

State Planning



Industrial
Innovation
Initiative

While all the solutions proposed in this document have applications that cut across industrial sectors, some approaches cut across solution sets themselves. These big-picture approaches create cohesion and work as a part of the state's larger decarbonization strategy. Supporting emerging technologies and cooperation among industrial sectors can help build markets for low-carbon industrial products and technologies while considering specific place-based needs.

Community engagement

Investments in industrial decarbonization are also an opportunity to develop and implement projects in a way that prioritizes the health, safety, and economic activity of surrounding communities.

- Engage with communities at the very beginning of a project and continue timely and frequent communication around project development.
- Solicit, consider, and respond to input from the public and affected stakeholders (e.g., impacted communities, environmental justice groups, Native nations, and labor unions, among others).
- Provide education around community safety and right to know at the local level, and supply funding and guidance for emergency response procedures and equipment.
- Align with the federal government's Justice40 Initiative to ensure 40 percent of federal investments in climate and clean energy flow to disadvantaged communities.



The [Justice40 Initiative](#), established by the Biden Administration through **Executive Order 14008**, aligns the federal government in ensuring that 40 percent of the overall benefits of certain federal investments flow to disadvantaged communities.

Regulatory policies and planning

Establishing a task force or developing an action plan on industrial decarbonization can allow states to maximize synergies, particularly where benefits to local communities are most needed in planning clean energy infrastructure.

- Include participation across state and local officials and representatives of relevant community organizations; industrial, energy, and technology companies; environmental groups; and labor unions in task forces.
- Produce task force policy recommendations for state agencies on the opportunities, challenges, resources, and impacts associated with industrial decarbonization and develop a public outreach strategy to inform and solicit input from local communities.
- Increase staffing at the relevant state agencies to support program administration and planning.



Colorado, Massachusetts, and Maine have industry-specific greenhouse gas targets. **California** has a specific greenhouse gas emissions intensity target for a 40 percent reduction in the cement sector below 2019 levels by 2035, and net zero by 2045. **Louisiana, Washington, Wisconsin, and Michigan** have industry-specific decarbonization pathways in their climate or clean energy plans.

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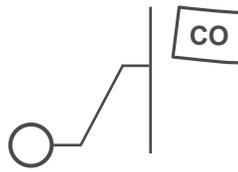


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Financing mechanisms

Dedicated programs and funding to support industrial emissions reductions at facilities can allow companies to remain flexible in their chosen emissions reduction pathway.

- Utilize statewide green banks with carveouts for the industrial sector to accelerate the commercialization of clean energy technologies.
- Create grant programs for private entities, local governments, and public-private partnerships to pursue voluntary projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and criteria air pollutants from industrial and manufacturing operations.



Enacted [SB 22-193](#), establishing a grant program through which the Colorado Energy Office awards grants for voluntary projects that reduce air pollutants from industrial and manufacturing operations.

