



Catalog of State Actions Cross Cutting (CC) Issues Working Group

A catalog of state-level, GHG-reducing actions and policy options prepared by the Center for Climate Strategies (CCS) and South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) based on actions undertaken or considered by South Carolina and other states, including regional, state, local and private actions.

Important Note: The GHG Reduction Policy Options below are numbered solely for convenience in referencing them. Their numbers do NOT reflect a ranking or prioritization of the policy options.

Notation regarding options:

Definition of “Priorities for Analysis”:

- **High:** High priority options will be analyzed first.
 - **Medium:** Medium priority options will be analyzed next, time and resources permitting.
- Low:** Low priority options will be analyzed last, time and resources permitting.

Options marked with an asterisk (*) indicate options that are at least partially “base case” policies, i.e., that have been considered or undertaken at some level in South Carolina.

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option	Priority for Consideration	Feasibility Considerations	Notes
1	INVENTORIES AND FORECASTING (H)			
1.1.	Establish & fund a GHG emission inventory function *	H		• The cities of Greenville and Columbia are generating base year emissions re: the Mayors' Climate Protection resolutions.
1.2.	Establish & fund a GHG emission forecasting function	H		•
2	GHG REPORTING (H)			Consolidate CC-2 and CC-3 into one option
2.1.	Establish or adopt a GHG emissions reporting program*	H		• State recently joined <i>The Climate Registry</i> which, at least for voluntary participants, will include reporting protocols for GHG emissions and emission reductions.
3	GHG REGISTRY (H)			Consolidate CC-2 and CC-3 into one option
3.1.	Participate in the development of a multi-state GHG emissions reduction registry*	H		• State recently joined <i>The Climate Registry</i> for registering GHG emissions and emission reductions.
3.2.	Provide assistance in reporting & registering GHG emissions	H		•
3.3.	Recruit entities to become members of <i>The Climate Registry</i>	H		• More members from SC will reduce costs to the State and possibly to members themselves.
4	STATEWIDE GHG REDUCTION GOALS AND TARGETS (H)			
4.1.	Establish goals or targets for statewide GHG emission reductions	H		

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4.2.	Institute an accountability program to measure and report progress in reducing GHG emissions.	H		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose is to ensure that overall implementation of the CECAC’s plan proceeds toward its targets. • Implementation of accountability for individual policy options should be included in policy option straw proposals developed by the TWGs. • Confer with other states to avoid duplication of effort, create uniformity in approach, and to benefit from other states’ expertise
4.3.	Create a multi-agency body to implement CC-4.2. Create a ‘report card’ to review all areas of concern, such as emissions reporting and generation, what sectors are involved, progress made, etc.	H		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
5 STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT GHG EMISSIONS (LEAD-BY-EXAMPLE) (H)				
5.1.	Lead by example by establishing targets for reductions in State GHG emissions	H		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
5.2.	Create a multi-agency body to oversee on-going state climate efforts. Create a ‘report card’ to review all areas of concern, such as emissions reporting and generation, what sectors are involved, progress made, etc.	H		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The multi-agency body could be responsible for overseeing implementation of sub-options 5.1 and 5.3 through 5.7.

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5.3.	Disaggregate the State's own GHG emissions to the agency level and require annual agency-specific reports on GHG reduction progress.	H		•
5.4.	Institute an accountability program to measure and report progress in reducing GHG emissions.	H		•
5.5.	Climate-neutral bonding	H		•
5.6.	Require evaluation of GHG emissions in Environmental Impact Statements and similar environmental studies.	H		•
5.7.	Evaluate opportunities for the use of renewable energy.	H		•
6	COMPREHENSIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT CLIMATE ACTION PLANS (COUNTIES, CITIES, ETC.) (H)			
6.1.	Encourage and assist in the development of local government planning efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, establish targets, develop adaptation plans, etc.	H		•

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option	Priority for Consideration	Feasibility Considerations	Notes
7	PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (H)			<i>^a See Appendix A for all detail of Option 7</i>
7.1.	State Government Education and Outreach Actions (H) The State should lead by example (i.e., walk the talk) regarding education and outreach. Explore opportunities with other Southeastern States to coordinate education and outreach actions.			
7.2.	Target Audience: Policymakers (legislators, regulators, executive branch, agencies) (H) Implementation of climate actions hinges on policymakers' approval.			
7.3.	Target Audience: Future Generations (H) Create a "South Carolina Health Corps." Integrate climate change into educational curricula, post-secondary degree programs, and professional licensing to address overlapping goals and relationship of public health and environmental issues.			
7.4.	Target Audience: Community Leaders & Community-Based Organizations (H) (e.g., institutions, municipalities, service clubs, social & affinity groups, NGOs, etc.) Recognize leadership; share success stories & role models; expand involvement and participation within civic society.			
7.5.	Target Audience: General Public (H) Increase awareness and engage in climate actions in personal and professional lives.			
7.6.	Target Audience: Industrial & Economic Sectors (H) Sector-specific climate change education and outreach.			
7.7.	Target Audience: Federal Agencies (H) The State should establish clear lines of communication and active engagement with federal agencies to (1) ensure that they are knowledgeable and respectful of the State's interests, (2) establish mechanisms for ongoing communication with key federal programs to leverage efficient use of resources, and (3) secure funding to develop and implement programs to address climate change in South Carolina.			
8	TAX AND CAP POLICIES (H)			
8.1.	Institute tax incentives and disincentives to encourage GHG reductions.	H		•

