

Appendix F

Cross-Cutting Issues

Policy Recommendations

Summary List of Policy Recommendations

No.	Policy Recommendation	GHG Reductions (MMtCO ₂ e)			Net Present Value 2008–2020 (Million \$)	Cost-Effectiveness (\$/tCO ₂ e)	Level of Support
		2012	2020	Total 2008–2020			
CC-1	Inventories and Forecasting	<i>Not quantified</i>					Unanimous
CC-2	State GHG Reporting and Registry	<i>Not quantified</i>					Unanimous
CC-3	State Government GHG Emissions (Lead by Example)	<i>Not quantified</i>					Unanimous
CC-4	Comprehensive Local Government Climate Action Plans (Counties, Cities, etc.)	<i>Not quantified</i>					Unanimous
CC-5	Public Education and Outreach	<i>Not quantified</i>					Unanimous
CC-6	Adaptation & Vulnerability	<i>Not quantified</i>					Unanimous
	Sector Total After Adjusting for Overlaps	<i>Not quantified</i>					
	Reductions From Recent Actions	<i>Not quantified</i>					
	Sector Total Plus Recent Actions	<i>Not quantified</i>					

GHG = greenhouse gas; MMtCO₂e = million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent; \$/tCO₂e = dollars per metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent.

The numbering used to denote the above policy recommendations is for reference purposes only; it does not reflect prioritization among these important policy recommendations.

CC-1. Inventories and Forecasting

Policy Description

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission inventories and forecasts are essential for understanding the magnitude of all GHG emission sources and sinks (both man-made and natural), the relative contribution of various types of emission sources and sinks to total emissions, and the factors that affect trends over time. Inventories and forecasts help to inform state leaders and the public on statewide trends, opportunities for mitigating emissions or enhancing sinks, and verifying GHG reductions associated with implementation of the South Carolina Climate, Energy, and Commerce Advisory Committee's (CECAC's) recommendations to the Governor to be included in its Action Plan.

Policy Design

The CECAC recommends that South Carolina develop its capacity for preparing statewide emission inventories and forecasts. Key elements are noted below.

Goals:

- Develop a periodic, consistent, and complete inventory of emission sources and sinks, and an accompanying forecast of future GHG emissions in at least 5-year increments extending at least 20 years into the future. The GHG forecast should reflect projected growth, as well as the implementation of scheduled mitigation measures, and should, through differences year to year, provide a basis for documenting and illuminating trends in state GHG emissions.
- Develop a consistent protocol for preparing the inventory and forecast. This protocol should include clear definitions of emission source sectors as well as sinks. In forecasting future GHG emissions, treatment of uncertainties should be transparent, should be as consistent as possible across sectors and time, and to the extent possible, should reflect multiple scenarios.
- Inventory all natural and man-made emissions generated within the boundaries of the state (i.e., a production-based inventory approach), as well as emissions associated with energy exported for use in other states or imported and consumed in South Carolina (i.e., a consumption-based inventory approach).

Timing: This function should be implemented as soon as possible, as allowed by funding. The process should be updated to reflect significant reductions or increases, beginning with every year for major point (largest Title V) sources and every 3 years for other sources.

Parties Involved: All GHG emission sources and sinks (both man-made and natural) should be included in the inventory and forecast.

Implementation Mechanisms

The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC DHEC) already gathers information for many sectors included in the GHG inventory. The larger Title V facilities submit data annually and should include the GHG pollutants as part of that submittal. SC DHEC

develops data for smaller facilities and for other sectors, such as mobile sources, every 3 years. Again, the additional pollutants can be incorporated into this process. Eventually, it may be appropriate to require certain sources to report their GHG emissions.

Related Policies/Programs in Place

SC DHEC has been developing emission inventories for pollutants that contribute to the formation of the criteria air pollutants for stationary and mobile sources for several years. The pollutants include carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds, oxides of nitrogen, sulfur dioxide, and fine particulate matter. As part of this development, SC DHEC also currently tracks carbon dioxide and methane from many sources. Larger Title V facilities are currently inventoried every year, and smaller Title V sources and area sources are inventoried every 3 years.

Type(s) of GHG Reductions

This recommendation is an enabling policy to encourage management, tracking, and ultimately reduction of GHG emissions. It does not reduce GHG emissions itself per se. Public disclosure of GHG emissions may encourage sources to reduce emissions.

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs of Cost Savings

This recommendation could be considered an administrative and enabling function of the Action Plan and will incur overhead costs. It will not directly reduce emissions per se, except where these data motivate individual companies or sources to reduce emissions for public relations purposes.

Data Sources: Many.

Quantification Methods: Several.

Key Assumptions: Development of inventories and forecasts on an ongoing basis will establish a baseline for GHG emissions and provide a monitoring tool for assessing the efficacy of recommendations included in the Action Plan. Effective emission sinks can be identified and augmented. Public education and outreach will inform and involve citizens in the overall goal of GHG emission reductions. Forecasting will allow state officials to plan for, implement, and monitor necessary additions of emission sources or sinks to the emission cycle.

Key Uncertainties

- Adequacy of ongoing funding for a statewide GHG inventory and forecasting function.
- Appropriate resources to effectively integrate existing data into a central reporting system.
- The most effective frequency of reporting.

Additional Benefits and Costs

The preparation of periodic inventories and forecasts would most likely require additional resources. These resources are minimized but not eliminated by adding implementation of this recommendation to the existing emission inventory duties currently assigned to SC DHEC.

Experience with GHG reduction efforts indicates that reporting entities are likely to realize cost savings as they begin to focus on ways to reduce energy use and emissions. Periodic public disclosure of GHG emission source and sink data in South Carolina may help to educate the public on opportunities for reducing GHG emissions and increasing carbon sequestration.

Feasibility Issues

- Incorporating the reporting and forecasting efforts into existing workload demands.
- Gathering the required data in a timely and consistent manner.
- Maintaining the skills and expertise to accurately forecast based on trends.

