EPA's Clean Power Plan

Proposed federal rule to reduce CO₂ from power plants

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EPA's Clean Power Plan Proposal

- Reduces CO₂ from existing power plants
- 30% CO₂ reduction by 2030
- Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act



Timeline

- Rule proposal: June 2014
- Final rule: Summer 2015
- State plans due: Summer 2016
 - 1 year extension if state legislation is required
 - 2 year extension if working with other states

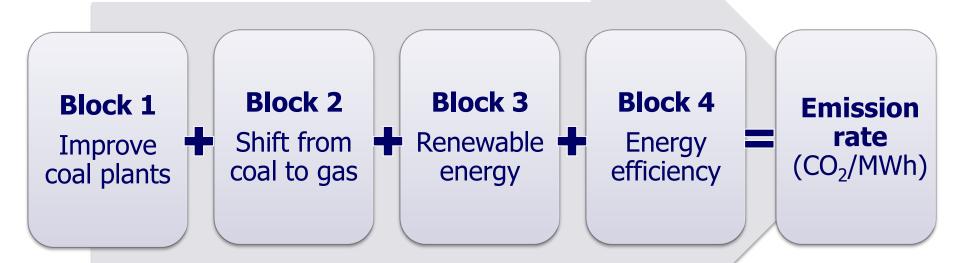
Stakeholder coordination

- Oregon stakeholder groups:
 - Private utilities
 - Public utilities
 - Independent power producers
 - Environmental and rate-payer interest groups
- Regional and national coordination
 - Bonneville Power Administration (BPA)
 - Northwest Power Conservation Council
 - Western states
 - Georgetown Climate Center

Process

- 1. EPA develops national emission guideline
 - "Best System of Emission Reduction"
- 2. EPA applies guideline to each state, producing statespecific emission goals
 - Reduction in emissions/generation from 2012 rate
- 3. Each state develops a plan for meeting its CO₂ reduction goals
- 4. EPA reviews and approves plans
- 5. Compliance begins 2020 and total reductions by 2030

Proposed Emission Guideline



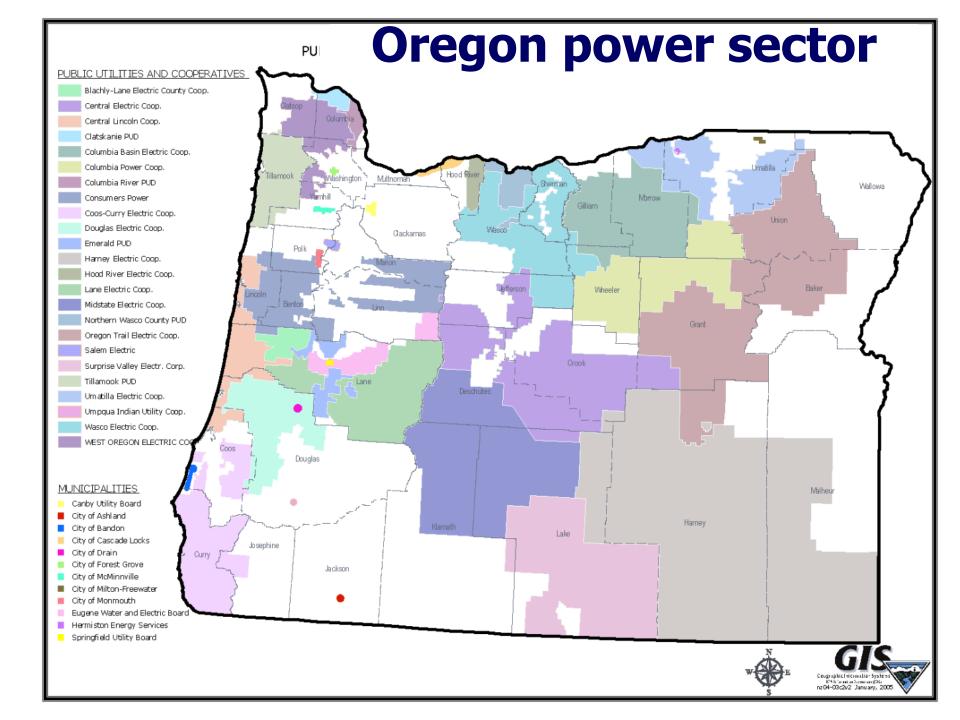
- Oregon's 2012 emission rate: 717 lbs. CO₂/MWh
- Oregon's goal by 2030: 372 lbs.
 - 48% reduction

