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Cross Cutting Technical Work Group

Summary List of Policy Options

	Policy Option	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	GHG Inventories and Forecasts	<i>Not Yet Quantified</i>					Pending
CC-2	GHG Reporting	<i>Not Yet Quantified</i>					Pending
CC-3	GHG Registry	<i>Not Yet Quantified</i>					Pending
CC-4	Public Education and Outreach	<i>Not Yet Quantified</i>					Pending
CC-5	Adaptation	<i>Not Yet Quantified</i>					Pending
CC-6	Options for Goals or Targets	<i>Not Yet Quantified</i>					Pending
CC-7	The State's Own GHG Emissions	<i>Not Yet Quantified</i>					Pending
	SECTOR TOTAL AFTER ADJUSTING FOR OVERLAPS						Pending
	REDUCTIONS FROM RECENT POLICY ACTIONS						Pending
	SECTOR TOTAL PLUS RECENT POLICY ACTIONS						Pending

CC-1 GHG Inventories and Forecasts

Policy Description

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventories and forecasts are essential to understanding the magnitude of all emission sources and sinks (both anthropogenic and natural), the relative contribution of various types of emission sources and sinks to total emissions, and the factors that affect trends over time. The initial use for inventories and forecasts will be 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 Vermont's Climate Action Plan. However, it is expected that other uses of the data will be identified as the program evolves. The responsibility for preparing GHG inventories and sinks should reside with the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), which has the expertise needed to systematically compile information on GHG sources and sinks using established methods and data sources. Other state agencies as well as private facilities (sources) will need to provide data to DEC on a periodic basis. This function should be integrated with existing DEC emissions inventory program as seamlessly as possible. The GHG inventory and forecast will be an on-going effort that will improve over time based on improvements to the accuracy and completeness of GHG emissions data.

Policy Design

The CC TWG recommends that Vermont institute a formal GHG inventory and forecast function within the DEC, to be assisted by other state agencies as needed. Additional information regarding key program characteristics can be found in the *GHG Inventories and Forecasts Design Options Matrix*.

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 and 10 year increments, out to and including 2030 (and eventually beyond). The GHG forecast should reflect projected growth as well as the implementation of scheduled policy options, and should, through differences year-to-year, provide a basis for documenting and illuminating trends in state GHG emissions.
- 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 imported and consumed in the state (i.e., a consumption-based inventory approach).

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

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

Implementation Mechanisms

None Cited.

Related Policies/Programs in Place

Under Development.

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

Establishing a GHG inventory and forecasting function within state government will assist in the tracking, management, and ultimately reduction of GHG emissions; it will not reduce GHG emissions itself per se. Public disclosure of emissions may encourage reductions by sources.

Estimated GHG Savings and Costs per MTCO₂e

This option could be considered an administrative and enabling function of the Climate Action Plan (including enabling any future cap and trade options) and will incur overhead costs but not directly reduce emissions per se except where these data motivate reductions for public relations by individual companies or sources.

Data Sources: Many.

Quantification Methods: Several – will be designed to follow standard, comparative and accepted approaches that allow eventual exchange/sale of emission credits.

Key Assumptions: Under Development.

Key Uncertainties

Adequacy of on-going funding for a statewide GHG inventory and forecasting function.

Additional Benefits and Costs

None Cited.

Feasibility Issues

None Cited.

Status of Group Approval

Pending

Level of Group Support

TBD

Barriers to Consensus

TBD

CC-2 State Greenhouse Gas Reporting

Policy Description

GHG reporting is the measurement and reporting of GHG emissions by sources to a state entity in order to support tracking and management of emissions. GHG reporting can help sources identify emission reduction opportunities. By moving “up the learning curve” concerning their GHG emissions, reporting can help sources reduce their risks associated with possible future GHG reduction requirements. Tracking and reporting of GHG emissions will also help in the preparation of periodic state GHG inventories. GHG reporting is a precursor for sources to participate in GHG reduction programs, opportunities for recognition, a GHG emission reduction registry, and to secure “baseline protection.” Further, collaboration with other states in the development of a GHG reporting program could enable Vermont to influence the development of GHG reporting practices throughout the region and nation and build consistency and reciprocity with other state or regional GHG reporting programs.

