# **EPA's Clean Power Plan**

#### **Proposed federal rule to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> from power plants**

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# **EPA's Clean Power Plan Proposal**

- Reduces CO<sub>2</sub> from existing power plants
- 30% CO<sub>2</sub> 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



- 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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. CO<sub>2</sub>/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
- <u>OR Recommendation</u>: 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
- <u>OR Recommendation</u>: 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



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