

CONFIDENTIAL

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Climate Policy in 2012 and Beyond

Michael Tubman

2012 Workshop on SF6 Emission Reduction Strategies



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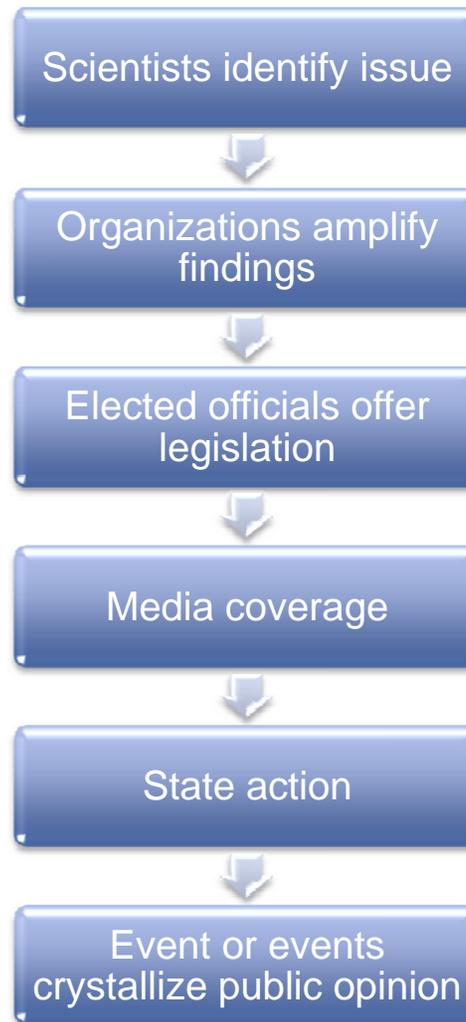
About Center for Climate and Energy Solutions



- **Independent, nonpartisan, nonprofit organization**
- **Working to advance strong policy and action to address the twin challenges of energy and climate change**
- **Founded in 1998 as the Pew Center on Global Climate Change**
- **Became C2ES in 2011**
- **Named world's #1 environmental think tank in 2011 (Univ. of Pennsylvania survey)**



History of US Environmental Action



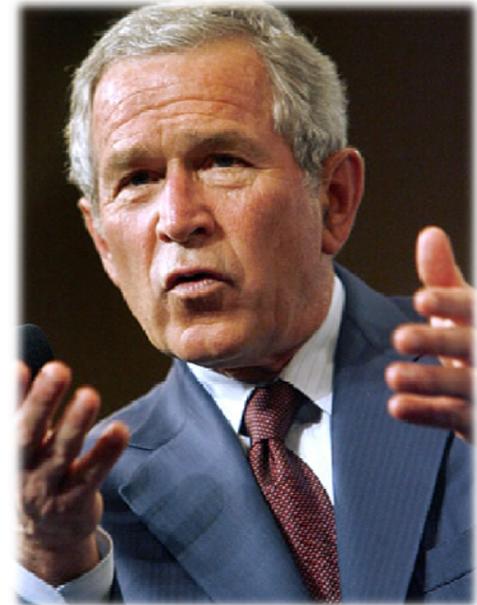
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)
- Senate ratification



- Berlin Mandate
- Byrd-Hagel Resolution (1997)
- Kyoto Protocol
- Congress restricts spending on climate



- Administration opposes Kyoto
- State actions
 - California
 - Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative





- Congress increases activity
 - Funding
 - McCain-Lieberman (2003) (2005) (2007)
 - Bingaman Resolution (2005)
 - Lugar-Biden Resolution (2006)
 - Energy Committee hearings on cap and trade design
 - Dingell-Boucher, Lieberman-Warner (2008)