Policy Design

The CC TWG recommends that Vermont institute a GHG emissions reporting program. Additional information regarding key program characteristics can be found in the *GHG Reporting Design Options Matrix*.

- Subject to consistently rigorous quantification, GHG reporting should not be constrained to particular sectors, sources, or approaches, in order to encourage GHG mitigation activities from all quarters.
- GHG reporting should be phased in by sectors as standardized quantification protocols, base data, and tools become available, and as responsible parties become clear. All entities (including the state, municipalities, and other jurisdictions) should be allowed to report GHG emissions associated with their own activities and any programs they may implement to reduce GHG emissions.
- Reporting should be applicable to all sources (e.g., combustion, processes, vehicles, etc.) but common sense should apply regarding de minimis emissions.
- The goal should be reporting of GHG emissions on an organization-wide basis within Vermont, but with greatest possible detail by facility in order to facilitate baseline protection.
- Reporting should occur annually on a calendar-year basis for all six traditional GHGs and, to the extent possible, for black carbon.

- Reporting of direct emissions¹ should be required; reporting of emissions associated with purchased power and heat² should be phased in, and voluntary reporting of other indirect emissions³ should be allowed.
- Every effort should be made to maximize consistency with federal, regional, and other states' GHG reporting programs.
- GHG emissions reports should be verified through self-certification and VT DEC spot-checks; to qualify for future registry purposes, reports should undergo third-party verification.
- Reporting of emissions from GHG reduction projects should qualify for reporting, when they are identified as such and adhere to equally rigorous quantification standards.
- The reporting program should provide for appropriate public transparency of reported emissions.

Goals: Implementation of a Vermont GHG Reporting Program as early as possible.

Timing: As soon as possible, preferably by 2008.

Parties Involved: Universal.

Implementation Mechanisms

Reporting protocols, opportunities, and, in the case of mandatory reporting, underlying regulatory requirements.

Related Policies/Programs in Place

Many sources in Vermont report criteria pollutant emissions in order to comply with various federal and state regulatory programs. Most electric generating units are also required to report CO₂ emissions to the Energy Information Administration (EIA). Some sources may report GHG emissions on a voluntary basis to federal, state, or privately-run programs. Otherwise, there is no broad, statewide GHG reporting program in Vermont.

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

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

Estimated GHG Savings and Costs per MTCO₂e

The reporting of GHGs under this policy option would help position Vermont entities for participation in an emissions 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.

¹ Defined as "Scope 1" emissions in the *GHG Protocol*.

² Defined as "Scope 2" emissions in the *GHG Protocol*.

³ Defined as "Scope 3" emissions in the *GHG Protocol*.

Key Uncertainties

Uncertainties exist with respect to quantification of some GHG emissions from some sources, but standard quantification protocols are rapidly being developed and accepted widely. There remain significant uncertainties with respect to how various state, regional, and/or federal GHG reporting programs may develop.

Additional Benefits and Costs

Not applicable.

Feasibility Issues

None Cited.

Status of Group Approval

Pending.

Level of Group Support

TBD.

Barriers to Consensus

TBD.

CC-3 State Greenhouse Gas Registry

Policy Description

A GHG registry enables uniform measurement and recording of GHG emissions reductions in a central repository. Typically, a registry also includes transaction ledger capability in order to support tracking, management, and ownership of emission reductions. Registries can help encourage sources to undertake GHG reduction efforts, enable recognition for such actions, provide baseline protection, and support the crediting of early GHG mitigation actions. A registry can also provide a mechanism for regional, multi-state, and cross-border cooperation. Subject to appropriately rigorous quantification standards, participation in a GHG registry should be open to all sectors, sources, or approaches in order to encourage GHG mitigation activities of all types from all quarters. In particular, a GHG registry should be able to incorporate activities associated with all of the options that the GCCC-PG recommends, whether reflective of reductions in emissions of GHGs or increases in biological or geological sequestration of carbon.

