirements for Construction Equipment

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Table-4 Agriculture, Forestry, Waste Management (AFW)

This catalog will be developed more fully during the AFW TWG process. TWG members are encouraged to provide input on policies and programs in place in [State] to assist in defining baselines. The “Notes” column should be used to record recently enacted policies and programs in [State] relevant to state actions in the catalog.

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option
AFW-1	PRODUCTION OF FUELS AND ELECTRICITY IN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
1.1	Expanded Use of Biomass Feedstocks for Electricity, Heat and Steam Production
1.2	In-state Liquid Biofuels Production <i>(GHG reductions come from the incremental benefits through in-state production incentives targeting GHG-superior production methods and feedstocks)</i>
1.3	Improved Energy Capture from Wood Waste and Biomass Combustion
1.4	Improved Commercialization of Biomass Conversion Technologies
1.5	Integrated Bioenergy Research and Production
1.6	Expanded Production/Use of Bio-based Materials and Chemicals
1.7	Manure Digesters/Other Waste Energy Utilization
AFW-2	AGRICULTURE – LIVESTOCK AND RANGE MANAGEMENT
2.1	Manure Management – Manure Utilization <i>2.1.1 – Methane Capture</i> <i>2.1.2 – Bio-filters in CAFO</i> <i>2.1.3 – Lower Density</i>
2.2	Changes in Animal Feed (optimize nitrogen for N ₂ O reduction, including supplements)
AFW-3	AGRICULTURE – CROP PRODUCTION
3.1	Soil Carbon Management
3.2	Nutrient and Water Management <i>3.2.1 – Drainage Management</i>
3.3	Technology Improvements to Increase Efficiency
3.4	Biotechnology Applications for GHG Mitigation
3.5	Perennial Crop Production

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option
3.6	Irrigation
AFW-4	OPTIMIZATION OF LAND USE
4.1	Marginal Lands
4.2	Land Conversion <i>(Convert cropland to grassland or prevent conversion of grassland to croplands.)</i>
4.3	Mine Land Reclamation
4.4	Preserve Open Space/ Agricultural Land
4.5	Preserve Open Space/Wildlands
4.6	Prioritize Environmental Remediation Actions for GHG Benefits
4.7	Preserve and Expand Wetlands for Carbon Sequestration
AFW-5	AGRICULTURE – FARMING PRACTICES
5.1	Increase On-Farm Energy Production and Efficiency
5.2	Organic Farming
5.3	Programs to Support Local Farming/Buy Local Programs
5.4	Promotion of Urban Agriculture
5.5	Promotion of Farming Practices that Achieve GHG Benefits
AFW-6	RANGELAND MANAGEMENT
6.1	Improved Rangeland Management
6.2	Drought Response
6.3	Restoration of Degraded Rangelands
6.4	Improve Grazing Crops and/or Management
6.5	Mitigation of Carbon Sequestration Loss and Emissions from Rangeland Wildfires
AFW-7	FORESTRY – BIOMASS PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT
7.1	Forest Protection – Reduced Clearing and Conversion to Non-forest Cover
7.2	Urban Forestry
7.3	Reforestation of Under-stocked Forest Lands

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option
7.4	Afforestation and/or Restoration of Non-Forested Lands
7.5	Forestry Management for Carbon Sequestration
7.6	Mitigation of Forest Carbon Sequestration Loss and Emissions Due to Wildfire
7.7	Mitigation of Forest Loss Due to Insects and Disease
7.8	Silvicultural and Technology Improvements
7.9	Wildlife Management to Encourage Vegetative Regeneration and Re-growth
7.10	Vegetation Management to Increase Woody Matter and Succession
AFW-8	FORESTRY – WOOD PRODUCTS AND WASTE
8.1	Improved Mill Waste Recovery <i>(Related to biomass to energy option above.)</i>
8.2	Improved Logging and Other Residue Recovery
8.3	Expanded Use of New, Used and Recycled Wood Products
8.4	Promote In-State Forestry Products
AFW-9	WASTE MANAGEMENT – WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES
9.1	Advanced Recycling and Composting
9.2	Expanded Use of MSW Waste and Yard Waste Biomass Feedstocks for Electricity, Heat, and Steam Production
9.3	Promotion of Landfill Bioreactor Technology
9.4	Source Reduction Strategies
9.5	Resource Management Contracting
9.6	Waste Coal Recapture
8.7	Prevent Landfilling of Unprocessed Organic Material
9.8	Waste Management Feedstocks for Liquid/Gaseous Fuels Production
AFW-10	WASTE MANAGEMENT – WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES
10.1	Flare Landfill Methane at non-NSPS (smaller) Sites <i>(I.e., where energy cannot be recovered feasibly.)</i>
10.2	Methane & Biogas Energy Programs <i>(Linked to Manure Digesters but directed at municipal/industrial waste streams)</i>

