

## Digest of Green Reports and Studies

<b>Title</b>	Cost Effective GHG Mitigation Measures for California-Executive Summary Report: An Independent Analysis of Measures to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions in 2010 and 2020 to Meet Executive Order S-3-05
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<b>URL</b>	<a href="http://www.ccap.org/docs/resources/96/Summary_Report_1-19-06_.pdf">http://www.ccap.org/docs/resources/96/Summary_Report_1-19-06_.pdf</a>
<b>Summary</b>	<p>This report was written to assist with the assessment and analysis of the measures that can be taken to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, as well as the feasibility and costs of meeting the targets. The report looked at costs and potential for reducing greenhouse gases in the transportation and cement industries, as well as methane and carbon dioxide emissions from the forestry and agriculture sectors - gases with high global warming potential (GWP). The definition of a GWP for a particular greenhouse gas is the ratio of heat trapped by one unit mass of the greenhouse gas to that of one unit mass of CO<sub>2</sub> over a specified time period.</p> <p>Contains a summary of technical data including charts that provide an overview of each sector studied and the potential for GHG reduction. Includes a table of Strategies Already Underway in California by various state agencies.</p>
<b>Key Findings</b>	<p>Reductions studied within the agriculture/forestry, cement, methane, transportation and high GWP sectors combined with measures already attained can achieve 88% of the 2010 target and 86% of the 2020 target. The Center did not look at the potential for cost effective reductions from the electricity and petroleum refining sectors. These sectors are expected to contribute to the cost savings as well.</p> <p>It is expected that the 2010 and 2020 target for a reduction in GHG (greenhouse gas) emissions to 2000 levels can be achieved at no cost to consumers by applying the financial benefits of the vehicle standards and the energy efficiency standards towards the cost of implementation. Carbon reductions that meet Governor Schwarzenegger's targets can be achieved at no net cost to consumers and likely at a net benefit.</p>
<b>Recommendations</b>	Study additional reduction strategies related to reductions in the power and refining sectors in order to identify cost-effective options for meeting the shortfalls identified in meeting the 2010 and 2020 goals.
<b>Definition of "Green"</b>	N/A
<b>Methodology</b>	The Center for Clean Air Policy work was combined with a series of sector specific GHG (greenhouse gas) mitigation analyses conducted by ICF Consulting for the California Energy Commission's Public Interest Energy Research program.
<b>Data Sources Cited</b>	<p>ICF Consulting, Emission Reduction Opportunities for Non-Co<sub>2</sub> Greenhouse Gases in California, July, 2005.</p> <p>California Energy Commission, Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks:1990 to 2002 Update, June 2005.</p> <p>American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials, 2003, Freight-Rail Bottom Line Report, Table 17.</p> <p>Research Institute for Housing America, 2001, Linking Vision with Capital-Challenges and Opportunities in Financing Smart Growth.</p> <p>California Climate Action Team, December 8, 2005.</p>
<b>Report Geography</b>	California
<b>Green Occupations Cited</b>	N/A
<b>Green Industries Cited</b>	N/A
<b>Keywords</b>	energy efficiency;greenhouse gas; cost effective; agrculture; forestry; cement; methane; transportation.
<b>Legislation Cited</b>	CA Executive Order S-3-05
<b>Bibliography (Y/N)</b>	Yes
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