Status of Group Approval

Complete.

Level of Group Support

Unanimous.

Barriers to Consensus

Not applicable.

CC-2. State GHG Reporting and Registry

Policy Description

GHG reporting reflects the measurement and reporting of GHG emissions to support tracking and management of emissions. GHG reporting can help sources identify emission reduction opportunities and reduce risks associated with possible future GHG mandates by moving “up the learning curve.” Tracking and reporting of GHG emissions can also help in the construction of periodic state GHG inventories. GHG reporting is a precursor for sources to participate in GHG reduction programs, opportunities for recognition, and a GHG emission reduction registry, as well as to secure “baseline protection” (i.e., credit for early reductions).

A GHG registry enables recording of GHG emission reductions in a central repository with “transaction ledger” capacity to support tracking, management, and “ownership” of emission reductions; establish baseline protection; enable recognition of environmental leadership; and/or provide a mechanism for regional, multistate, and cross-border cooperation. Properly designed registry structures also provide a foundation for possible future trading programs.

Policy Design

The CECAC recommends that GHG sources in South Carolina *volunteer* to participate in a nationally recognized platform that establishes credible and consistent GHG reporting requirements—specifically, The Climate Registry. GHG-emitting entities include state and local governments, academic and nonprofit institutions, and businesses and regulated industries. By 2008, The Climate Registry will have established a framework that lays out the basic structure of a *voluntary*, entity-wide reporting system requiring third-party verification of reported data. The Governor delegated SC DHEC to act on his behalf as a founding member of The Climate Registry and as a member of the Board of Directors. SC DHEC’s leadership role will help ensure that South Carolina’s needs and priorities are addressed during The Climate Registry’s development. To the extent that South Carolina’s needs may not be fully met by The Climate Registry, the state may consider developing supplemental or ancillary registry capacity or opportunities. This may be particularly true for the state’s agricultural and forestry sectors.

Goals:

- Implement a program to facilitate and encourage South Carolina GHG reporting through The Climate Registry as quickly as possible, with supplemental reporting protocols developed if necessary to meet South Carolina’s needs, particularly with regard to carbon sequestration and offsets.
- Make every effort to avoid duplication of reporting requirements on emission sources. Rely on the use of data that emission sources already report under existing and future state and federal programs to avoid duplication of reporting burden on the sources. For example, the federal Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 contains provisions requiring the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to implement a mandatory GHG reporting program

for all sectors of the economy, as appropriate.¹ The state should seek opportunities to participate with the EPA in developing these requirements to avoid duplication of reporting requirements on emission sources in South Carolina. In addition, the state should seek to avoid duplication of reporting requirements as it develops its rules for complying with the forthcoming EPA reporting requirements.²

Timing: This policy recommendation should be implemented as soon as possible, as allowed by current funding, and should be enhanced over time.

Parties Involved: All GHG emission sources and sinks (both man-made and natural) should be included.

Implementation Mechanisms

- Utilization of data that sources voluntarily report to *The Climate Registry*.
- Utilization of existing state regulations, which require all entities with an air quality permit to report emissions of regulated pollutants annually. Reporting protocols and opportunities for parties not subject to existing reporting requirements will need to be developed.
- Utilization of the existing requirement for state agencies and public school districts to report energy usage, which may be adapted, expanded, or modified.

Related Policies/Programs in Place

South Carolina has joined the effort to develop a national GHG registry through The Climate Registry.³ Being a charter state in this effort should help ensure that South Carolina's needs and priorities are addressed in the course of The Climate Registry's development, including the development of protocols for calculating and reporting emissions to The Climate Registry.

Agencies and school districts have to report energy use to the South Carolina Energy Office (SCEO) per 1992 law.⁴

Type(s) of GHG Reductions

This recommendation is an enabling policy to encourage management, tracking, and ultimately reduction of GHG emissions. It does not reduce GHG emissions itself per se.

¹ 110th US Congress, First Session, H.R. 2764: Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, available at: <http://www.govtrack.us/congress/billtext.xpd?bill=h110-2764>. See Title II, Administrative Provisions, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (Including Rescission of Funds), pages 284 and 285.

² On January 14, 2008, U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein, Chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee on the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies, indicated in a letter to Ms. Gina McCarthy, Chair of the Board of Directors of The Climate Registry, that the intent is for the EPA to develop and implement a federal greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting system that is able to support both a federal cap-and-trade program and state GHG programs; will draw from and build on and, to the extent appropriate, be compatible with The Climate Registry and state-level mandatory programs; and take account of and be no less rigorous than structures and protocols developed by The Climate Registry.

³ See <http://www.theclimateregistry.org/>

⁴ South Carolina Code of Laws Section 48-52-10 et seq. (<http://www.scstatehouse.net/code/t48c052.htm>)

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs of Cost Savings

The reporting and registry components of this policy recommendation would help position South Carolina entities for participation in an emission trading program should one develop in the future, leading to cost savings. Although establishment of a credible reporting program is essential for participating in a trading program, these elements do not reduce GHG emissions themselves.

This recommendation could be considered an administrative and enabling function of the Action Plan and will incur overhead costs, but will not directly reduce emissions per se, except where these data motivate individual companies or sources to reduce emissions for public relations purposes.

Data Sources: Many.

Quantification Methods: Several quantification methods will be designed to follow standard, comparative, and accepted reporting protocols to support the exchange and sale of emission reduction credits, should this become a need in South Carolina.

Key Uncertainties

None cited.

Additional Benefits and Costs

None cited.

Feasibility Issues

None cited.

Status of Group Approval

Complete.

Level of Group Support

Unanimous.

Barriers to Consensus

Not applicable.

