

# **Emissions Trading**



The way energy **works**.™

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#### Four Challenges for U.S. Energy Policy

1. Reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions

2. Maintain U.S. competitiveness in the global economy

3. Reduce dependence on foreign sources of energy

4. Wisely invest \$1.5 to \$2 trillion expected capital spend over next 20 years



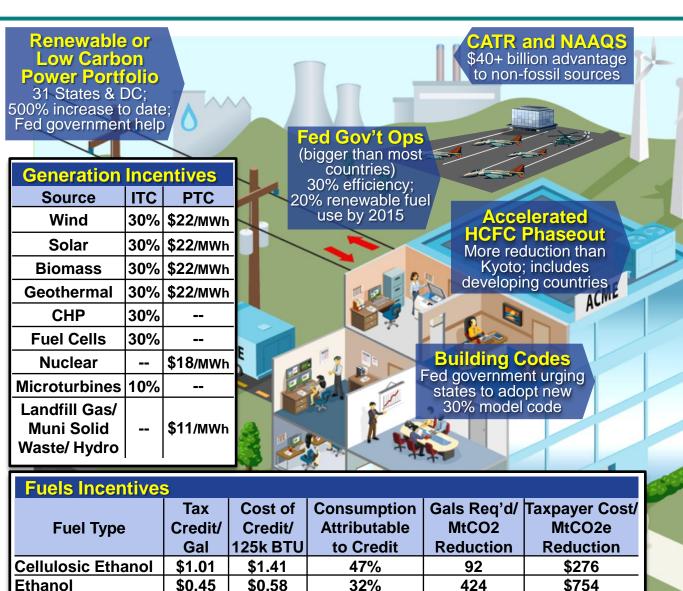
#### **Incentives and Mandates in Place**

\$1.00

**Biodiesel** 

\$0.96

Source: CBO July 2010 Study, Using Biofuel Tax Credits to Achieve Energy and Environmental Policy Goals



38%

120

\$306

Lighting Efficiency +25-30% by 2012-2014; +70% by 2020

Appliance Efficiency

+45 new standards

Renewable Fuels +500% by 2022;

avoid 36B gal gas/yr; ~15% supply

**Vehicle MPG** 

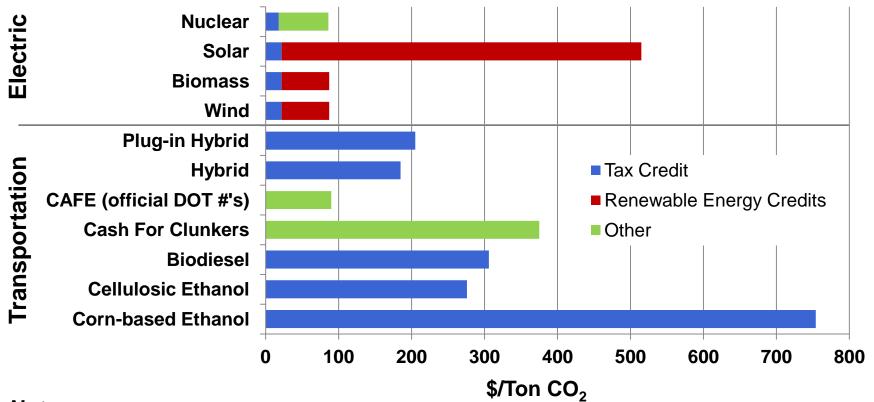
+40% by 2020: 35 mpg; avoid 8.5B gal gas/yr;

~5% supply



### Existing Public Policy Pays \$75-750/ton of CO<sub>2</sub> Reduced

## Implied CO<sub>2</sub> Price \$/Ton



#### Notes:

- Nuclear "other" is federal loan guarantees
- Cash for clunkers assumes average subsidy of \$4,000 per vehicle. An alternative view of the program puts the marginal subsidy at \$24,000 per vehicle resulting in a \$2,200/ton implied CO2 price.
- Biodiesel, Cellulosic Ethanol, and Corn-based Ethanol figures from CBO July 2010 Study, *Using Biofuel Tax Credits to Achieve Energy and Environmental Policy Goals*



### **Regional Mandatory GHG Reporting Programs**