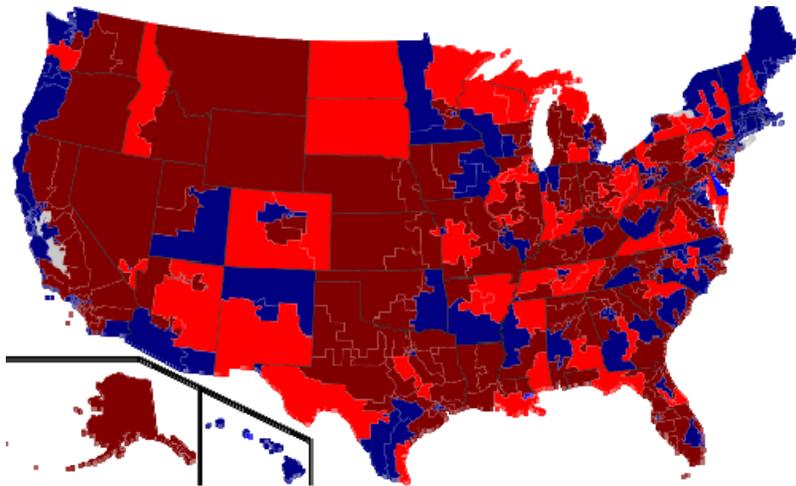


- Climate change a top priority of Administration and Congressional leadership
- House passage of bill with GHG cap-and-trade (Waxman-Markey bill), failed to advance in the Senate
- Major GHG regulatory actions
- Major businesses (e.g., USCAP) advocating for GHG cap-and-trade

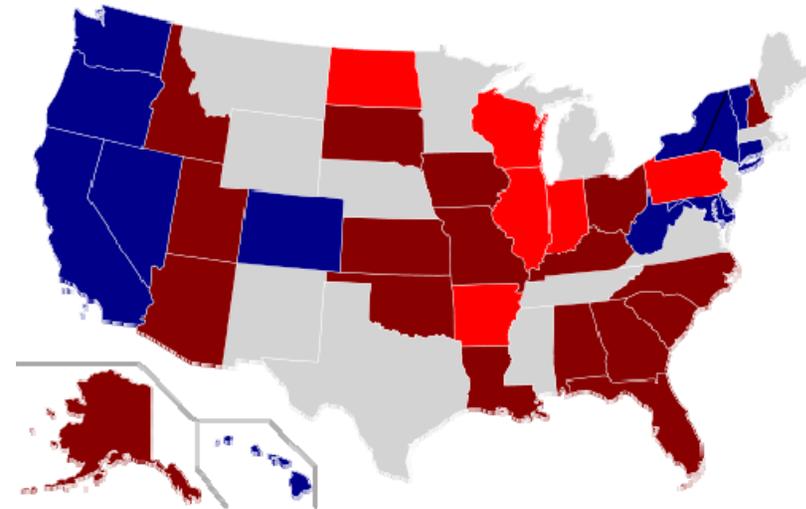




- House of Representatives is Republican-controlled
 - 242 Republicans
 - 192 Democrats
 - 1 Vacancy



- Senate is Democrat-controlled
 - 51 Democrats
 - 2 Independents (caucus with Ds)
 - 47 Republicans





- Most but not all Republicans in the House argue that climate change is not occurring or that mitigation is too expensive.
- The House has attempted to block regulations affecting power plants that would reduce greenhouse gas emissions directly and as a co-benefit of other pollution reduction.



- The Senate has affirmed climate science, but has not passed new legislation.
- Clean Energy Standard
 - In 2011 State of the Union, President Obama called for legislation setting target of 80% “clean” electricity (including nuclear, hydro, half credit for natural gas) by 2035
 - Bill introduced in the Senate, but little prospect of enactment

Court System







- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (stimulus package) included over \$80 billion for clean energy projects
- Sustainability Executive Order 13514
- GHG included as part of NEPA reviews



GHG Reporting

- Large emitters began reporting their GHG emissions in 2009
- Emissions data became publicly available in 2011
- Provides a publicly available metric to show emissions reductions