CC-3. State Government GHG Emissions (Lead by Example)

Policy Description

State and local government entities are responsible for providing a multitude of public services that are delivered through very diverse operations and result in wide-ranging GHG emission activities. Because of this role, they have the opportunity to model a diverse array of GHG emission reduction activities for a wide variety of clients. State and local government entities should take the lead in demonstrating that reductions in GHG emissions can be achieved by analyzing current operations, identifying significant GHG sources, and implementing changes in technology, procedures, behavior, operations, and services provided.

State government can also encourage and/or provide incentives to reduce GHG emissions by others in a variety of ways. One of the most important is to link GHG reductions to energy expenditures, and demonstrate that reduction in one leads to reduction in the other.

Policy Design

The CECAC recommends that South Carolina establish a GHG reduction goal for state government operations and school districts, with an emphasis on energy efficiency for both transportation and nontransportation uses. The establishment of a goal will be helpful in setting an example for nongovernmental entities and will help agencies to focus on doing the necessary analysis. Reductions should be reported at the agency level. Thus, state government agencies or departments will first need to develop agency- or department-specific GHG emissions inventory data, ideally building on existing energy use reporting data. This could become the baseline data for ongoing emission reduction activities and measurement, which could be included in the annual reporting currently required by law for state entities. Agency and/or department reports could be aggregated into a summary report reflecting state GHG emissions.

Goals:

- Reduce GHG emissions from South Carolina state operations by 5% below 1990 emission levels by 2020, based on successful implementation of the policy recommendations by the CECAC. The CECAC recommends that South Carolina evaluate progress toward meeting the recommended goals at least once every five years and report the results of this evaluation to the public.
- All state agencies and school districts should make continual progress toward the goal, regardless of their starting point. SC DHEC should assist the South Carolina Budget and Control Board (BCB) in developing a consistent design and methodology for measurement.

Timing: The state's efforts to lead by example in reducing its own GHG emissions should start immediately. The first annual report by agencies should be due one year from approval by the CECAC, and will necessarily reflect initial agency-level emission inventories. The second annual report should reflect initial progress in reducing GHG emissions, as agencies begin to plan and implement operational changes.

Parties Involved: Coverage should include all operations of all state agencies, authorities, quasi-state entities, and school districts.

Implementation Mechanisms

- BCB, through SCEO, is charged with collecting energy use and cost data from state agencies (including state-supported institutions of higher education) and public school systems. SCEO also promotes development and use of alternative fuels and renewable energy. Other BCB divisions are responsible for tracking fuel used by the state motor fleet and for overseeing many state agency purchasing decisions. Thus, BCB is in a position to promote and track state efforts to lead by example. Within BCB, SCEO will take the lead and will
 - Continue to collect and report energy use and cost data from state agencies and school districts, as required by law;
 - Collect information about state fleet fuel use;
 - Collect information about state fleet vehicles (hybrids, flex-fuel enabled, etc.);
 - Collect information about ENERGY STAR, Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT), and other energy conservation purchases where available;
 - Compile the information into a report on state agency and school district GHG emission reductions; and
 - Convene a committee comprising, but not limited to, representatives of BCB divisions of the Office of the State Engineer, State Fleet Management, Chief Information Officer, and Materials Management Office, as well as SC DHEC, to standardize and refine measurements and minimize reporting requirements for agencies and schools.
- To allow for sharing of information and success stories, SCEO will convene on an annual or biennial basis a meeting of agency representatives. This meeting will facilitate education and outreach to agencies and employees, and will allow for recognition of agency progress.
- The BCB Materials Management Office division will evaluate development of state contracts for the procurement of low-GHG products.
- All state agencies should consider GHG emissions in their evaluations of Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements and similar environmental studies.
- In the future, the state should consider climate-neutral bonding (i.e., no net increase in GHG emissions within the bond-issuing agency's geographical jurisdiction after the project becomes operational).

Related Policies/Programs in Place

The 1992 South Carolina Energy Efficiency Act requires state agencies and public school districts to consider energy efficiency and report on energy consumption.⁵ Currently, consumption is reported annually to SCEO. Legislation passed in 2007 requires new or substantially renovated state buildings to be certified at the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Green Building Rating System™ (LEED) Silver level or the equivalent.

⁵ South Carolina Code of Laws Section 48-52-10 et seq. (<http://www.scstatehouse.net/code/t48c052.htm>)

Several local governments have signed the *U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement* or have joined Cool Cities or Cool Counties programs.^{6,7} These jurisdictions may already be taking action to reduce GHG emissions, and may have already embarked on their own reporting plans.

SC DHEC has committed to voluntarily report emissions from its operations to The Climate Registry.⁸

Type(s) of GHG Reductions

Steps to reduce energy demand would reduce all GHGs related to energy production. Support for renewable energy and cleaner energy would also help lower all GHGs associated with energy production. Improving existing recycling efforts would result in an associated reduction in GHG emissions from processing new materials. Transportation and fleet management could lower vehicle emissions, as would converting vehicle fleets to run on alternative fuels (e.g., biofuels).

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs of Cost Savings

None cited.

Key Uncertainties

Substantial uncertainty surrounds future growth rates in GHG emissions, as well as the timing and scope of implementation of the CECAC's recommendations for specific policy options, including those associated with the state's own GHG emissions.

Additional Benefits and Costs

Energy reduction will save money, and reduced emissions will improve health, ultimately lowering health care costs.

Feasibility Issues

None cited.

Status of Group Approval

Complete.

Level of Group Support

Unanimous.

Barriers to Consensus

Not applicable.

⁶ U.S. Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Summit. *U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement*. November 1–2, 2007. Available at: <http://www.seattle.gov/mayor/climate/>

⁷ See <http://www.coolcities.us/> and <http://www.acgov.org/coolcounties/>

⁸ See <http://www.theclimateregistry.org/>

CC-4. Comprehensive Local Government Climate Action Plans (Counties, Cities, etc.)