Possible compliance options

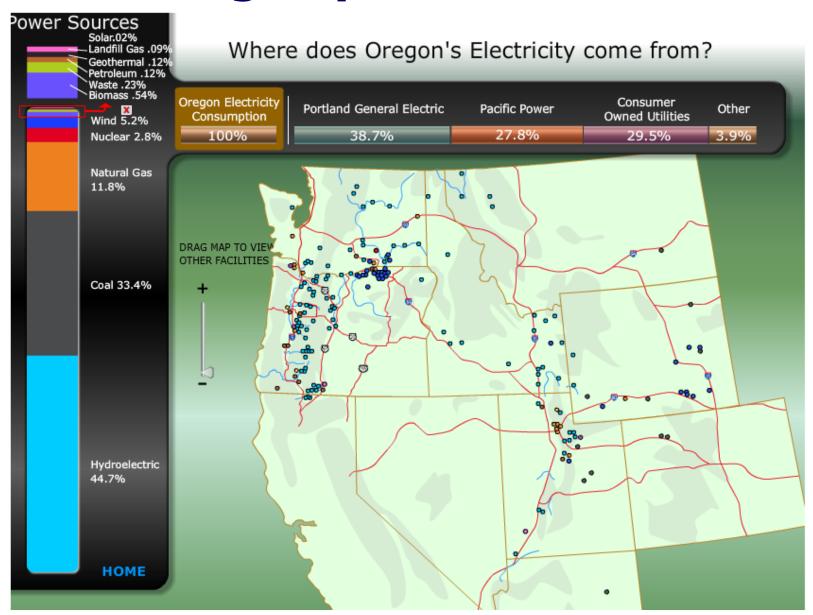
- Block 2: Shift from coal to gas
 - Cease coal operations at Boardman
- Block 3: Renewable Energy
 - Renewable Portfolio Standard
- Block 4: Energy Efficiency
 - Energy Trust of Oregon
 - Bonneville Power Administration

Oregon Comments to EPA

- Developed jointly by DEQ, ODOE, PUC
- Support for EPA's general approach
 - National greenhouse gas regulation
 - Defines the power system broadly
- Recommendations on specific elements of the proposal
- Comments posted on DEQ website:
 <u>www.deq.state.or.us/aq/climate/co2standard.htm</u>



Oregon power sources



Renewable Energy

- EPA proposal: emission reductions from renewables credited to states that implement policies (e.g. RPS), even if emission reduction occurs elsewhere
 - Ensures ratepayers supporting renewables receive benefit
 - Incentivizes states to develop renewable policies
 - Could leverage existing tracking system (WREGIS)
- OR Recommendation: credit renewable energy based on where it is consumed, rather than where it is generated

Energy Efficiency

- Energy efficiency is the most cost-effective compliance tool
- Major concerns with EPA's approach which may not allow Oregon to receive credit for all of its efficiency
- OR Recommendation: allow the state that invests in energy efficiency to receive credit for the full range of emission reductions.

Other Energy Efficiency Issues

- Credit for full range of Oregon's energy efficiency measures
 - Codes, standards, and market transformation
 - Energy efficiency in consumer-owned utility territory
- OR Recommendation: EPA should allow states to receive credit for the full range of energy efficiency measures

Multi-state agreements

- EPA is supportive of multi-state plans, but more clarity is needed
- Many types of multi-state arrangements may present low-cost emission reduction opportunities
- OR Recommendation: EPA should clarify that states may cooperate regionally without blending state goals into a regional goal, expand multistate options and allow related updates to state plans at a later date

Next Steps

- Continue dialogue with EPA staff
- Continue joint-agency coordination
- Stakeholder outreach on compliance options
- Final EPA rule this summer
- Develop state plan with input from stakeholders
- Rule making process with Environmental Quality Commission
- Committed to updating legislature

Questions?

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