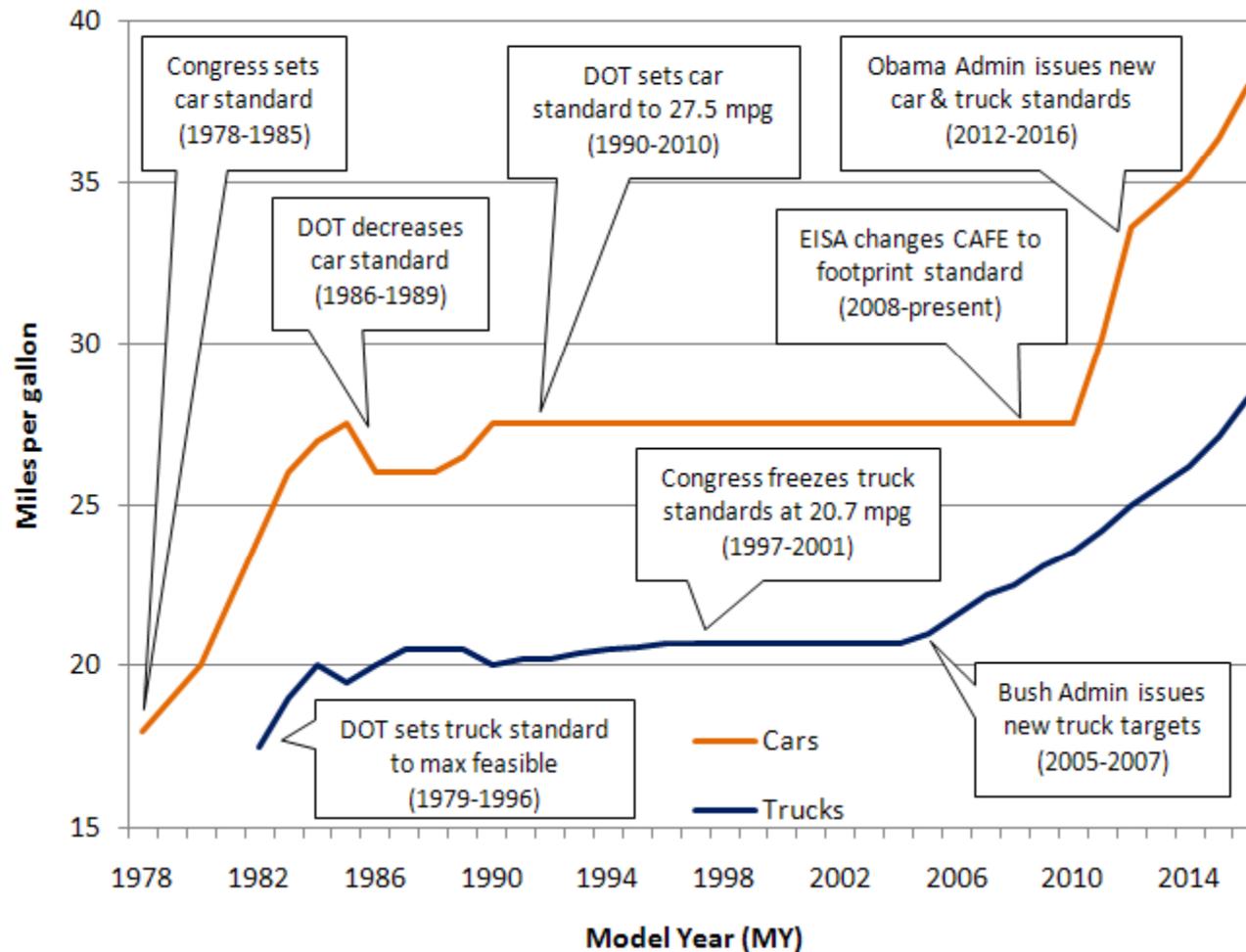
Endangerment Finding

- A scientific finding that says that climate change is a threat to public health and welfare in the US
- It requires EPA to regulate GHG emissions

Clean Car Agreement

- Under court ruling, the US was required to begin regulating GHG emissions from cars, and did so through a joint emissions-fuel standards regulation in 2010
- The new rule had the support of the auto industry, states, and environmental organizations

Motor vehicle standards





BACT for new GHG sources

- Began in 2011 and is phased in through 2016
- Large new sources of pollution must use Best Available Control Technology to reduce GHG emissions
- Technology-based permitting requirements

NSPS for GHG sources

- Announced in March 2012
- New power plants must meet a certain rate of GHG emissions, a New Source Performance Standard, that is equal to that of a natural gas power plant

Other rules

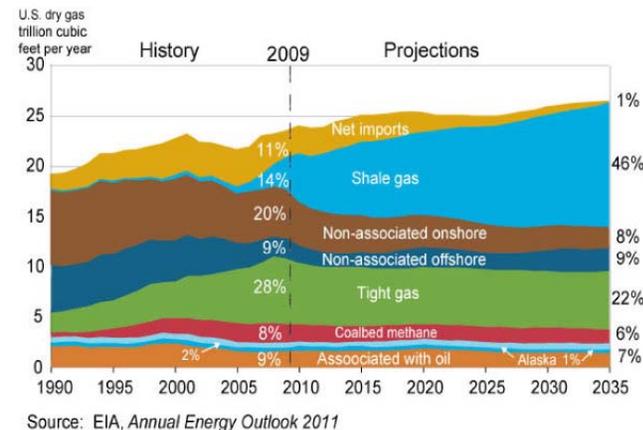
- Regulations meant to control other pollutants will have the co-benefit of reducing GHG emissions
- Mercury Rule will reduce the amount of mercury allowed to be emitted from power plants
- Cross State Air Pollution Rule will reduce particulates, NO_x and SO₂ emissions emitted from power plants

Natural Gas

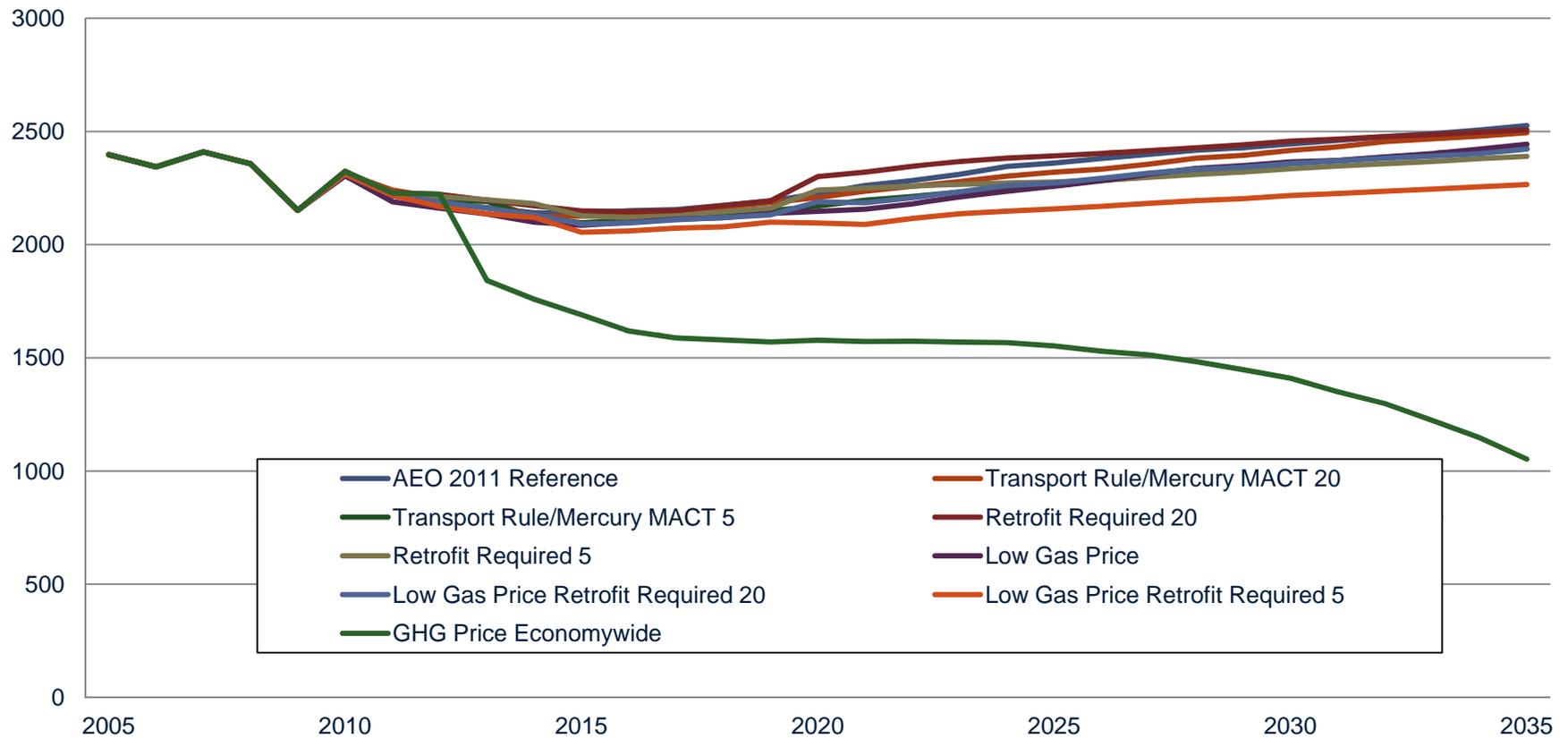


- Domestic natural gas supplies are rapidly increasing and prices falling due to new shale gas extraction technologies
- Natural gas is being used increasingly, including replacing coal in electricity generation