Policy Description

Several local governments in South Carolina have already taken the initiative to address climate change in their communities. Six South Carolina cities have either completed or are developing climate action plans, and over 110 towns, cities, and municipal utilities have signed letters to the presidential candidates expressing their concern about climate change in South Carolina and requesting federal action to reduce GHG emissions. Additionally, Charleston, Rock Hill, Columbia, Greenville, and Sumter have signed the *U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement*.⁹ The CECAC strongly encourages all local communities in South Carolina to develop such plans. Additionally, the CECAC sees a strong role for the state government, local government, and NGOs in promoting GHG reduction initiatives by local governments and in serving as a clearinghouse for local government initiatives.

The state government, local government associations, and others could help spread the successful actions and efforts of some local jurisdictions broadly to others through several means, such as workshops and conferences, a Web site clearinghouse, education and outreach to public and municipal officials, recognizing local government GHG emission reduction achievements, etc.

Policy Design

The CECAC recommends that South Carolina promote adoption of community climate action plans by all local government entities to set and achieve local GHG reductions and to help achieve the voluntary, economy-wide GHG emission reduction goal recommended by the CECAC. The CECAC further recommends that these locally adopted plans be used to stimulate equivalent GHG reduction initiatives by the private sector and nongovernmental entities in each community. These initiatives can be considered economic development opportunities, as well as adaptation-oriented strategies supporting policy recommendation CC-8 (Adaptation and Vulnerability). The CECAC recommends that local climate action plans include an assessment of opportunities for reducing GHG emissions by element at the community scale, specific goals or target values and a timeline for the emission reductions, and adoption of local strategies to adapt to climate change. The CECAC believes that community plans will be an effective mechanism for implementing recommendations that the CECAC approves for inclusion in the statewide Action Plan for South Carolina, and encourages communities to consider and include, to the extent possible, the CECAC's recommendations. The types of community-scale elements to be considered would include, but are not limited to:

- Energy efficiency and conservation in municipal buildings;
- Urban planning processes (including historic preservation codes);
- Land-use management activities;

⁹ See <http://www.seattle.gov/mayor/climate/>

- Transportation management planning;
- Management of municipal power and water utilities; and
- Waste management.

Goal: Adoption of community climate action plans by all local governments in South Carolina.

Timing: Progress in communities will vary with their particular circumstances, but given the urgency associated with climate change, every effort should be made to develop community climate action plans as rapidly as possible.

Parties Involved: State agencies, cities, towns, counties, local Chambers of Commerce, the Municipal Association of South Carolina, nonprofit groups, water districts, metropolitan districts, fire protection districts, and other public jurisdictions. The CECAC strongly recommends interjurisdictional coordination of climate action plans, since GHG reduction measures do not always respect jurisdictional boundaries.

Implementation Mechanisms

An annual workshop organized and held by the state government, associations of local governments, and/or individual cities that have developed climate action plans could help local governments initiate and strengthen their local climate protection efforts. Development of a model plan by a consortium of state and local agencies and districts could help to facilitate implementation of this recommendation as well as promote consistency and reduce costs to local agencies and districts. The state government should also provide technical assistance to local agencies and districts (specifically, SC DHEC should be given the resources to assist municipalities with emission inventories and forecasts) and help local agencies and districts secure funding (e.g., grants) to develop their climate action plans.

Related Policies/Programs in Place

Columbia is the only city that has completed a climate action plan; Charleston, Rock Hill, Greenville, and Sumter are in the process of developing climate action plans.

Type(s) of GHG Reductions

All pollutants.

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs of Cost Savings

Not applicable.

Key Uncertainties

Substantial uncertainty surrounds future growth rates in GHG emissions, as well as the timing and scope of implementation of CECAC recommendations for specific policies.

Additional Benefits and Costs

None cited.

Feasibility Issues

None cited.

Status of Group Approval

Complete.

Level of Group Support

Unanimous.

Barriers to Consensus

Not applicable.

CC-5. Public Education and Outreach

Policy Description

A well-articulated, meaningful, broadly implemented and sustained educational process is the means to achieve effective and durable actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Much of the response to climate change requires a disciplined alteration in lifestyle that shares many things in common with a healthy lifestyle. Furthermore, people have to be motivated to attempt and succeed with basic changes in lifestyles. Individual responsibility, community action, conservation, and prevention are the principles upon which change of this magnitude is accomplished. It is no less than a shift in culture. The effort will benefit all aspects of society.

The educational process must define the basic aspects of climate change, including the evidence for cause-and-effect issues; it must specify the significance of climate change for the target audience and each individual; it must clarify and emphasize the role of the target audience and each of its members for a plan of action to mitigate and adapt to climate change; and it must relate the necessary changes in all aspects of people's lives and their basic beliefs and values—e.g., health, environment, and economic viability.

Public education and outreach programs must build upon existing efforts and institutions, avoid unnecessary duplication, and promote best practices. The sustained success of policy actions recommended by the CECAC, as well as those that might evolve in the future, depends upon lifestyle changes resulting from education, experience, and practice.

Policy Design

South Carolina should adopt and implement a Public Education and Outreach Plan for Climate Change and Public Health. The plan must address the CECAC's recommendations, as approved by the state; should be based upon the philosophy and principles of individual responsibility, community action, conservation, and prevention; should be designed to accommodate the needs and conditions of target audiences; should include consideration of the specific recommendations relating to each target audience as listed in Annex A of this document; and should establish lines of communication with other states to keep abreast of best practices and to create efficiencies. A traditional United Way campaign may provide a good model for this effort.

The target audiences include:

- *State employees*—Use the state's own actions to serve as examples for employees and the public. Implement educational programs for employees that include feedback and reinforcement. Designate key individuals to sustain the effort and report the results. Authorize and organize outreach to other organizations and groups.
- *Policymakers* (e.g., legislators, executive branch, congressional delegation, agencies, regulators).
- *Future generations*—Integrate climate change and healthy lifestyle issues into educational curricula, post-secondary degree programs, and professional licensing. Emphasize the common basis and goals of response to climate change with protecting the environment and

achieving optimum health for all people. Consider creating the South Carolina Health Corps, as outlined in Annex B of this document.

- *Community leaders and community-based organizations* (institutions, municipalities, service clubs, social and affinity groups, NGOs, and others)—Recognize leadership, share success stories and role models, and expand involvement and participation within civic society.
- *General public*—Increase awareness and engage in actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change in personal and professional lives.
- *Industrial and economic sectors*—Establish sector-specific education and outreach for climate change and related issues. Create a clearinghouse to facilitate investment in climate change and related business opportunities.
- *Federal agencies*—Establish clear lines of communication and active engagement with federal agencies to (1) ensure they are knowledgeable and respectful of South Carolina’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 the state.
- *Media*—Engage local, regional, and state news media (newspapers, public service announcements, television and radio broadcasts, etc.) to assist with public education and outreach for mitigating GHG emissions to all target audiences. Examples for using the media may include, (1) distributing educational materials; (2) recruiting experts to assist with developing and communicating educational content; (3) emphasizing linkages between lifestyle, public health, clean environment, efficiency, waste, conservation, savings, disease prevention, health status, longevity, and retirement; and (4) stimulating citizens of South Carolina to join together to protect the environment and the health of present and future generations by helping to prevent uncontrolled climate change and by leading healthy lifestyles.

The state should appoint a statewide coordinator and a committee for public education and outreach to address climate change and related issues. The coordinator should be a recognized educator, and appointments to the committee should be credible with each of the target audiences. The coordinator, with the direction and approval of the committee, will draft and implement the detailed plan, appoint coordinators for each of the target audiences, present annual reports to the Governor and legislature, and review and update the plan periodically. The coordinators for each of the target audiences should be credible with those audiences and have the ability to recruit and energize statewide networks of volunteers within each target audience.

The state legislature should provide funding for the basic operations of the committee and the coordinators. Funding should be structured in such a way as to take maximum advantage of established mechanisms for education of each of the audiences. Arrangements can be made on behalf of the committee with one of the state institutions of higher education or the Commission for Higher Education for financial management of grants, awards, and private funding of specific programs.

Goals:

- Inform the citizens of South Carolina about climate change and their critical role in actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change.
- Motivate citizens of South Carolina to actively participate in the process of mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.
- Stimulate citizens of South Carolina to join together to protect the environment and the health of present and future generations by helping to prevent uncontrolled climate change.

Timing: As soon as possible.

Parties Involved: All agencies and organizations throughout South Carolina. Initiate the process with key individuals and groups within each of the target audiences.

Implementation Mechanisms

- Recruit coordinators.
- Identify key individuals and groups within target audiences.
- Refine the message in collaboration with these individuals and groups.
- Facilitate the “spread” of the message.

Related Policies/Programs in Place

Use established educational mechanisms within each organization, and audience, where they have proven to be effective. It is expected that most individuals in the state will receive input from more than one source.

Type(s) of GHG Reductions

Not applicable.

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs of Cost Savings

Not applicable.

Key Uncertainties

Education and outreach on this scale are dependent upon recruitment of effective coordinators and key individuals within organizations. Managing the relationships with a variety of organizations and audiences presents a challenge.

Additional Benefits and Costs

Emphasis on climate, the environment, conservation, prevention, and lifestyles will have benefits for public health, health care costs, and energy costs. Also, through improved understanding of climate change and its potential social, economic, and environmental impacts, South Carolina citizens may have greater motivation to reduce GHG emissions at the individual level. Additional personnel will be required to mount an effective education and outreach campaign.

Feasibility Issues

Success will depend upon the attention and the energy input from the leadership throughout South Carolina.

Status of Group Approval

Complete.

Level of Group Support

Unanimous.

Barriers to Consensus

Not applicable.

CC-6. Adaptation and Vulnerability

Policy Description

Due to the buildup of GHGs in the atmosphere that has already occurred, South Carolina will experience some effects of climate change for years to come, even if immediate actions are taken to reduce GHG emissions. Climate impacts will most likely affect South Carolina's people, land, economy, and quality of life in many ways. Thus, it is essential that the state develop a plan to adapt to the projected impacts of climate change while mitigation efforts to lower atmospheric concentrations are underway.

Policy Design

While taking action to reduce GHG emissions in South Carolina, the state should develop, adopt, and implement a state Climate Change Adaptation Plan that includes identification of (1) potential short-term, mid-term, and long-term impacts of climate change scenarios likely to affect the state, and (2) implementation mechanisms for addressing these impacts. The state should empanel a "Blue Ribbon" Commission on Adaptation to Climate Change to develop a state Climate Change Adaptation Plan within one year of establishment of the commission. The commission should involve and coordinate with all appropriate state and local agencies, organizations, and institutions (e.g., universities) to ensure that all potential impacts are identified in the plan. The commission should also enlist the expertise of all appropriate state and local agencies, organizations, and institutions in developing and implementing measures for mitigating these impacts. At a minimum, the Climate Change Adaptation Plan should include the following key elements:

- Comprehensive identification of potential short-term, mid-term, and long-term impacts associated with climate change in South Carolina, including (but not limited to)

Intensification of Tropical Storms	Increases in Pollen/Mold Spores
Accelerated Sea Level Rise	Increases in Heat-Related Illness
Increased Flooding	Forestry
Saltwater Intrusion Into Coastal Aquifers/Rivers	Agriculture
Increases in Ground-Level Ozone	Insurance Industry
Drought	Tourism Industries
Loss of Homes and Community Displacement	Wildlife and Fishing Impacts
Insect Vectors	
- Recommended steps to respond to the identified impacts, so as to minimize risk in South Carolina to humans, natural and economic systems, water resources, temperature-sensitive populations and systems, energy systems, transportation systems, communications systems, vital infrastructure and public facilities, natural lands (such as coastal areas, wetlands, forests, and farmland), and all other identified and affected sectors or areas of concern throughout the state.
- Coordination of response efforts through the appropriate state, local, and federal agencies, organizations, or other entities or initiatives.

