

# Overview of Climate Activities at the State and Local Level

Amy Royden

State & Territorial Air Pollution Program  
Administrators (STAPPA)

Association of Local Air Pollution Control  
Officials (ALAPCO)

# Overview of Presentation

- What states and localities are doing to reduce or mitigate GHG emissions
- Why are states and localities acting when there is no federal requirement to do so?
- Co-benefits of GHG reductions – STAPPA/ALAPCO software tool

# Types of Activities

- GHG registries
  - Report emissions
  - Report emission reductions
- Governmental programs/targets
- Offset or mitigation requirements
- Renewable portfolio standards
- Emission reduction requirements
- Attempts to influence or modify federal policy

# Registries

- Types
  - Emissions reporting
    - Voluntary
    - Mandatory
  - Emission reductions reporting
- States
  - NH, ME, WI and many others
  - WV governor seeking mandatory GHG registry
  - CA Climate Registry
  - NE Regional GHG Registry (RGGR)

# Governmental Programs/Targets

- Regional
  - New England Governors/Eastern Canadian Premiers (NEG/ECP)
    - GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2010
    - GHG emissions to 10% below 1990 levels by 2020
    - Long term: 75-85% below current levels
  - Regional GHG Initiative (RGGI)
    - Goal: develop framework for a power sector GHG cap and trade system. Model rule by April 2005
    - Nine states participating; 2 observing; others invited
  - California/Oregon/Washington
    - Joint strategy to address global warming
  - Midwest?

# Governmental Programs/Targets (cont.)

- Individual
  - Maine: law requiring state to achieve NEG/ECP-level reductions
  - 10 states with climate change action plans with state-wide GHG or CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction targets
  - 14 states have plans without targets
- Localities
  - Over 150 localities participating in ICLEI's Cities for Climate Protection Campaign

# Offset or Mitigation Requirements

- Oregon: all new & expanded natural gas plants must offset CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that exceed 0.675 lbs/kwh of electricity generated; can pay other organization for offsets
- Washington: similar requirement just adopted for all new power plants and all existing power plants increasing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 15 percent or more

# Renewable portfolio standards

- Fourteen states have adopted RPS that require that a certain percentage of their electricity be generated by renewable energy: AZ, CA, CT, IA, ME, MA, MN, NV, NJ, NM, NY, PA, TX and WI
- Two have renewable “goals”: HI and IL
- Issue: what is renewable? How should nuclear and large hydropower be treated?



# Emission reduction requirements – power plants

- New Hampshire: Return to 1990 CO<sub>2</sub> levels by 2006 (3 percent reduction from 1999 levels); DES recommended 25 % reduction from 1990 levels beginning in 2011
- Massachusetts: Return to 1997-1999 CO<sub>2</sub> baseline levels by 2006 (or 2008 if repowering)
  - Offsets/sequestration permitted, if “real, surplus, verifiable, permanent and enforceable”

# Emission reduction requirements – motor vehicles

## California

- 2002 law mandating GHG reductions from passenger cars and trucks
- 2005 - establish “maximum feasible and cost-effective reduction” of GHG emissions beginning with 2009 model year

# Attempts to influence or modify federal policy

- Lawsuits
  - AGs from CT, ME and MA filed suit against EPA for its failure to regulate CO<sub>2</sub> under the Clean Air Act as a criteria pollutant
  - Challenge to EPA's decision not to regulate GHG emissions. AGs from CT, IL, ME, MA, NJ, NM, NY, OR, RI, VT and WA. Includes Baltimore and DC, NYC
- Statement by 155 mayors calling on the federal government to act on climate change

# Other Climate-related activities

- Carbon sequestration
  - Tree planting
  - Soil tillage
- Building energy efficiency
- Transportation-related measures (promoting public transit, e.g.)
- Funding pools for projects

# Why?

- Concern about the effects of climate change
  - Globally
  - Regionally/state
- Take lead on the issue & put pressure on federal government
- Establish benchmarks

# Why? (continued)

- Co-benefits
  - Increased energy efficiency
  - Increase energy independence
  - Save money
  - Reduce emissions of criteria pollutants . . . And we have a software tool that can estimate how much

Community Analysis

Community Measures

Government Analysis

Government Measures

STAPPA/ALAPCO and ICLEI's

# Clean Air and Climate Protection Software

State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators and  
Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials

International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives

# New York

## Community Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollutant Reductions in 2012

### Target Year Measures Listing

**Residential Sector**

**Location of Measure: New York State**

**Type of Measure: Change in Energy Source**

#### Measure Name

New York State Renewable Portfolio Standard

#### Measure Details

Initial Energy Source Electricity		Replacement Energy Source Green Electricity	
Usage Before	17,300	Usage After	17,300
Unit	(GWh)	Unit	(GWh)
Price per Unit	\$.00	Price per Unit	\$.00
Ramp-In Factor	100%	Energy Reduction (MMBtu)	0
Year Implemented	2012	Emission Reduction (tons eCO <sub>2</sub> )	6,862,869
Implementation Cost	\$0	Savings (\$/year)	\$0
		Payback Period (years)	0

*The emission reduction from this measure as a percentage of total reductions:* 99.7%

NO <sub>x</sub> Reduction	SO <sub>x</sub> Reduction	CO Reduction	VOC Reduction	PM10 Reduction
(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
7,493	23,055	9,924	1,095	7,131

#### Full Description of Measure

Increase New York State's share of electricity from renewables from 15% to 25%



# Contact information

Amy Royden

Senior Staff Associate

STAPPA and ALAPCO

202-624-7864

[aroyden@4cleanair.org](mailto:aroyden@4cleanair.org)