U.S. Natural Gas Supply, 1990-2035



Future US emissions



Source: Energy Information Agency



- States are active in introducing climate mitigation policy
 - State-level emissions trading (California and the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative)
 - State-level renewable and clean energy standards
 - GHG emissions reductions targets
 - Energy efficiency programs
 - Building code establishment and enforcement
 - Alternative transportation fuel programs

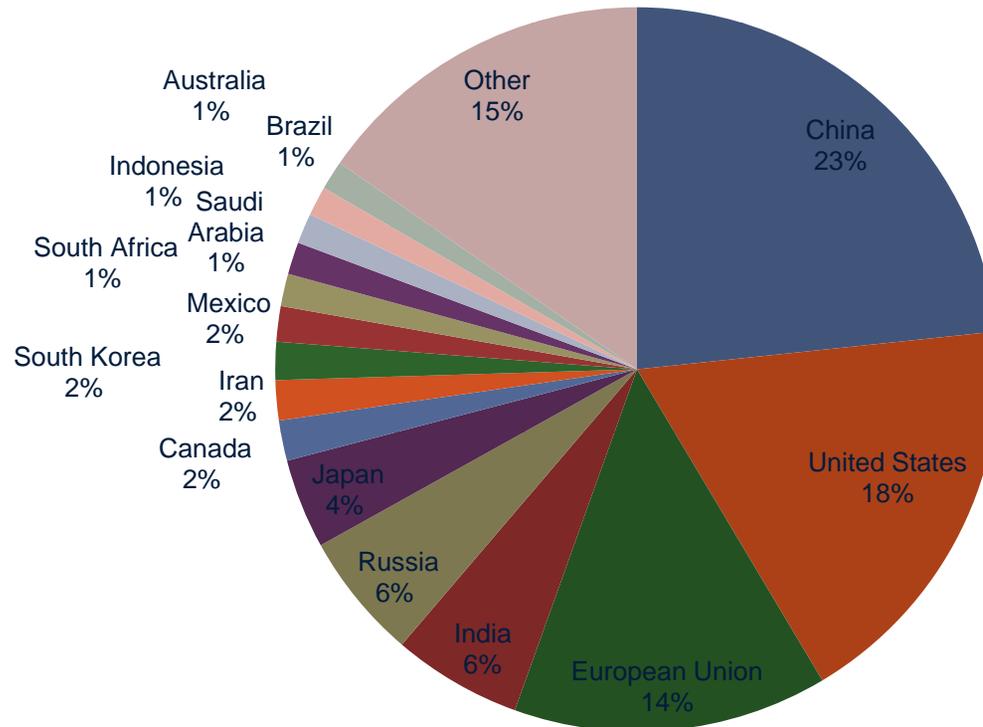
For a full set of state policy maps, visit <http://www.c2es.org/states-regions>



- Climate change is a global problem that requires a global solution
- International negotiations have been ongoing since 1994
- The Kyoto Protocol has commitments from developing countries for emissions reductions
 - US has never been a member of Kyoto Protocol; only EU is staying in
- Potential for a treaty to go into effect in 2020



Global CO₂ Emissions in 2008





Michael Tubman

Senior Fellow

Michael Tubman is the Senior Fellow for the Center for Climate and Energy Solutions, where he tracks, analyzes, and engages in legislative and executive agency processes addressing climate change and clean energy. He contributes to C2ES policy strategy and outreach with Congress and Federal agencies.

Mr. Tubman comes to C2ES with bipartisan experience in environment, energy, climate, and international policy, having served in the administrations of Alaska Governors Knowles, Murkowski, and Palin. His time in government included service to the Alaska Climate Change Subcabinet and representing the state at the Arctic Council. He also garnered environmental policy experience while consulting at the World Bank and at a bilateral development project in West Africa. Mr. Tubman holds a Masters of Arts in International Policy from the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies and an undergraduate degree from Georgetown University.

tubmanm@c2es.org



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