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option	Priority for Consideration	Feasibility Considerations	Notes
8.2.	Other market-based programs including cap and trade	H		•
8.3.	Consider joining other regional initiatives as an observer, and consider joining as a full state partner.	L		• Such as the Western Climate Initiative, Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, etc..
8.4.	Explore launching a Southeast regional climate effort.	H		•
9	CLEARINGHOUSE TO FACILITATE INVESTMENT IN CLIMATE-RELATED BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES (THE CC TWG WAS UNABLE TO REVIEW THESE OPTIONS BEFORE CALL #3 ENDED. THE TWG WILL REVIEW THESE OPTIONS DURING CALL #4)			
9.1.	Create a clearinghouse or public-private partnership to seek and stimulate investment in climate related business opportunities in South Carolina.			•

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option	Priority for Consideration	Feasibility Considerations	Notes
10	ADAPTATION & VULNERABILITY (THE CC TWG WAS UNABLE TO REVIEW THESE OPTIONS BEFORE CALL #3 ENDED. THE TWG WILL REVIEW THESE OPTIONS DURING CALL #4)			
10.1	Undertake a comprehensive planning effort to identify, assess, and address South Carolina's vulnerability to climate change and adaptation opportunities *			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCDHEC-OCRM plans to increase its focus on coastal communities' resilience to erosion, hurricanes, and sea-level rise through a new Shoreline Change Initiative. Through the establishment of a Shoreline Change Steering Committee (summer 2007), DHEC-OCRM will work closely with researchers and partner agencies to gather accurate information, conduct analyses of the risks to South Carolina's coastal communities and habitats, re-examine policies, and develop new approaches for coastal regulators, planners, local governments and the public to prepare for and adapt to future scenarios, including the potential impacts of climate change on coastal communities and resources. • Include, for example, attention to adaptive responses to building, residential and infrastructure citing issues.

Appendix A. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH
Third-Level Sub-Options by Audience for Option 7 of Catalog

7	PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH			
7.1.	State Government Education and Outreach Actions The State should lead by example (i.e., walk the talk) regarding education and outreach. Explore opportunities with other Southeastern States to coordinate education and outreach actions.			
7.1.1.	Establish an education & outreach committee to educate audiences regarding climate plan policies and to oversee those relating to education.			•
7.1.2.	Include state public education and higher education officials in the committee established above			•
7.1.3.	Create and maintain one or more “outreach coordinator” positions specifically tasked with climate outreach and coordination among state agencies and outside entities.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoreline Coastal Initiative • One possible approach: A “Climate Extension Specialist” as being pursued by SC, NC, and AZ.
7.1.4.	Educate state employees across-the-board, and assign “point persons” to do so on an on-going basis.			•
7.1.5.	Institute annual Governor’s Awards to recognize climate action of several types/categories.			•

7.1.6.	Add GHG to Air Awareness efforts *			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Air Program: Incorporating climate change material in outreach and presentations. Bureau of Air Quality's (BAQ) Education and Outreach section has responded to several requests from teachers for classroom visits addressing climate change, and will be addressing similar requests that have been received from community groups.
7.2.	Target Audience: Policymakers (legislators, regulators, executive branch, agencies) Implementation of climate actions hinges on policymakers' approval.			
7.2.1.	Educate policy makers on CECAC policy recommendations, climate change in general, scientific and technological advances, and progress toward state goals through regular briefings in order to promote acceptance and implementation of mitigation and adaptation policies.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
7.2.2.	Provide continuing outreach & assistance to Governor's office, legislature, and implementing agencies on a regular basis.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
7.3.	Target Audience: Future Generations Create a "South Carolina Health Corps." Integrate climate change into educational curricula, post-secondary degree programs, and professional licensing to address overlapping goals and relationship of public health and environmental issues.			
7.3.1.	Create a "South Carolina Health Corps"			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

