

[Recommendations by the Association of Environmental Professionals \(AEP\) on How to Analyze Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Global Climate Change in CEQA Documents](#), Association of Environmental Professionals, March 2007

This independent analysis provides a framework with which to address climate change in the CEQA review process. It explores six approaches that project proponents may choose to use to address climate change absent regulatory guidance.^[1]

Massachusetts

[Revised MEPA Greenhouse Gas Emissions Policy and Protocol](#), Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs, May 5, 2010

The Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) GHG Policy requires all projects that must already file an EIR, excluding those qualifying for a de minimis exception, to enumerate their direct and indirect GHG emissions and evaluate mitigation measures. The protocol does not establish significance thresholds, but instead considers projects' emissions and mitigations options on a case-by-case basis. Additional information can be found [here](#).

Minnesota

[General Guidance for Carbon Footprint Development in Environmental Review](#), Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (Sept. 2009)

This guidance provides instruction on incorporating climate change into Minnesota's state-equivalent of NEPA EISs, Environmental Assessment Worksheets (EAWs). It applies to "proposers of projects that must obtain both an air emissions permit and also complete environmental review." These proponents must determine the carbon footprint of their project by using the Climate Registry's General Reporting Protocol guidelines for Scope 1 and Scope 2 categories (direct and indirect GHG emissions). The guidance also provides alternative methodologies for various emissions source categories, Minnesota-specific CO₂ emission factors, and the emissions rates of the state's largest electricity providers.

[How to Prepare an Environmental Assessment Worksheet for the MPCA](#), Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) (May 2007)

This is the original guidance for Minnesota EAWs that mention GHGs. Question 23 requires that the "type, sources, quantities and compositions" of GHGs be included among stationary source air emissions. It also requires that the project proponents describe "any proposed pollution prevention techniques and proposed air pollution control devices," as well as the "potential impacts from pollutants." This policy applies whenever MPCA is "the Responsible Unit of Government for an EAW."

New York

[The Environmental Manual \(TEM\)](#), New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) Engineering Division – Office of the Environment

The guiding document for the NYSDOT's "policy, procedure and technical guidance on environmental matters relating to the planning, design, construction and maintenance of transportation facilities" is currently being updated and will begin to formally address climate change. According to the already-released table of contents, the new manual will include one section titled "project level energy and ghg analysis [sic]" and another named "TIP/Plan energy and ghg analysis [sic]." The two are likely to provide guidance for consideration of GHGs in projects and plans to be filed with New York's State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA).

[Guide for Assessing Energy Use and Greenhouse Gas Emissions in an Environmental Impact Statement](#), New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), July 15, 2009

This guide is expressly intended to advise DEC staff on considering energy use and GHG emissions in SEQR EISs when DEC is the lead agency, though the guidance is believed to influence other agencies in assessing GHG impacts. It calls for the quantification of direct and indirect GHG emissions, and also provides methodological support for several common emissions sources.

[SEQRA and Climate Change](#), The Municipal Art Society of New York, April 2009

This document makes a case for GHG analysis under SEQRA and advocates three protocols: "(1) a GHG Protocol; (2) a Protocol for Measuring the Impacts of Climate Change on an Action; and (3) an Energy Environmental Assessment Addendum." It then explains how climate change should be considered in an EIS, including quantifying direct and indirect emissions, calculating emissions to the level of "total CO₂e per user for each component of emissions," conducting mitigation analysis, and evaluating climate change impacts on the project. The document's proposed GHG Protocol was not officially adopted.

For New York City-specific guidance, see the [Local Guidelines](#) section below.