

Minutes

Climate Change Subcommittee

September 9, 2009

Attendees:

Susan Foster, PA

Katherine England, IN

Jackie Sims and Erin Conley, IL

Sara Johnson, NH

Lucy Thompson, MO

Julie Churchill, ME

Audrey Zelanko, PA

Terry Polen, WV

Notes from the call:

- a) Hydroflouropolyether (HFE) is not considered a GHG according to the IPCC, but is included in the EPA list. This is commonly used in electronics and heat transfer applications. The mandatory GHG reporting rule is very similar to the extant CA rule.
- b) 16 states have mandatory reporting requirements currently (to the best of our knowledge).
- c) There is interest in the SBEAPs assisting with the Climate Change Verification; potentially as a third party verifier for market trading.
- d) We will survey the states regarding their GHG reporting rules, and include questions such as:
  - a. Is it mandatory?
  - b. What are the pollutants?
  - c. What are the triggers?

- d. Are there specific source categories listed?
  - e. What is the frequency of the reporting?
  - f. Is there a SB provision?
  - g. Have you been asked to assist in this endeavor?
- e) The Waxman-Markey Bill passed the US House of Representatives at the end of June.
- a. Requires 20% of energy to be produced by renewable energy sources by 2020. This requirement starts at 6%.
  - b. Landfill gas is an eligible resource for renewable energy.
  - c. Requires promotion of new energy efficiency and technology;
    - i. Part of the allowances will be used for investments in clean energy and efficiency projects
    - ii. Electric and advanced technological vehicle projects are included in the bill.
    - iii. There will be new energy savings standards for buildings, appliances, lighting, heavy vehicles, etc.
  - d. Requires a reduction of carbon from the 2005 levels including an initial cap of 28% to 33% below by 2020, and an 80% reduction by 2050.
  - e. There is a cap on larger sources and a limit to deforestation within in the bill.
  - f. A offset program is included.
  - g. Provisions within the bill allow for protection of consumers from the huge energy bill increases forecast. These include:
    - i. Natural Gas
    - ii. Heating Oil
    - iii. Electric
    - iv. Low income
    - v. Tax dividends to consumers
  - h. EPA is noting that the cost to consumers will be \$80 to \$100 per household.
  - i. The bill does not separate sequestration into its' various types.

- j. 2025 is the deadline for carbon retrofit and sequestration, and there is federal money to perform this.
- k. The cap and trade bill is similar to the Title IV acid rain provisions of the 1990 Clean Air Act
- l. The credits will be separated into thirds:
  - i. Energy
  - ii. Population
  - iii. States
- m. Estimates for trading costs:
  - i. \$13/ton in 2015
  - ii. \$27/ton in 2030
  - iii. With a minimum price floor of \$10 (in 2009 dollars)