7.3.2.	Add climate change to public education performance standards for science and social studies; identify (a) gaps in climate change education, and (b) specific curricula to fill any gaps.				•
7.3.3.	Organize groups of educators to identify, assemble, and employ climate change curricula appropriate to age groups				•
7.3.4.	Integrate “best practices” into public school design & construction to educate students (and parents) first-hand in their communities & colleges (i.e., walk the talk).				•
7.3.5.	Integrate climate change into core college curricula.				•
7.3.6.	Promote research into climate change and solutions at state universities; develop university “Centers of Excellence” on climate issues, new approaches, and technologies.				•
7.3.7.	Integrate climate change into existing and/or new educational competition programs.				•
7.3.8.	Work with science centers, zoos, and museums to include a climate science focus appropriate to their core mission				•

7.3.9.	Introduce core competencies on climate change into professional licensing programs (e.g., energy efficiency in building design and construction, use of recycled materials, etc.)				•
7.4.	Target Audience: Community Leaders & Community-Based Organizations (e.g., institutions, municipalities, service clubs, social & affinity groups, NGOs, etc.) Recognize leadership; share success stories & role models; expand involvement and participation within civic society.				
7.4.1.	Educate community planning and zoning officials about climate change, impacts, and opportunities.				•
7.4.2.	Identify individual community leaders who are acting effectively on climate change; showcase and share their successes.				•
7.4.3.	Identify individual community leaders who are not yet acting on climate change and make a special effort to educate and encourage them to act.				•
7.4.4.	Engage associations and attend their periodic meetings to reach out on climate change, impacts, sector-specific mitigation actions, and adaptation opportunities.				•
7.4.5.	Identify, assist, and leverage community-based organizations that have expertise or interest in climate-related issues				•

7.4.6.	Work with community-based organizations to identify & build upon climate issues related to their core mission				•
7.4.7.	Develop & coordinate a network of community-based organizations acting on climate change so they can link up, organize joint events, etc.				•
7.4.8.	Support and facilitate outreach and education within community-based organization regarding climate change issues and actions				•
7.4.9.	Develop and provide concrete information on co-benefits to entities to use in boosting their climate efforts				•
7.4.10.	Organize & host events that focus on leading by example, sharing “how-to,” illuminating financial risks and opportunities, co-benefits, etc.				•
7.4.11.	Encourage municipal leaders to join ICLEI’s ¹ Cities for Climate Protection program and/or the Mayors Climate Protection Agreement ²				•
7.4.12.	Help communities statewide implement programs.				•

¹ ICLEI is the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives. See www.iclei.org.

² See <http://www.ci.seattle.wa.us/mayor/climate/>.

7.5.	Target Audience: General Public Increase awareness and engage in climate actions in personal and professional lives.			
7.5.1.	Educate broadcasters, reporters, editorial boards, etc. about climate change, the risks it imposes, and solutions.			•
7.5.2.	Work with state broadcasters and print media associations to develop & run climate change public service announcements.			•
7.5.3.	Conduct public polling to benchmark strength and depth of climate understanding.			•
7.5.4.	Keep a high profile on climate change issues and actions through regular public mention by Governor and other public leaders			•
7.5.5.	Develop and use a state-based “brand” on climate awareness and action			•
7.5.6.	Develop & maintain a state climate change website for the public including a clearinghouse of climate change information and resources.			• See, for example, FL, WA, and CT websites.
7.5.7.	Work with existing company outreach efforts to customers to enhance awareness of climate change issues & opportunities			•

7.5.8.	Work to educate consumers – and home designers, builders, and contractors – to ensure that they are aware of the different choices they have for space heating and cooling (e.g., evaporative vs. refrigerative) and the impacts of those choices.				•
7.5.9.	Develop a statewide voluntary program to structure and assist individuals in undertaking actions to reduce GHG emissions.				•
7.6.	Target Audience: Industrial & Economic Sectors Sector-specific climate change education and outreach.				
7.6.1.	Residential, Commercial, & Industrial				•
7.6.2.	Transportation & Land Use *				• Promote clean fuel technologies: -- Palmetto State Clean fuels coalition. -- Aggressively pursuing hydrogen technology.
7.6.3.	Energy Supply and Use				• Do public service announcements to education the public about demand-side management (DSM). • Include environmental disclosure in monthly electricity bills. • Help municipal utilities move to greater demand-side emphasis rather than supply-side.

7.6.4.	Agriculture & Forestry			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote local farm produce: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Various farmers markets throughout state. -- Whole Foods in Greenville and Charleston offering loans to enhance local production.
7.6.5.	Implement a state program of voluntary business actions to reduce GHGs.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
7.6.6.	Institute a “business incubator” program to attract and support new business development relating to the new energy economy.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
7.6.7.	Audiences outside South Carolina too			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
7.7.	<p>Target Audience: Federal Agencies The State should establish clear lines of communication and active engagement with federal agencies to (1) ensure that they are knowledgeable and respectful of the State’s interests, (2) establish mechanisms for ongoing communication with key federal programs to leverage efficient use of resources, and (3) secure funding to develop and implement programs to address climate change in South Carolina.</p>			
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •