

California Climate Program

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Greenhouse Gas Emission Trading
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Brief History of California's Climate Activities

- ❑ Energy Efficiency Portfolio (decoupled)
- ❑ Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory (1990)
- ❑ California Climate Action Registry (2000)
- ❑ Vehicle Emissions Law and Regs (2002/2004)
- ❑ Renewable Portfolio Standard (2002/2006)
- ❑ Emission Targets in Executive Order (2005)
- ❑ Climate Action Team Report (2006)
- ❑ **Climate Legislation – AB 32 (2006)**
- ❑ **Solar Initiative – SB 1 (2006)**

Brief History of California's Climate Activities (Continued)

- ❑ Power Plant Legislation – SB 1368 (2006)
- ❑ Western Climate Initiative (2007-present)
- ❑ Mandatory Emissions Reporting (2008, 2010)
- ❑ **Scoping Plan (2008-present)**
- ❑ Regional Transportation Targets – SB 375 (2008-present)
- ❑ Renewable Portfolio Standard (2010, 2011)

Brief History of California's Climate Activities (Continued)

- Pavley clean car standards
 - Low carbon fuel standard
 - Ship electrification
 - Port trucks
 - Consumer products
 - Landfill methane control
 - Industrial audits
 - Refrigerant Mgt
 - 33% renewable electricity standard
 - Regional transportation targets
 - Efficient trucks
 - Car air conditioners
 - Sulfur hexafluoride (including electric sector)
 - Semiconductor manufacturing
 - Tire inflation
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What is at Stake for California?

- ❑ Water Resources
- ❑ Public Health and Air Quality
- ❑ Coastline and Ocean Resources
- ❑ Agriculture and Forestry
- ❑ Hydroelectric Power
- ❑ Wildfires

- ❑ Impacts of Climate Change on California's Public Health, Infrastructure and Natural Resources
(<http://www.climatechange.ca.gov/publications/cat/index.html>)

Balance of Approaches to Mitigation

❑ Near Term:

- 2020 emissions target: 1990 levels
- Focus on “traditional approaches” to emission reductions
- Initiate emissions pricing

❑ Long Term:

- Emissions reductions to avoid dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system
- Maintain emissions pricing

Cap and Trade Design Elements

- ❑ High-quality emissions data
- ❑ Define an emissions limit and establish a budget of “emission allowances”
- ❑ Electricity sector: Uniform treatment of in-state and imported generation
- ❑ Limited use of high-quality offsets
- ❑ Open and fair auctions
- ❑ Effective market oversight
- ❑ Western Climate Initiative

Covered Sources

❑ 2013-2014

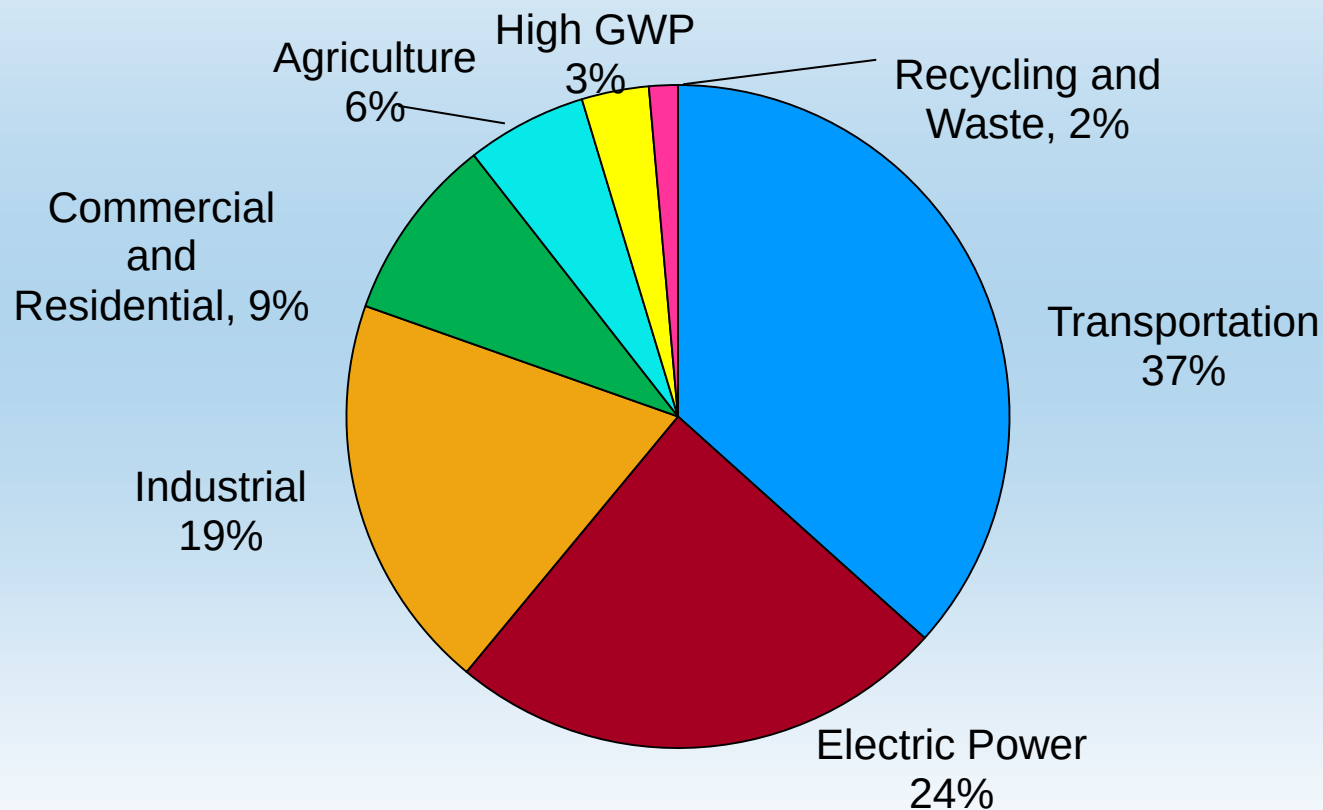
- In-State Electricity Generation Facilities (>25,000 MT CO₂e/year) and Imported Electricity
- Large Industrial Facilities (>25,000 MT CO₂e/year)

❑ 2015-2020

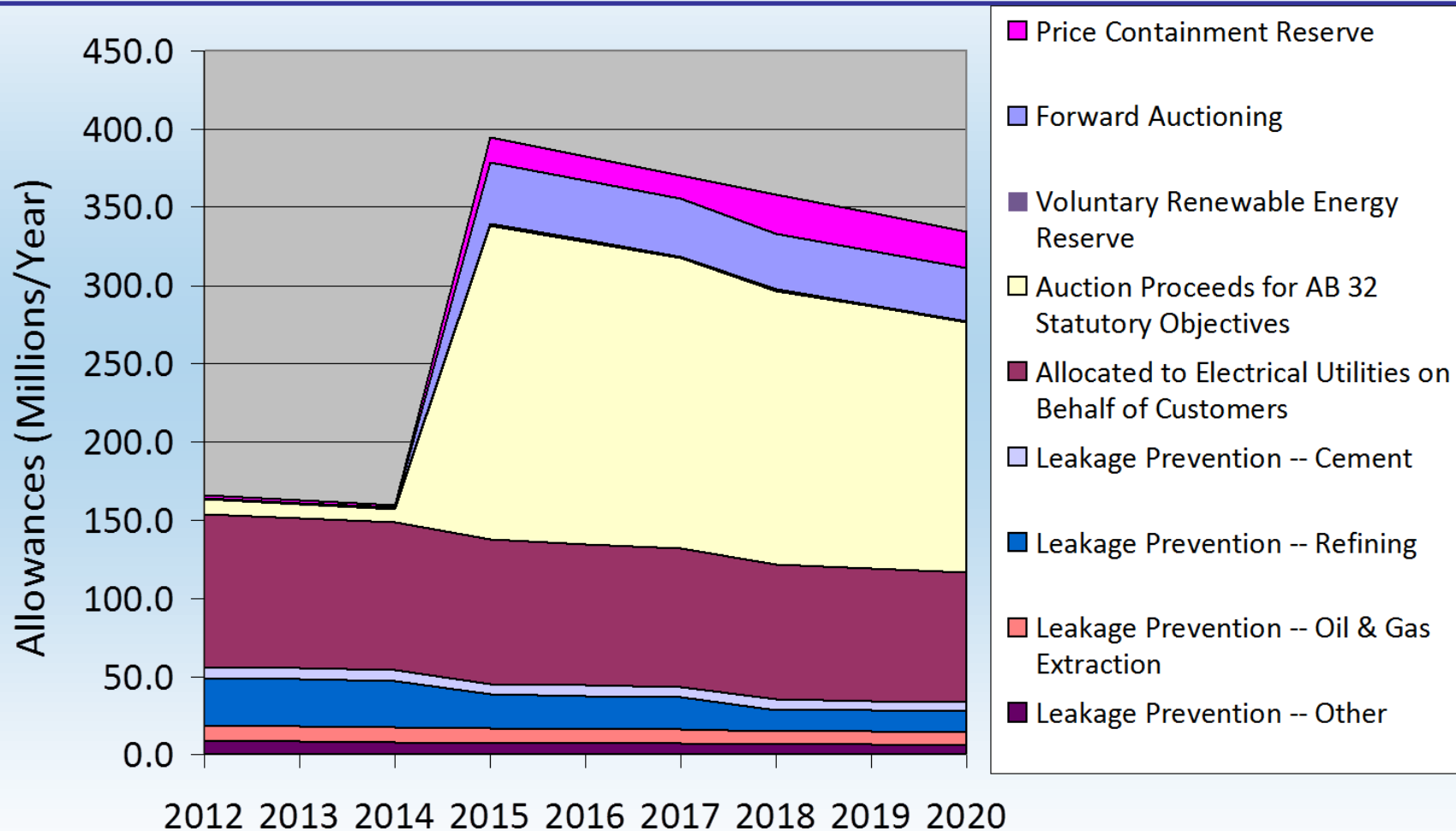
- Adds ‘upstream’ treatment of fuel combustion where fuel enters into commerce covering
 - Small industrial fuel use (for facilities < 25,000 MT CO₂e/year)
 - Residential and commercial fuel use
 - Transportation fuel use