Policy Design

The CC TWG recommends that Vermont actively engage with other states in developing a regional or national GHG registry that will comprehensively meet the state's needs. If developing regional or national multi-state registries do not initially include all of the state's preferred criteria, Vermont should still join and participate to the greatest extent possible, and work to develop whatever additional registry capacity is necessary to meet the remaining needs of Vermont sources (e.g., registration of carbon sequestered due to reforestation). Together, these approaches should cover all policy options that the GCCC-PG recommends, provide adequate quality verification, and allow project-level reporting. Costs should be borne primarily by participants. Recommendations for key registry design characteristics build off the GHG Reporting policy option (CC-2). Key elements important to Vermont include the characteristics below. Additional information regarding important program characteristics is included in the *GHG Registry Design Options Matrix*.

- Geographic applicability at least at the statewide level and as broadly (i.e., regionally or nationally) as possible.
- Inclusion of as broad an array of sectors, sources, facilities, and approaches as possible.
- Allowing sources to start as far back chronologically as good data exists, as affirmed by third-party verification, and allowing registration of project-based reductions or “offsets” that are equally rigorously quantified.
- Incorporating adequate safeguards to ensure that reductions are not double-counted by multiple registry participants, and providing appropriate transparency.

- Striving for maximum consistency with other state, regional, and/or national efforts; greatest flexibility as GHG mitigation approaches evolve; and providing guidance to assist participants.
- Allowing the state and its political subdivisions to be valid participants for registering reductions associated with their programs, direct activities, or efforts, including the registration of emission reductions associated with the stationary and mobile sources they own, lease, or operate. Similarly, the state and its political subdivisions should also be allowed to participate in emission trading if and when such a program is developed and authorized. Revenues associated with the sale of any emission reduction credits generated by the state or its political subdivisions could be used to support the GHG emission inventory, forecasting, reporting, and registry functions within state government.

Goals: Participation in a regional or national multi-state registry as described above.

Timing: As soon as possible after a GHG reporting program is operating.

Parties Involved: Coverage should include all entities that can verify ownership of GHG emission reductions.

Implementation Mechanisms

Implementation of this program should probably be led by VT DEC. Costs should be shared by participants benefiting from the registry.

Related Policies/Programs in Place

Under Development.

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

Under Development.

Estimated GHG Savings and Costs per MTCO₂e

Not applicable.

Key Uncertainties

There remain significant uncertainties with respect to how various state, regional, and/or federal GHG registry programs may develop. Involvement in early registry implementation – as issues are deliberated among states – will advantage Vermont in their ultimate outcome.

Additional Benefits and Costs

None Cited.

Feasibility Issues

None Cited.

Status of Group Approval

Pending.

Level of Group Support

TBD.

Barriers to Consensus

TBD.

CC-4 State Climate Public Education and Outreach

Policy Description

Public education and outreach proposed by the GCCC PG will be the foundation for the long-term success of all the mitigation actions advanced in the State of Vermont. It is vital to foster a broad awareness of climate change problems and effects (including co-benefits, such as clean air and public health) and to encourage action among the State's citizens. Public education and outreach efforts should integrate with and build upon existing outreach efforts involving climate change and related issues in the state. In the past ten years many diverse, forward-looking groups have advanced activities and initiatives in Vermont, led by professionals and citizens who are aware that climate change is a critical problem. Statewide coordination and resources including an interactive website are needed to support, expand, and institutionalize these broad educational activities that are already underway in support of greenhouse gas emissions reductions.

Policy Design

The CC TWG recommends the four policies below to develop and implement a unified, proactive approach to education and outreach to address different audiences in the state including, but not limited to, municipalities, community-based organizations; non-governmental organizations; general public, younger generations; and the commercial, industrial, and economic sectors.

