

Energy and Climate Policy

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Key Elements of Major Economies Discussions

- Long term global goal for greenhouse gas reduction, consistent with economic growth
- National plans that set mid-term goals
 - Use variety of binding and voluntary policies (mandates, incentives, partnerships)
 - Must be environmentally effective and measurable
- Collaborative technology development and deployment strategies for key sectors
 - Lower carbon fossil power generation, transportation, land use, and near zero carbon energy (e.g., efficiency, nuclear, wind, and solar)
 - International working groups on key sectors (to advance global and national efforts)
- Support adoption of existing clean technologies and the development of new ones
 - Elimination of tariffs and non-tariff barriers for clean energy goods and services
 - Enhanced financing tools
 - Expanded investment in global research and development
- Improved measurement and accounting systems that can more effectively track progress
- Robust programs on adaptation, forestry, and technology access for all countries

U.S. National Initiatives Since 2001

\$37 Billion Federal Climate Budget Bi-Partisan Support; More Than Any Other Country

Partnerships

- Nuclear Power 2010
- Improved NRC Process for Nuclear Power
- Climate Vision (15 Industry Sectors)
- Climate Leaders (100+ Company Leaders)
- Smartway Transportation Partnerships
- Energy Star and Natural Gas Star
- Federal Energy Management Programs

Mandates

- Federal Fuel Economy ("CAFE")
 - 15% Increase in Light Trucks Through 2011
- Federal Renewable Fuels ("RFS")
 - 7.5 Billion Gallons By 2012
- Federal Appliance Efficiency
 - 40 Standards (15 From EPAct 2005)
- State Renewable Power ("RPS")
 - 24 States; 80% of Generation
 - Going from 5.6GW, now 14.6GW, to 32GW
- Building Codes- Federal Facilities & States
 - DOE Model Code 30% Improvement

Incentives

- About \$10 billion EPAct 2005
- Clean Coal Investment Tax Credit (\$1.6B + leveraging over \$10B Private capital
- Loan Guarantees (power and fuels)
- Up to \$3400 Tax Credit for Efficient Vehicles
- Up to \$4000 in Home Solar Incentives
- Biological Sequestration part of \$40+ Billion 2002 Farm Bill Conservation Programs

Technology

- Renewable Power: Advanced Solar and Wind
- Nuclear Power: Generation IV and Fusion
- Coal: Low Carbon Research; Future Gen Zero Emissions Coal & Hydrogen Power Plant; Regional Carbon Capture & Storage Program
- Fuels: Cellulosic Ethanol, Bio-Diesel, Hydrogen
- Vehicles: Plug-in Hybrids, Hydrogen Fuel Cell
- Zero Energy Home Research

Major New Initiatives This Year

State of Union "Twenty in Ten"

Alternative Fuels Mandate

- Replace 15% projected annual gasoline use in 2017 with renewable and alternative fuels
- Mandate use of 35B gallons of alternatives
- Nearly 5 times 2012 target in current law

Vehicle Fuel Economy Mandate

- Displace 5% of projected annual gasoline use in 2017 with new mandatory rules
- Produce up to 8.5 billion gallons in fuel savings over the next 10 years
- New car standards; extend light truck rules
- Specific targets should be set by experts at the National Highway and Traffic Safety
 Administration based on feasibility, safety, and benefit/cost assessment

Executive Order

Strengthening Federal Government Environmental, Energy and Transportation Management

- Reduce Oil Consumption in Vehicles 2%/year
- Increase Use of Renewable Fuels 10%/year
- Improve energy efficiency 30%/10 years
- Use More Renewable Power

Farm Bill Conservation

- Portion of \$50+B for Biological Sequestration
- \$1.6B in New Funding for Energy Innovation
- \$2B in Loans for Advanced Biofuel Plants

2008 Budget

- \$2.7 B for the Advanced Energy Initiative
- Hydrogen Fuel
- Advanced Batteries for Plug-In Hybrid Vehicles
- Bio-Diesel
- New Ethanol Production Methods

U.S. International Initiatives Since 2001

More Cooperative, Faster, Real Results

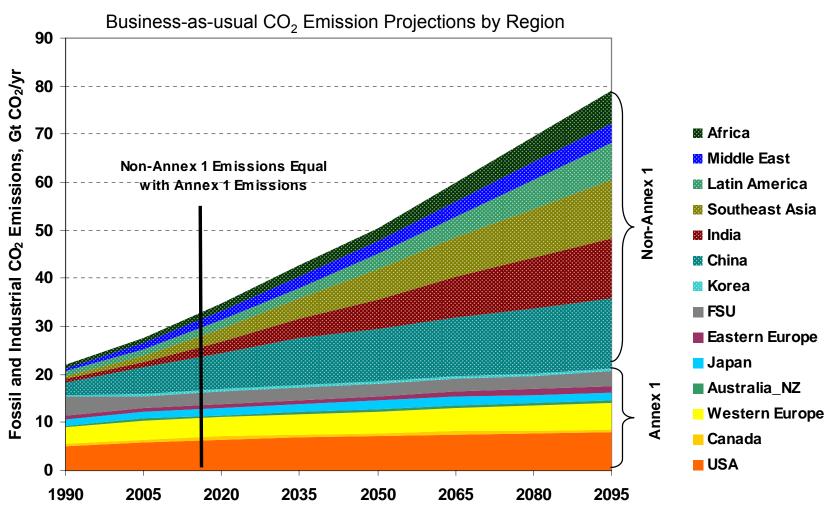
Global Action Programs

- Asia-Pacific Partnership (7 Nations)
 - Accounts for 50% of emissions
 - Nearly 100 actions
- G-8 Dialogue (13-20 Nations)
 - More than 40 programs
- Methane to Markets (20 Nations)
 - 180+ million tons reduced by 2015
- Renewable Energy and Efficiency (17 Nations)
- 12+ Bilateral Agreements on Technology and Lower Emissions
- Tropical Forest Conservation
- Stopping Illegal Logging

Technology Advancement

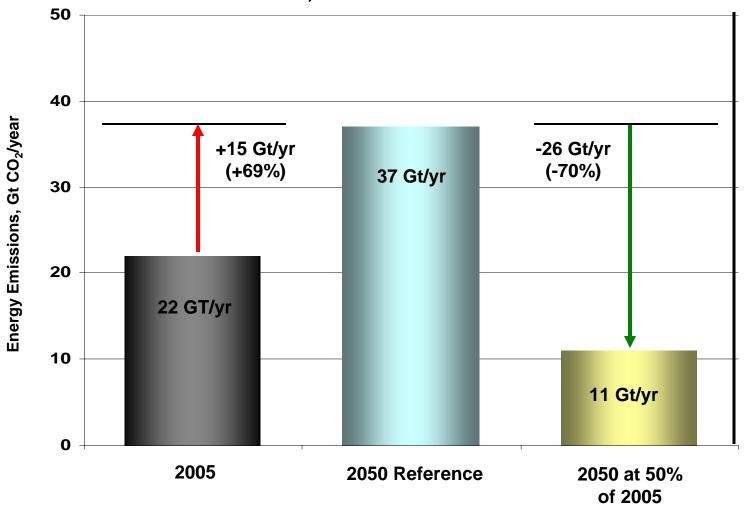
- Carbon Capture and Storage (22 Nations)
- Future Gen Coal (5 Nations)
- Hydrogen (17 Nations)
- Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (19 Nations)
- Gen IV Nuclear (10 Nations)
- Fusion Energy (7 Nations)
- Global Earth Observation (71 Nations)
 - Recommended by National Academy of Sciences

Important Transitions in Emitting Countries Over the Coming Century



Data derived from Global Energy Technology Strategy, Addressing Climate Change: Phase 2 Findings from an International Public-Private Sponsored Research Program, Battelle Memorial Institute, 2007.

Major Economies Energy CO₂ Emissions: 2005, 2050 Reference Case, and 2050 at 50% of 2005



Illustrative scenarios based on the CCSP MiniCAM reference scenario. Categories may not match exactly with other aggregations. For example, Europe includes here the following countries from EIA accounting: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, United Kingdom, and Other Europe. MiniCAM does not include several countries as individual regions: Russia, South Africa, Australia, Mexico, Brazil, and Mexico. Growth rates for the appropriate aggregate regions were used as proxies for growth rates in these individual countries. This is one illustrative scenario: other scenarios would have different emissions growth rates over the century. Results should be taken as illustrative of potential trends rather than as a best guess projection of the future.

How Big is One Gigaton of CO₂?

Technology	Actions that Provide One Gigaton CO ₂ / Year of Mitigation or Offsets
Coal-Fired Power Plants	Build 273 "zero-emission" 500 MW coal-fired power plants*
	Equivalent to about 7% of estimated current global installed coal-fired generating capacity of 2 million MW
Geologic Sequestration	Install 1,000 sequestration sites like Norway's Sleipner project (1 MtCO ₂ /year)
	Only 3 sequestration projects of this scale exist today
Nuclear	Build 136 new nuclear power plants of 1 GW each instead of new coal-fired power plants without CCS
	Equivalent to about one third of existing worldwide nuclear capacity of 375 GW
Efficiency	Deploy 273 million new cars at 40 miles per gallon (mpg) instead of 20 mpg - or at 14 km/L instead of 7 km/L
Wind Energy	Install capacity to produce ≈4 times global wind generation of about 74 GW*
	Equivalent to about 270,000 1 MW wind turbines
Solar Photovoltaics	Install about 750 GW of solar PV, which is 125 times current global installed capacity of 6 GW*
Biofuels	Using existing production technologies, convert a barren area about 2 times the size of the UK (for a total of over 480,000 km²)
CO ₂ Storage in New Forest	Convert a barren area greater than the size of Germany and France together (for a total of over 900,000 km²)

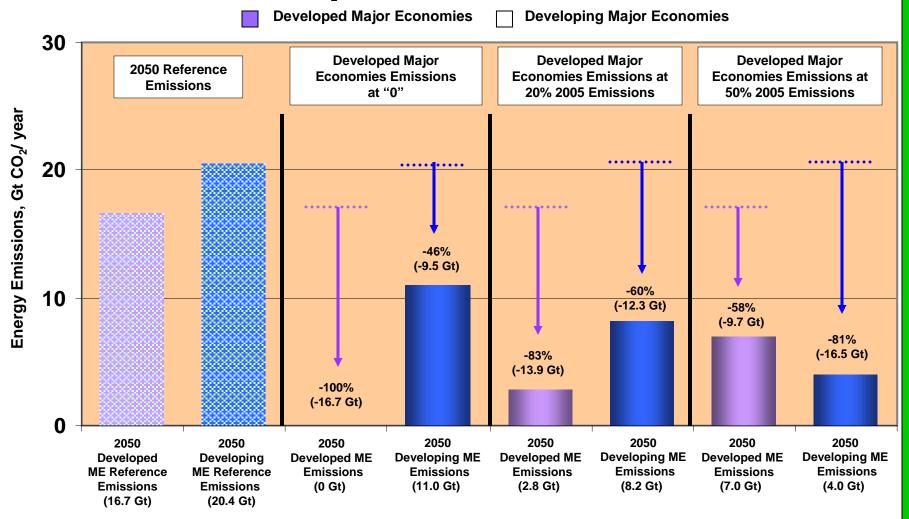
Gigatons = 10⁹ Metric tons (1000 Kilograms)

Source: Climate Change Technology Program Strategic Plan, September 2006.

^{*}Instead of coal-fired power plants

Energy CO₂ Emissions Reductions Needed in 2050 for Major Economies to Achieve a Combined 50% Reduction in Emissions Below 2005¹ Under Different Reduction Goals for Developed Major Economies:

Annual Gigaton CO₂ and Percent Reduction from 2050 Reference²



 $^{^{1}}$ 50% of 2005 total Major Economies energy CO_2 emissions equals 11.0 Gt.

² Equals reduction from the 2050 reference case for that ME group (*i.e.*, Developed or Developing). Developed MEs include: U.S., Europe, Russia, Japan, Canada, South Korea, and Australia. Developing MEs include: China, India, South Africa, Mexico, Brazil, and Indonesia.