- Characterization of the potential risks and costs of inaction; characterization of the potential costs, benefits, and co-benefits associated with specific policy and program actions; and establishment of time- and program-based goals.
- Periodic, regular review and update of the Adaptation Plan (at least every 5–10 years, or as needed based on increasing understanding of impacts) to expand or refine the plan as necessary, to improve implementation of the plan, and to incorporate new information as it becomes available.

The state legislature should provide funding to support development and ongoing revision to the state Climate Change Adaptation Plan, including (but not limited to) funds to support the analyses needed to guide and inform the development and implementation of the plan and to cover expenses incurred by the Commission on Adaptation to Climate Change and its members.

The goals, timing, and parties involved in the commission should include (but not necessarily be limited to) the following:

Goals:

- Develop a comprehensive state Climate Change Adaptation Plan identifying opportunities to address adaptation issues and risks and recommending tangible, implementable measures to ameliorate these issues and risks to South Carolina citizens.
- Prioritize recommendations in the plan based on the certainty and severity of adverse impacts to citizens, ecosystems, and local economies.
- Ensure that development of the plan: (1) involves all affected agencies and entities at all levels of government, including major related planning processes; (2) involves all affected sectors and interests; (3) provides for periodic review and update concerning adaptation risks, responses, and opportunities in the state; and (4) includes plans and funding support to develop and maintain high-quality, high-resolution elevation data and nearshore bathymetry data (based on consistent methods) for all of South Carolina’s coastal counties to support assessments of potential sea-level rise impacts.

Timing: The Commission on Adaptation to Climate Change should be established as soon as possible. The CECAC should recommend the initial membership of the commission for the Governor’s approval. The development of a state Climate Change Adaptation Plan should be completed within 1 year of establishing the commission. Public education and outreach efforts regarding adaptation should commence immediately. “Low-hanging fruit” opportunities should be addressed as rapidly as possible, and proactive adaptation initiatives should commence within the next 2–3 years.

Parties Involved: The Commission on Adaptation to Climate Change should involve and coordinate with all appropriate state and local agencies, organizations, institutions (e.g., universities), and other stakeholders to ensure that all potential impacts are identified and to ensure the successful development and implementation of the plan.

Implementation Mechanisms

- Review available reports and state and national adaptation plans;

- Create an inventory/catalog of available adaptation policy options;
- Prioritize and implement selected policy options through the development of a State Climate Change Adaptation Plan;
- Develop and implement a public education and outreach plan related to vulnerabilities and adaptation needs, and coordinated with CECAC outreach and education activities; and
- Establish and maintain a state-level, Web-based clearinghouse for vulnerability and adaptation information and activities.

Related Policies/Programs in Place

- State and local emergency management response plans are in place that address short-term responses to natural disasters (e.g., violent storms). To the extent possible, measures recommended in the Climate Change Adaptation Plan should assist and complement these existing state and local efforts.
- SC DHEC’s Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management is renewing its focus on shoreline management in response to long-standing issues with coastal erosion, storms, and sea level rise, and in light of projections that each of these hazards will intensify in the coming decades due to climate change. In accordance with the agency’s 5-year strategy (published in 2007), a Shoreline Change Advisory Committee made up of over 20 scientists, managers, and stakeholders is being formed to identify research needs and policy options.¹⁰ Proposed measures addressing sea level rise, coastal erosion, and storms in the Climate Change Adaptation Plan should refer to and build on this existing effort, as well as any future research and policy recommendations generated by SC DHEC advisory panels on shoreline change.

Type(s) of GHG Reductions

Not applicable.

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs of Cost Savings

Potentially significant, but difficult to quantify.

Key Uncertainties

The magnitude of the risks is subject to several types of uncertainties. Sea level rise is already occurring along the South Carolina coast (approximately 8 inches over the past century, plus approximately 4 inches of land subsidence according to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration tide gauges), and will continue to result in shoreline changes and the inundation of low-lying areas. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and independent scientists anticipate a significant acceleration of this rate of global average sea level rise, with additional

¹⁰ South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management. *South Carolina Coastal Zone Management Program: Section 309 Assessment and Strategy, 2006–2010*. Charleston, SC, 2007. Available at: http://www.scdhec.gov/environment/ocrm/pubs/docs/309/SC_309_Final.pdf

uncertainty regarding the role of increasing ice flows and other potential feedback loops.¹¹ Other climate impacts are expected to vary regionally. Many scientists expect drought, storm events, flooding, fire risks, and air quality issues to intensify in the southeastern United States, but the magnitude of these increases remains uncertain. Growth in population and investment, particularly along the coast, are expected to continue, although the rates of each are less certain. Water-sharing arrangements with neighboring states are unresolved.

Additional Benefits and Costs

Innovative early adaptation responses to climate change impacts can be designed to:

- Help prevent and/or reduce costs associated with future catastrophic events and long-term climate change impacts;
- Direct future public and private investment more effectively;
- Ensure preparedness to help avoid extensive cost implications to state, county, city and federal agencies;
- Raise public awareness and encourage further GHG mitigation efforts, which can drive economic opportunities for alternative fuels, agriculture, forestry, and advanced technologies; and
- Motivate South Carolina citizens, through improved understanding of social, economic, and environmental vulnerabilities, to reduce GHG emissions at the individual level.

Feasibility Issues

Success will depend on sustained political and financial support from the state.

Status of Group Approval

Complete.

Level of Group Support

Unanimous.

Barriers to Consensus

Not applicable.