- Develop and maintain a strong web-based presence to provide critical support to the many broad educational activities that are already underway. A State-level interactive web site could: (1) improve community-leader, policy-maker and community-based organizational access to useful resources and services; (2) provide tools and resources that support a growing network of groups and project activities; (3) advance a state-wide marketing brand (e.g., 10% Challenge) to encourage behavior change and advancement of shared goals; and (4) coordinate state-wide activities on climate change and all related energy activities.

This interactive website could host the following:

- A calendar of community level events, educational programs open to the public and specific sectors.
- An educational 'climate change' library [with links].
- A catalog of documents relevant to Vermont's plans and legislation for discussion.
- Several managed forums for discussion: one for input to (c); and a second for the general exchange of ideas, technical solutions, success stories and needs in Vermont.

- An interactive directory of energy and climate change groups/entities to communicate contemporary planning and project activities at the municipal and regional levels.
- Emissions calculator tools (e.g., 10% Challenge at www.10percentchallenge.org) for individual households and businesses to estimate their emissions.
- A listing of rebates and tax credits available related to energy efficiency improvements.
- A marketing and promotional kit for use by interested entities and community-based groups to help raise public awareness, motivate behavior change and educational outreach activities.
- Recognition program including awards for GHG emissions reductions.
- Establish a state funding mechanism to help subsidize coordinated education, outreach and technical assistance programs including, but not limited to:
 - Vermont Energy Education Program – currently funded in part by the Department of Public Service, which provides in-depth science based in-school programs on energy efficiency and climate change at all levels – www.veep.org.
 - 10% Challenge – a voluntary civic-outreach program to encourage households, businesses, and institutions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 10 percent – www.10percentchallenge.org.
 - Vermont Energy and Climate Action Network – encourages and supports energy committee project efforts in every community.
 - Vermont High Performance Schools Initiative – www.vthps.org.
 - Vermont Land Use Education & Training Collaborative – www.vpic.info.
- Identify and establish climate change “best practices” for public and private use in all sectors of the economy, with particular emphasis on integrating “best practices” into public school design, construction, and operations in order to help educate students, staff and parents about sustainable building environments.⁴
- Encourage, foster and promote the research and academic excellence necessary to advance statewide solutions to climate change. Suggested examples include: (1) developing university "Centers of Excellence" to advance technical solutions to climate problems, and 2) encouraging faculty, staff and student energy teams and student-led projects and initiatives as modeled by the Vermont Campus Energy Group – www.vceg.net.

Goal: Build an informed and involved public to help reverse the growth in greenhouse gas emissions via a coordinated collaborative of education and outreach partners. Specific objectives include:

⁴ Refer to the 2006 Legislative School Constructions Standards Committee and the Vermont High Performance Schools Initiative endorsement of the Northeast High Performance Schools Protocol (as amended) to establish and advance performance-based design and construction standards in Vermont schools.

- To raise awareness among policy-makers, regulators, staff and community leaders to encourage everyone to implement climate actions in their personal and professional lives.
- To develop the education and outreach framework, infrastructure and tools to encourage action, leadership, role models and shared success stories.
- To support the local education and outreach projects of entities and individuals advancing sustainable community-based projects.
- To integrate climate change into educational curricula, post-secondary degree programs, and professional licensing programs.

Timing: Public education and outreach efforts should commence now.

Parties Involved: Probably overseen largely by VT DEC, however, a collaborative of public, NGO, private partners and citizens should be formed to help guide a coordinated effort moving forward.

Implementation Mechanisms

Public education and outreach.

Related Policies/Programs in Place

- Vermont Energy Education Program [www.veep.org].
- Vermont Campus Energy Group [www.vceg.net].
- Vermont Energy and Climate Action Network [see <http://www.vnrc.org/article/view/9452/1/625>].
- 10% Challenge [www.10percentchallenge.org].
- Vermont High Performance Schools Initiative [www.vthps.org].
- Association of Vermont Recyclers [www.vtrecyclers.org].
- Climate Action toolkit [http://www.cleanaircoolplanet.org/toolkit/component/option.com_frontpage/Itemid,125].
- Vermont Green Building Network [www.vgbn.org].

