



# THE CLEAN POWER PLAN

[epa.gov/cleanpowerplan](http://epa.gov/cleanpowerplan)

#ActOnClimate #CleanPowerPlan

**National Tribal Energy Summit**

September 24, 2015



# Summary

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**Climate change is a threat in the U.S.** -- We are already feeling the dangerous and costly effects of a changing climate – affecting people’s lives, family budgets, and businesses’ bottom lines

**EPA is taking three actions that will significantly reduce carbon pollution from the power sector, the largest source of carbon pollution in the US**

- Clean Power Plan (CPP) – existing sources
- Carbon Pollution Standards – new, modified and reconstructed sources
- Federal Plan proposal and model rule

## **EPA’s actions**

- Achieve significant pollution reductions
- Deliver an approach that gives states and utilities plenty of time to preserve ample, reliable and affordable power
- Spur increased investment in clean, renewable energy



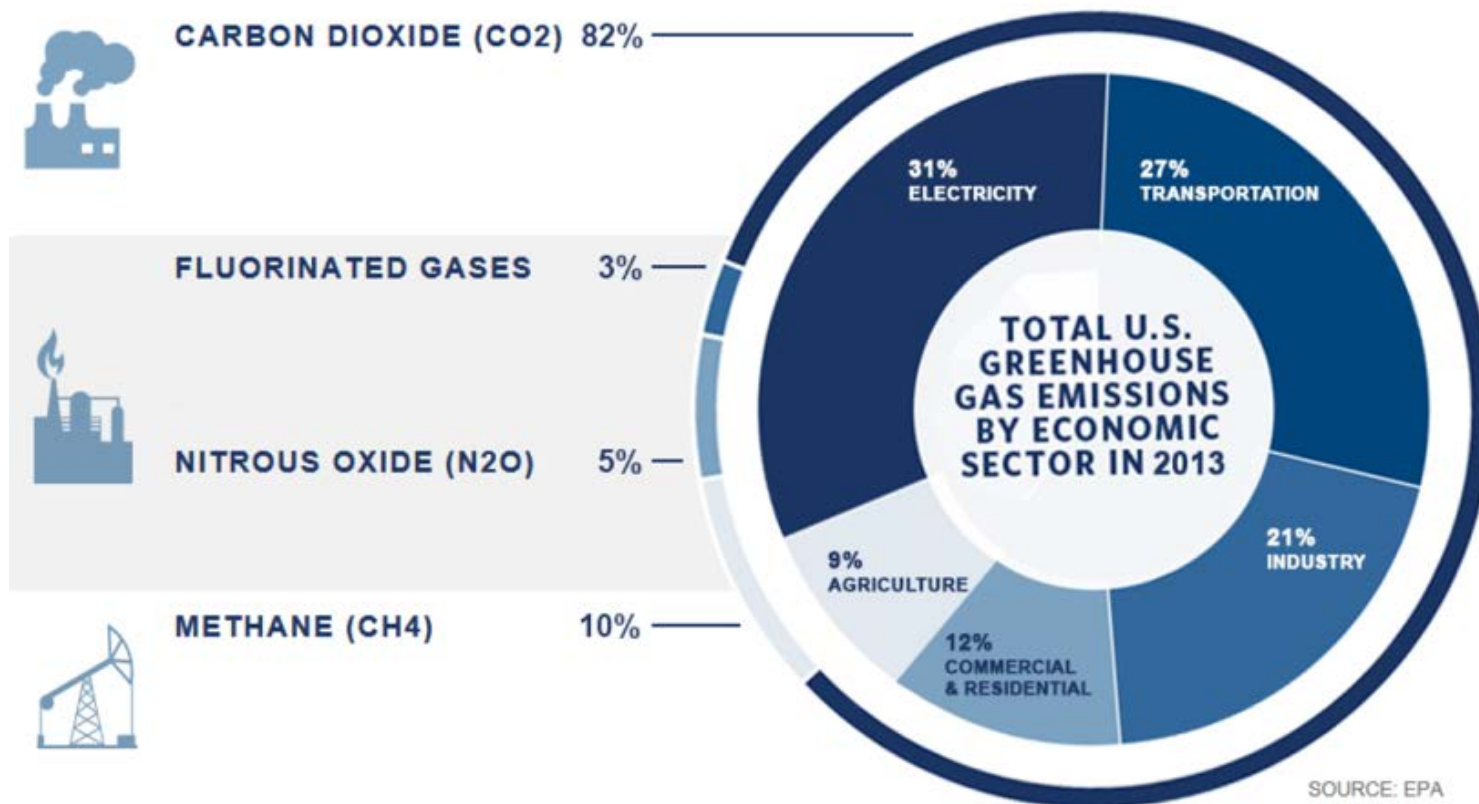
# Climate Change is a Threat

- Public health risks include:
  - Increase in heat stroke and heat-related deaths
    - Extreme heat events are the leading weather-related cause of death in the U.S.
  - Worsening smog (also called ground-level ozone pollution) and, in some cases, particle pollution
  - Increasing intensity of extreme events, like hurricanes, extreme precipitation and flooding
  - Increasing the range of insects that spread diseases such as Lyme disease and West Nile virus

	<p>\$30 BILLION <b>U.S. DROUGHT/HEATWAVE</b> ESTIMATED ACROSS THE U.S.</p>		<p>\$11.1 BILLION <b>COMBINED SEVERE WEATHER</b> ESTIMATED FOR INCIDENTS ACROSS THE U.S.</p>
	<p>\$65 BILLION <b>SUPERSTORM SANDY</b> ESTIMATED</p>		<p>\$1 BILLION <b>WESTERN WILDFIRES</b> ESTIMATED</p>



## POWER PLANTS ARE THE SINGLE LARGEST SOURCE OF CARBON POLLUTION





# Outreach Shaped the Clean Power Plan

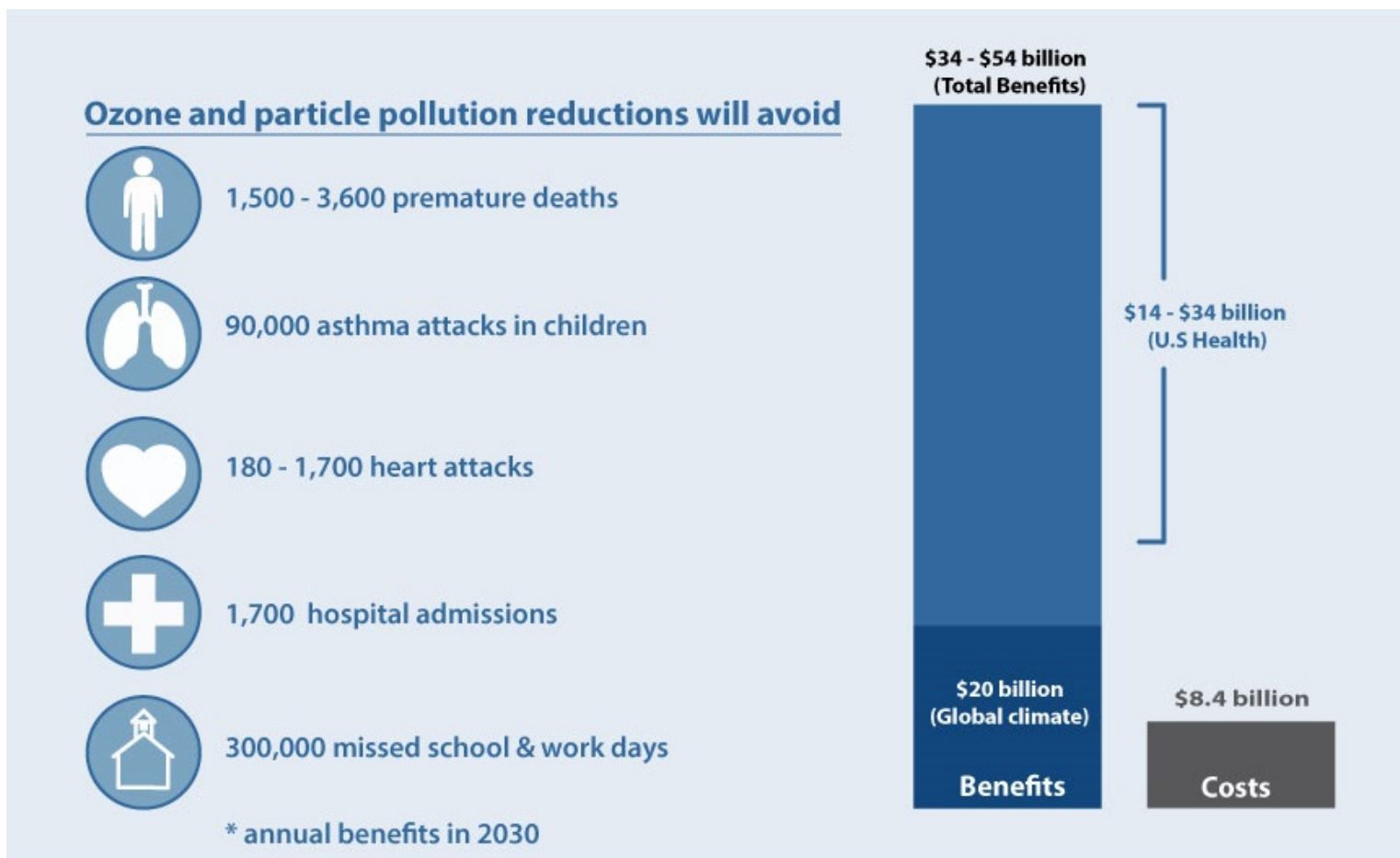
- More than two years of unprecedented outreach and public engagement
- Responds to the critical changes that stakeholders and states asked the agency to make and incorporates many of their good ideas
  - More than 4 million public comments submitted to the EPA and
  - Hundreds of meetings with stakeholders
- Public engagement was essential throughout the development of the Clean Power Plan, and that outreach will continue during the implementation