¹¹ B. Metz, O. Davidson, P. Bosch, R. Dave, and L. Meyer, eds. "Summary for Policymakers." In *Climate Change 2007: Mitigation of Climate Change*. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge, UK, and New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, November 17, 2007. Available at: <http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar4/wg3/ar4-wg3-spm.pdf>

Annex A

Reference Materials for CC-5 Public Education and Outreach

No.	GHG Reduction Policy	Notes
5.1	PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH	
5.1	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.	
5.1.1	Establish an education and outreach committee to educate audiences regarding climate plan policies and to oversee those relating to education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate staffing will be important. Annual reports should be publicly available.
5.1.2	Include state public education and higher education officials in the committee established above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They will provide an important two-way street.
5.1.3	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.
5.1.4	Educate state employees across the board, and assign “point people” to do so on an ongoing basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include press liaisons. • Provide regular press releases or updates on progress with the Governor’s Climate Action Plan.
5.1.5	Institute annual Governor’s Awards to recognize climate action of several types/categories.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For students, awards should be monetary and well publicized. • For community leaders, awards might include material support.
5.1.6	Add GHG to Air Awareness efforts. The SC State Climatology Office (SCO) provides some presentations on the science of climate change and its impacts. A temporary SCO employee working until December 2008 is educated in the science of climate change. Properly funded, the SC SCO could aid in this outreach. It already does some outreach, but demand is greater than the available staff resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Air Program: Incorporate climate change material in outreach and presentations. Bureau of Air Quality’s 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.

Annex A (Continued)

No.	GHG Reduction Policy	Notes
5.2	Target Audience: Policymakers (legislators, regulators, executive branch, agencies) Implementation of climate actions hinges on policymakers' approval.	
5.2.1	Educate policymakers 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"> • Need an individual who is educated in the science of climate change.
5.2.2	Provide continuing outreach and assistance to Governor's office, legislature, and implementing agencies on a regular basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perhaps a semi-annual or quarterly newsletter would help.
5.3	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 the relationship of public health and environmental issues.	
5.3.1	Create a "South Carolina Health Corps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Annex B
5.3.2	Add climate change to public education performance standards for science and social studies; identify gaps in climate change education and specific curricula to fill gaps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Someone has to be the initial teacher of the science of climate change.
5.3.3	Organize groups of educators to identify, assemble, and employ climate change curricula appropriate to age groups.	
5.3.4	Integrate "best practices" into public school design and construction to educate students (and parents) first hand in their communities and colleges (i.e., walk the talk).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop displays to point out efficiency improvements to students and parents.
5.3.5	Integrate climate change and sustainability into core college curricula.	
5.3.6	Promote research into climate change and solutions at state universities; develop university "Centers of Excellence" on climate issues, new approaches, and technologies.	
5.3.7	Integrate climate change into existing and/or new educational competition programs—science fairs, etc.	
5.3.8	Work with science centers, zoos, and museums to include a climate science focus appropriate to their core mission.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is an important area for Community Outreach Coordinators.
5.3.9	Introduce core competencies on climate change into professional licensing programs (energy efficiency in building design and construction, use of recycled materials, etc.).	

Annex A (Continued)

No.	GHG Reduction Policy	Notes
5.4	Target Audience: Community leaders and community-based organizations (institutions, municipalities, service clubs, social and affinity groups, NGOs, etc.) Recognize leadership, share success stories and role models, expand involvement and participation within civic society.	
5.4.1	Educate community planning and zoning officials about climate change impacts and opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is an important area for Community Outreach Coordinators.
5.4.2	Identify individual community leaders who are acting effectively on climate change; showcase and share their successes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of them could form a “speakers’ bureau.” • Links to them and their organizations could be included on the Web clearinghouse.
5.4.3	Identify individual community leaders who are not yet acting on climate change, and make a special effort to educate and encourage them to act.	
5.4.4	Engage associations and attend their periodic meetings to reach out on climate change, impacts, sector-specific mitigation actions, and adaptation opportunities.	
5.4.5	Identify, assist, and leverage community-based organizations that have expertise or interest in climate-related issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local climate study groups. • Environmental and outdoors groups, sportsmen and women. • Service groups.
5.4.6	Work with community-based organizations to identify and build upon climate issues related to their core mission.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Churches.
5.4.7	Develop and coordinate a network of community-based organizations acting on climate change, so they can link up, organize joint events, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance in organizing and selecting Community Outreach Coordinators. • Provide assistance in getting them online.
5.4.8	Support and facilitate outreach and education within community-based organizations regarding climate change issues and actions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance and content with local Web sites, newsletters, etc. • Coach and assist Community Outreach Coordinators.
5.4.9	Develop and provide concrete information on co-benefits for entities to use in boosting their climate efforts.	
5.4.10	Organize and host events that focus on leading by example, sharing “how-to,” illuminating financial risks and opportunities, co-benefits, etc.	
5.4.11	Encourage municipal leaders to join ICLEI's ¹² Cities for Climate Protection program and/or the <i>U.S. Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Agreement</i> . ¹³	
5.4.12	Help communities statewide implement programs.	

¹² ICLEI is the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, available at: www.iclei.org

¹³ U.S. Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Summit. *U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement*. November 1–2, 2007. Available at: <http://www.seattle.gov/mayor/climate/>

Annex A (Continued)

No.	GHG Reduction Policy	Notes
5.5	Target Audience: General public Increase awareness and engage in climate actions in personal and professional lives.	
5.5.1	Educate broadcasters, reporters, editorial boards, etc., about climate change, the risks it imposes, and solutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an important area for Community Outreach Coordinators.
5.5.2	Work with state broadcasters and print media associations to develop and run climate change public service announcements.	
5.5.3	Conduct public polling to benchmark the strength and depth of climate understanding.	
5.5.4	Keep a high profile on climate change issues and actions through regular mention by the Governor and other public leaders.	
5.5.5	Develop and use a state-based “brand” on climate awareness and action.	
5.5.6	Develop and maintain a state climate change Web site for the public, including a clearinghouse of climate change information and resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See, for example, FL, WA, and CT Web sites. This should serve as a hub interconnecting and linking to grassroots and state efforts. All annual reports on state efforts, updates on climate change projections, etc., should be available via this portal. Link to SC SCO Web site where there is going to be some current research on climate change in South Carolina.
5.5.7	Work with existing company outreach efforts to customers to enhance awareness of climate change issues and opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide information on mitigation options for “bill stuffers” and retail advertising. Require GHG accounting for product category.
5.5.8	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every sector should have information sheets available that provide an accounting of GHG emissions.
5.5.9	Develop a statewide voluntary program to structure and assist individuals in undertaking actions to reduce GHG emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an important area for Community Outreach Coordinators.
5.5.10	Once progress has been made in setting up state and local committees, send out a mailing to all state residents and businesses about the climate change crisis and how they can help to mitigate emissions and move toward a more sustainable, healthy society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact information for all state and local efforts should be included.