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option
10.3	Landfill Methane Energy Programs
AFW-11	WASTE MANAGEMENT – WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES
11.1	Energy Efficiency Improvements
11.2	Lower Waste Water Processing Needs
11.3	Install Digesters and Turbines, Engines or Fuel Cells
11.4	Wastewater Treatment Plant Biosolids for Energy Production
11.5	Algae in Effluent and Bio-Oils as Energy Source
11.6	Utilization of Biosolids as a Fertilizer Substitute

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Table 5 – Cross-Cutting Issues (CCI)

Note that this listing will be developed more fully during the CCI TWG process. TWG members are encouraged to provide input on policies and programs in place in [State] to assist in defining baselines. The “Notes” column should be used to record recently enacted policies and programs in relevant to state actions in the catalog. (Cross Cutting policies, unlike other sectors, are not analyzed for GHG reduction potential or costs per ton, therefore there is no ranking.)

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option
CC-1	GHG INVENTORY AND FORECASTING
1.1	Establish GHG emission inventory function
1.2	Establish GHG emission forecasting function
CC-2	GHG REPORTING
2.1	Establish or adopt a GHG emissions reporting program
CC-3	GHG REGISTRY
3.1	Establish or participate in a GHG emissions reduction registry
CC-4	PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH
4.1	Efforts targeting state employees and activities
4.2	Efforts targeting policymakers (e.g., legislators, regulators, executive branch, agencies)
4.3	Efforts targeting future generations (e.g., primary, secondary, and post-secondary curricula; professional licensing programs, etc.)
4.4	Efforts targeting community leaders and community-based organizations
4.5	Efforts targeting the general public
4.6	Efforts targeting industrial and economic sectors
4.7	Create outreach coordinator(s) position(s)
4.8	Encourage climate change and solution research at academic institutions
4.9	Commission study of implications of market-based systems to manage GHG emissions
CC-5	ADAPTATION
5.1	Develop a State climate change adaptation plan
5.2	Conduct a State climate change vulnerability assessment

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option
CC-6	STATEWIDE GHG REDUCTION GOALS OR TARGETS
6.1	Establish goals or targets for statewide GHG emission reductions
CC-7	STATE GHG REDUCTION LEAD-BY-EXAMPLE ACTIVITIES
7.1	Establish goals or targets for reducing GHG emissions attributable to State owned or operated sources
7.2	Identify a multi-agency body to oversee on-going state climate efforts
7.3	Monitor State's own GHG emissions at agency level.
7.4	Require inclusion of GHG emissions impacts in Environmental Impacts Assessments
7.5	Require projects funded with State bonding to be climate-neutral
7.6	Join the Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX)
7.7	Join regional climate action group (such as WCI, RGGI,MGA)
7.8	Encourage and incentivize energy saving actions in state operations and facilities
7.9	Encourage transportation options that reduce GHG emissions
7.10	Develop environmentally-friendly purchasing programs
7.11	Establish an entity to coordinate state efforts to address climate change
CC-8	LOCAL GHG REDUCTION ACTION
8.1	Local governments and regional associations develop local climate action plans and strategies
8.2	Implement a statewide program to encourage and structure voluntary individual actions to reduce GHG emissions
8.3	Establish public-private partnership to seek investment capital and philanthropic funding for reducing GHG emissions and supporting development of the new energy economy
CC-9	FINANCIAL POLICIES
9.1	Develop funding strategies to help pay for climate strategies. Also, see Carbon Markets in Energy Supply Sector
CC-10	CLIMATE RELATED INVESTMENT AND BUSINESS-TO-BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT
10-1	Encourage formulation of a business-oriented entity to promote private sector climate protection.
CC-11	DEDICATE GREATER PUBLIC INVESTMENT TO CLIMATE DATA & ANALYSIS
11.1	Identify resources for climate related data collection and analysis.

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