# Benefits of the Clean Power Plan

The transition to clean energy is happening faster than anticipated. This means carbon and air pollution are already decreasing, improving public health each and every year.



While this chart reflects health benefits in 2030, EPA's Regulatory Impact Analysis for the CPP estimates health benefits due to reduced emissions beginning in 2020.



# The Clean Power Plan

## Overview

- Sets carbon dioxide emissions performance rates. Power plants are subject to the same standards no matter where they are located across the U.S.
- Each state is assigned a “state goal” based on the state’s unique mix of power plants. Energy efficiency is a key part of achieving the goals.
- Allows states to develop their own plans for power plants, and gives them choices.





# Clean Power Plan Timeline

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Summer  
2015

- August 3, 2015 - Final Clean Power Plan

1 Year

- September 6, 2016 – States make initial submittal with extension request or submit Final Plan

3 Years

- September 6, 2018 - States with extensions submit Final Plan

7 Years

- January 1, 2022 - Compliance period begins

15 Years

- January 1, 2030 - CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Goals met





# Incentives for Early Investments

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- The Clean Power Plan includes a Clean Energy Incentive Program (CEIP) to encourage early investments in clean energy generation and energy efficiency.
- CEIP is an optional program that states may use to incentivize:
  - wind or solar power, and
  - energy efficiency measures in low-income communities.
- EPA will engage with stakeholders on the CEIP in the coming months.
- CEIP will help continue the momentum toward no-carbon energy and will give states a jump start on their compliance programs.



# Tribes With/Without Power Plants

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- Three tribes have power plants, i.e. the Ute Tribe, Navajo Nation, and Ft. Mojave Indian Tribe.
  - EPA finalized carbon goals for these areas of Indian country.
  - EPA also made a proposed finding that it is appropriate or necessary to develop a Federal Plan for these power plants; tribes can opt to develop a tribal implementation plan if they prefer.
- Tribes that do not have power plants are interested in:
  - Learning more about the Clean Power Plan and commenting on the proposed Federal Plan,
  - Participating in state plans through renewable energy and energy efficiency projects on tribal lands.



# Moving Ahead

How can I learn more?

## Tribes can engage right now by:

- Meeting with state, local, and tribal agencies about the development of state and tribal plans
- Commenting on the proposed Federal Plan
- Participating in upcoming discussions about the CEIP

## We will assist tribes in a number of ways:

- Offering in-person workshops and training sessions,
- Providing webinars on a variety of topics relating to the Clean Power Plan
- Developing information regarding federal programs that help low-income communities access renewable energy, energy efficiency, and financial assistance programs
- Cataloguing programs that have helped communities adopt energy efficiency and renewable energy measures



# CPP Information and Resources

How can I learn  
more?

- **Clean Power Plan website:** <http://www2.epa.gov/carbon-pollution-standards>
- EPA publicizes **webinars** and **training** on CPP related topics via various mechanisms including the air pollution control learning website, see: <http://www.apti-learn.net/lms/cpp/plan/>
- If you have questions about how the EPA will be engaging with tribes as we implement the Clean Power Plan, contact:
  - Laura McKelvey: [mckelvey.laura@epa.gov](mailto:mckelvey.laura@epa.gov) or 919-541-5497
  - Tina Ndoh: [ndoh.tina@epa.gov](mailto:ndoh.tina@epa.gov) or 919-541-2750