



PEW CENTER
ON
Global CLIMATE
CHANGE

Domestic Climate Policy Options

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www.pewclimate.org

Overview of presentation:

- Introduction to the Pew Center
- Climate and energy policy overview

Founded in May 1998

Independent, non-profit, non-partisan

Divided into five major program areas:

Scientific Studies/Analyses

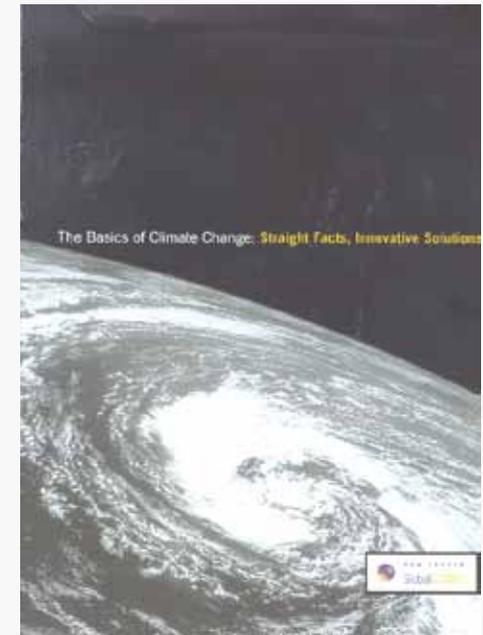
Solutions

Communications

Domestic and International Strategies

Outreach Activities

- States
- Business



Climate and Energy Policy Overview

80% of US greenhouse gas emissions are carbon dioxide from combustion of fossil fuels.

Therefore climate policy and energy policy are inextricably linked.

US climate-energy policy must meet three interrelated challenges:

- To power continued economic growth
- To reduce US vulnerability to energy-related security threats
- To reduce risk of climate change and other environmental threats

Must pursue all energy options:

- Natural gas
- Enhanced Oil Recovery
- Coal with carbon capture and storage
- Nuclear power
- Renewable energy
- Energy efficiency and conservation

Options for reducing greenhouse gas emissions:

- Voluntary reduction programs
- Subsidies and tax cuts for R&D and deployment
- Command-and-control
- Tax
- Cap-and-trade

The Pew Center believes that cap-and-trade is a key element of an All-of-the-Above energy policy that meets our economic, security and environmental challenges.

Under cap-and-trade, industry and the private market – not the government – pick the winning energy sources and technologies.

US Climate Action Partnership



ALSTOM PNM Resources Boston Scientific CHRYSLER bp

GE PEW CENTER ON Global CLIMATE CHANGE DOW Exelon

AES PEPISCO INTERNATIONAL Shell DU PONT The Nature Conservancy

NRG PG&E CATERPILLAR FPL GROUP

Honeywell EDF ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND Ford WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

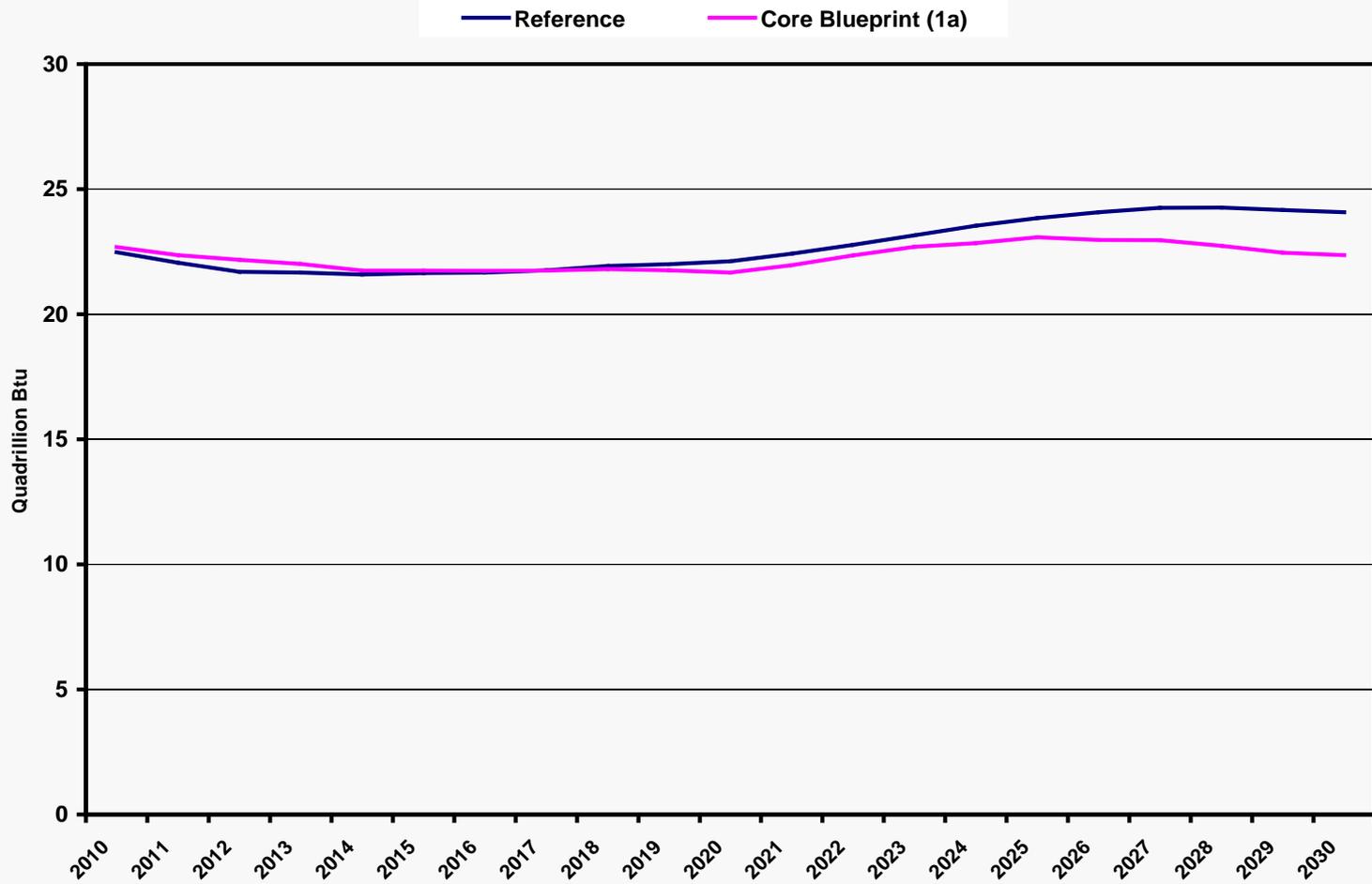
ALCOA SIEMENS ConocoPhillips

Duke Energy NRDC JOHN DEERE Johnson & Johnson Rio Tinto GM

Why do major businesses want climate-energy legislation?

- Regulatory uncertainty hinders investment
- There is no “no regulate option”
- Multinationals understand cap-and-trade
- Want US to have a strong position in international negotiations
- Convinced of climate science and risks to business

Natural Gas consumption



The House passed the American Clean Energy and Security Act (Waxman-Markey bill) in June 2009

Senate discussion is ongoing

Kerry-Graham-Lieberman proposal:

- GHG cap-and-trade
- Support for increased nuclear power
- Increased access to domestic oil & gas supplies
- Trade measures
- GHG allowance “price collar”

Alaska has both challenges and opportunities in climate-energy legislation.

The key is engagement in the process.

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