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

Not applicable.

Estimated GHG Savings and Costs per MTCO₂e

Not applicable.

Key Uncertainties

None cited.

Additional Benefits and Costs

None cited.

Feasibility Issues

None cited.

Status of Group Approval

Pending

Level of Group Support

TBD.

Barriers to Consensus

TBD.

CC-5 Adaptation

Policy Description

Due to the existing build-up in the atmosphere of GHGs that has already occurred, Vermont will experience effects of climate change for years to come, even if immediate action is taken to reduce its future GHG emissions. Some climate impacts could substantially affect Vermont's economy and quality of life. Thus, it is essential that the state develop a plan to manage the projected impacts of global warming while broader mitigation efforts to lower atmospheric concentrations world-wide are being developed and implemented.

Policy Design

While taking action to reduce GHG emissions in Vermont, the state should develop, adopt, and implement a state Climate Change Adaptation Plan that includes identification of (a) potential short-term, mid-term, and long-term impacts of climate change scenarios likely to affect the state, and (b) implementation mechanisms for addressing these impacts. The state should empanel a 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. The state should provide funding to support development and on-going revision to the state Climate Change Adaptation Plan including, but not limited to, funds to support the benefit-cost analysis needed to guide and inform the development and implementation of the Plan and to cover expenses incurred by the Commission and Commission members.

The state Climate Change Adaptation Plan should include at least the following key elements:

- Comprehensive identification of potential short-term, mid-term, and long-term impacts associated with climate change in Vermont.
- Recommended steps to respond to the identified impacts so as to minimize risk in Vermont to humans, natural and economic systems, water resources, temperature-sensitive populations and systems, energy systems, transportation systems, communications systems, vital infrastructure and public facilities, and natural lands (such as 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.
- Use of benefit-cost analysis to guide and inform the development and implementation of the state Climate Change Adaptation Plan. The analysis should include, but not be limited to, an examination of the benefits and costs of adaptation measures or responses relative to a “status quo” or no-action approach, and the resources needed to implement adaptation measures in the plan. The results of the benefit-cost analysis should also be used to set priorities for addressing short-term, mid-term, and long-term impacts of climate change on citizens, ecosystems, and the economy of Vermont.
- Adaptation measures that also mitigate GHG emissions should be given priority in the state Climate Change Adaptation Plan.
- Regular review and update of the Plan on a periodic basis (e.g., every 5-10 years) to expand or refine the Plan as necessary, to improve implementation of the Plan, and to incorporate new information as it becomes available.

Goals: Create a state-sanctioned Commission on Adaptation to Climate Change to 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 Vermont citizens. Conduct benefit-cost analyses to compare the potential costs of a “status quo” approach as opposed to implementing the recommendations proposed in the Climate Change Adaptation Plan. Prioritize recommendations in the adaptation plan based on the certainty and severity of adverse impacts to citizens, ecosystems and local economies. Development of the plan should: (a) involve all affected agencies and entities at all levels of government; (b) involve all affected sectors and interests; and (c) provide for periodic review and update concerning adaptation risks, responses, and opportunities in the state.

Timing: The Commission should be established as soon as possible. The development of a state Climate Change Adaptation Plan should be completed within one year of establishing the Commission. Benefit-cost analyses of the potential costs of a “status quo” approach as compared to implementing the Plan’s recommendations should be conducted as a component of the plan. Parallel public education and outreach efforts regarding adaptation should commence immediately. “Low-hanging fruit” opportunities should be addressed as rapidly as possible (even before the Commission is established, if possible), and pro-active 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, and institutions (e.g., universities) to ensure that all potential impacts are identified and to ensure the successful development and implementation of the plan.

Implementation Mechanisms

- State Climate Change Adaptation Strategy
- Public education and outreach.