Recent Emissions in California

Emissions by sector, 2008

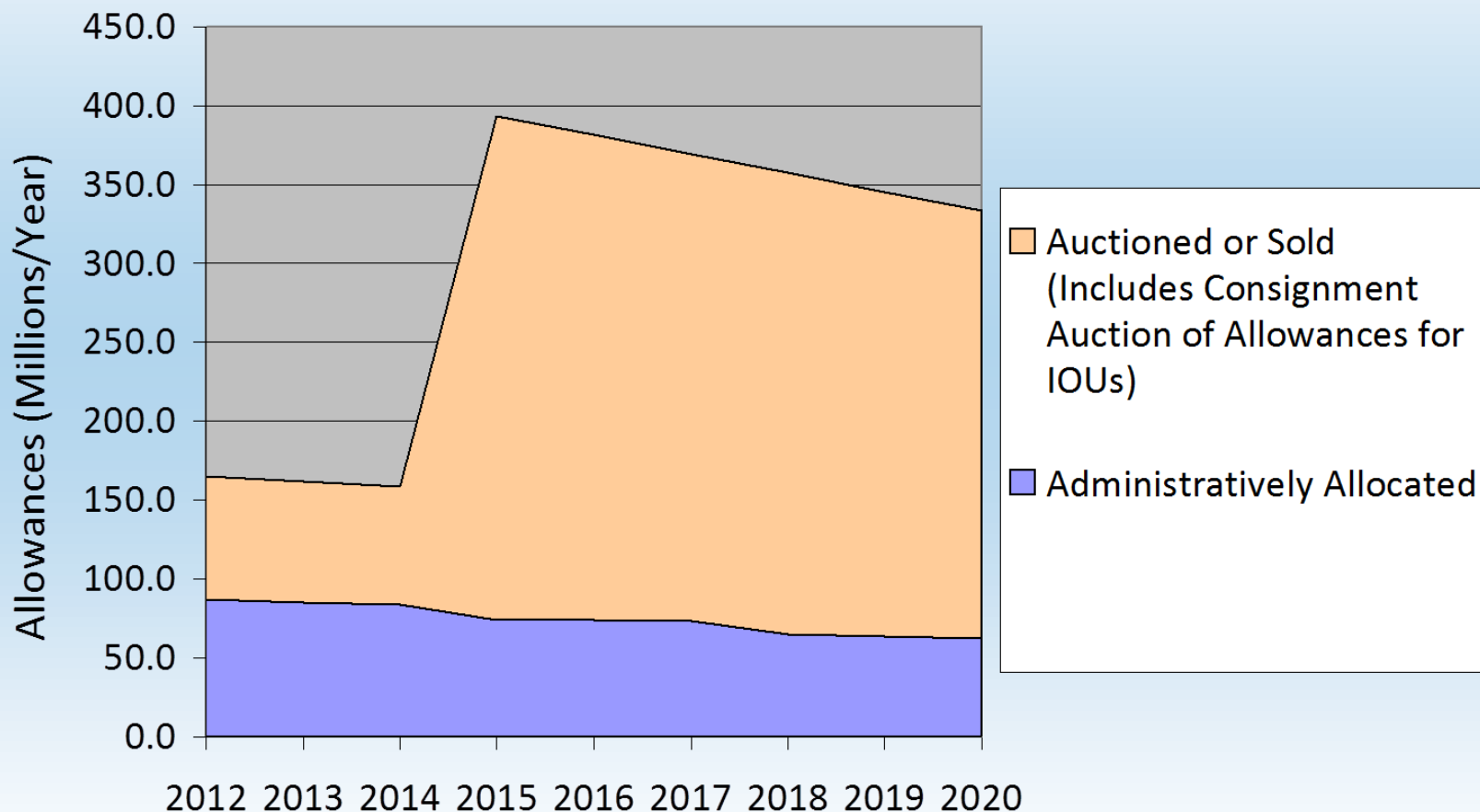


Allowance Budget and Allocation



* Allowance budget revised to start in 2013

Auction vs. Free Allocation



* Allowance budget revised to start in 2013

The “Carbon Market”

- ❑ Administrative allocation
- ❑ Auction
- ❑ Holdings recorded in the tracking system
- ❑ Trading of emission allowances and offsets: private parties and exchanges
- ❑ Creation and trading of “derivative products”

Benefits of a Regional or National Approach to Cap and Trade

- ❑ Greater emissions benefit than a single-state approach to a global problem
- ❑ Harmonization across boundaries reduces potential for emissions “leakage” and supports jobs retention
- ❑ Broader carbon market increases opportunities for lower-cost reductions
- ❑ Increased leverage for national and international climate action

For Additional Information

☐ **ARB Climate Change Web Site:**

www.arb.ca.gov/cc/cc.htm

☐ **California Climate Change Portal:**

www.climatechange.ca.gov