Annex A (Continued)

No.	GHG Reduction Policy	Notes
5.6	Target Audience: Industrial and economic sectors Sector-specific climate change education and outreach. Create a Clearinghouse to Facilitate Investment in Climate-Related Business Opportunities.	
5.6.1	Residential, Commercial, and Industrial	
5.6.2	Transportation and Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote clean fuel technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Work with Palmetto State Clean Fuels Coalition. – Aggressively pursue hydrogen technology.
5.6.3	Energy Supply and Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do public service announcements to educate the public about demand-side management. • Include environmental disclosure in monthly electricity bills. • Help municipal utilities move to greater demand-side emphasis, rather than supply-side.
5.6.4	Agriculture and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote local farm produce: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Support various farmers' markets throughout state. – Whole Foods in Greenville and Charleston is offering loans to enhance local production.
5.6.5	Implement a state program of voluntary business actions to reduce GHGs.	
5.6.6	Institute a "business incubator" program to attract and support new business development relating to the new energy economy.	
5.6.7	Target audiences outside South Carolina as well.	
5.7	Target Audience: Federal agencies 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	

Annex B

South Carolina Health Corps A Higher Education Concept for Health, Environment, and Public Service

Economic well-being, education, health, physical security, and the environment rank consistently among the top concerns of the public. Each field is important to the future of society and human survival. Frequently discussed, but often not fully appreciated, are the linkage and leverage between the fields, which create additional potential for efficiency, creativity, and productivity. Society and government have not been adept at taking advantage of the linkages to achieve leverage and maximum benefit.

The debt and dependence between fields of endeavor are often underappreciated. In-depth knowledge and specialization can be credited with significant progress within a specific field but they create greater difficulty for cross-fertilization and cooperation. There is much to be gained from a generalist overview to take advantage of the linkage and leverage between fields.

To the generalist, all the fields are essential and have equal importance for society to function and prosper. However, the priority and emphasis between the fields will vary, depending on the circumstances and the goals at the time.

The following are examples of relationships and dependencies:

- A clean environment is necessary for optimum health.
- Protecting the environment is a function of education.
- Education is necessary to achieve and maintain optimum health status.
- Optimum health status, education, and the environment form the foundation that supports economic well-being and physical security.
- Healthy lifestyle is based on the principles of prevention and conservation.
- Protecting the environment is based on the principles of prevention and conservation.
- Education, health, and the environment cannot be protected without physical security and economic well-being.
- Human behavior is the common element and the greatest single force acting within and upon all the fields.

Society depicted as a sphere has an outer shell composed of physical security and economic well-being, and throughout the sphere is a matrix that is the environment. At the center of the sphere radiating out in all directions are health and education. If any one of these fails, the integrity of the sphere is destroyed.

No activity on Earth exceeds the complexity of human behavior, nor is anything more difficult to understand. Human behavior has been studied extensively, but it defies easy interpretation. The number of factors capable of determining or influencing behavior is large, and the potential for their interaction is even higher.

Human behavior is the greatest force on Earth for influence upon the planet and all life that exists on it. The magnitude and scope of human behavior over time determine the direction and outcome of existence on Earth, natural disasters notwithstanding.

Belief systems are the practical basis for human behavior. Human behavior cannot change without change in the belief system, and change in behavior cannot be sustained unless it is based on a belief system.

Changes in belief systems and behavior do not come easily or quickly. People know a few things and they believe in many things. Belief systems commonly exceed the basis of fact. Dysfunctional behavior and social processes can continue for prolonged periods contrary to overwhelming facts.

The vision for the South Carolina Health Corps is to provide substantive educational content and practical experience to all higher-education students regarding personal and community health, healthy lifestyles, health promotion, disease prevention, conservation of the environment, and protection of the climate, and to prepare them to transmit this information and experience to vulnerable populations.

The purpose is to create a cadre of healthy citizens who will be future leaders of South Carolina and instill in them a framework and belief system for public service. The concept is based on the following assumptions:

- Optimum health is important for a productive life.
- Health is a function of education and behavior.
- Prevention and conservation are principles in common to health, protection of the environment and climate, economic well-being, and physical security.
- Nothing is ever learned so well as to serve as an example and teach it to others.
- Public service is crucial for good citizenship and building belief systems.

Phase I

The process includes development of a Web-based instruction program available for academic credit at each institution of higher education in the state. The program development will be a collaborative effort of faculty throughout the state and will include flexibility for faculty input during implementation at each institution. It will include online discussion groups, individual evaluation with feedback, and seminars on campus.

Program content will be based on the following disciplines:

- Physiology—metabolism, physical fitness
- Biochemistry—metabolism, nutrition, diets
- Psychology—motivation and positive outlook, cognitive behavior therapy, team building, coaching
- Communication—social marketing

- Sociology
- Economics
- Climate research
- Environment
- Forestry

Each student successfully completing the course will be inducted into the South Carolina Health (and Environment) Corps. The Health Corps will be organized to advocate and teach the principles of prevention and conservation for healthy lifestyles and protection of the environment and climate to students in grades 6 through 12, and will recruit these students into the Corps.

Phase II

Opportunities and experience will be created for members of the Health Corps, such as physical training at Fort Jackson and Parris Island, wilderness outings, and hiking well-known trails. Internships, fellowships, and scholarships for graduate work in public health and the environment will be developed.