- Development of policy recommendations as necessary.
- Establish financial structures and create markets that are likely to thrive under anticipated climate impacts.

Related Policies/Programs in Place

State and local emergency management response plans are in place which 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.

Type(s) of GHG Reductions

Not applicable.

Estimated GHG Savings and Costs per MTCO₂e

Not applicable.

Key Uncertainties

Some impacts of climate change such as species migration precipitation impacts are certain, but their specific timing and magnitude remains unclear. Other impacts are less certain and may have significant variability.

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.
- Early preparedness can raise public awareness and encourage further GHG mitigation efforts, which can drive economic opportunities for alternative fuels, agriculture, forestry, and advanced technologies.

Feasibility Issues

None Cited.

Status of Group Approval

Pending.

Level of Group Support

TBD.

Barriers to Consensus

TBD.

CC-6 Options for State Greenhouse Gas Goals or Targets

Policy Description

Under Development

The GCCC-PG process aspires to meet the goals established by the Executive order # 07-05 and the VT Legislature.

[Note: this policy description will be refined by the CC TWG through approval of the GCCC-PG.]

Policy Design

Under Development.

Goals: Under Development.

Timing: Under Development.

Parties Involved: Under Development.

Implementation Mechanisms

None Cited.

Related Policies/Programs in Place

Under Development.

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

Under Development.

Estimated GHG Savings and Costs per MTCO₂e

Under Development.

Key Uncertainties

None Cited.

Additional Benefits and Costs

None Cited.

Feasibility Issues

None Cited.

Status of Group Approval

Pending.

Level of Group Support

TBD.

Barriers to Consensus

TBD.

CC-7 The State's Own GHG Emissions

Policy Description

Under Development.

State government is responsible for providing a multitude of services for the public that are delivered through very diverse operations and result in wide-ranging GHG emission activities. State government can take the lead in demonstrating that reductions in GHG emissions can be achieved through analysis of current operations, identification of significant GHG sources, and implementation of changes in technology, procedures, behavior, operations, and services provided. The state can also encourage and/or incept reductions by others in a variety of ways.

The establishment of broad-ranging goals for GHG reductions for state government will be helpful for setting an example and building expectations, but actual reductions must be realized at the agency level. Disaggregating the State's own GHG emissions to the agency level and requiring annual agency-specific reports on GHG reduction progress would be an effective way to measure and manage the State's emissions. A multi-agency group should oversee the on-going climate efforts of state agencies, providing direction, guidance, resources, shared approaches, and recognition to agencies and employees working to reduce the State's GHG emissions.

Policy Design

Under Development.

The State should establish GHG reduction targets for its own GHG emissions. The State's GHG reduction goal should be disaggregated to individual State agencies based on each agency's contribution to the initial GHG emissions inventory of the State's emissions. The inventory share of each agency will become the baseline against which agency emission reduction activities will be measured and summarized in annual reports by each agency. Agency reports will be aggregated into a summary report reflecting State GHG emissions.

Goals: Reduce GHG emissions from Vermont state operations by __XX__% by 20__XX__.

Timing: The first annual report by agencies should reflect agency-level GHG inventories. The second annual report should reflect initial progress in reducing GHG emissions as agencies begin to plan and implement operational changes. Future annual reports should show further progress in reducing agency GHG reductions toward the State's emission reduction goal.

Parties Involved: Coverage should include all operations of all state agencies.

Implementation Mechanisms

None Cited.

Related Policies/Programs in Place

Under Development.

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

Under Development.

Estimated GHG Savings and Costs per MTCO₂e

Under Development.

Key Uncertainties

Future growth rate in emissions, particularly after 2020, as well as the timing and scope of implementation of the GCCC-PG recommendations for specific policy options.

Additional Benefits and Costs

None Cited.

Feasibility Issues

None Cited.

Status of Group Approval

Pending.

Level of Group Support

TBD.

Barriers to Consensus

TBD.