

Another Energy Bill Won't Do the Job

Today's challenges demand comprehensive solutions

Congress has passed major clean-energy bills every few years in recent decades. While important policies and programs have been put in place, ultimately they have failed to address the mounting problem of dangerous climate change. We can no longer afford half-measures and a piecemeal approach. An analysis of clean-energy titles under consideration in the Senate energy bill shows they would fall well short of achieving the science-based emission reduction targets we need to meet in order to avoid the worst impacts of global climate change.

- **Minimal emission reductions under a stand-alone energy bill aren't enough to stop the growth in global warming pollution.**

Emissions in 2030

Climate & Energy Bill – Emissions decrease by 40%

Stand-Alone Energy Bill – Emissions increase by 3.5%

Reductions measured against EIA reference-case emissions for 2005.¹

Senate Energy Bill Programs	Estimated Annual GHG Reductions in 2030 (mmt)	Notes
Clean Energy Bank	188	Assumes scenario where CEDA assets support \$100 billion in loan guarantees for nuclear projects. ⁱⁱ
Renewable Electricity Standard	95	Assumes combined energy efficiency and renewable energy standard in committee-passed bill will be strengthened to levels similar to HR2454. ⁱⁱⁱ
Energy Efficiency Programs	200	Includes reductions from broad suite of efficiency programs proposed under Senate energy bill. ^{iv}
Carbon Capture & Sequestration	10	Assumes 10 demonstration projects, each sequestering 1 million metric tons of CO ₂ annually. ^v
Stand-Alone Energy Bill	493	
Comprehensive Climate & Energy Bill	3,691 ^{vi}	

ⁱ Assumes 7,033 mmt GHG emissions in 2005 and 8,054 mmt GHG emissions in 2030 under business as usual, as modeled by Energy Information Administration in "Energy Market and Economic Impacts of HR2454, the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009," August 2009.

ⁱⁱ The CEDA could support a wide range of energy projects, utilizing a suite of financing-support tools. This estimate looks at a single scenario: the dedication of all CEDA assets to deployment of new nuclear capacity. Data extrapolated from Energy Information Administration 2009 Annual Energy Outlook estimate of new nuclear capacity (4.4 GW) that could result from \$18.5 billion in loan guarantees being considered by DOE under the loan guarantee program established by Title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The Title XVII program is similar in purpose to the Clean Energy Deployment Administration contemplated in Senate energy bill and House climate bill. Senate energy bill would subsume the Title XVII program into the CEDA. Estimate assumes CEDA capitalized with \$10 billion and supports \$100 billion in loan guarantees for nuclear projects.

ⁱⁱⁱ Data from May 2009 National Renewable Energy Laboratory study, "Comparative Analysis of Three Proposed Federal Renewable Energy Standards." NREL estimate is based on discussion draft for a combined energy efficiency and renewable energy standard released by Senator Bingaman in January 2009. Sen. Bingaman's draft called for a 20% combined EE/RE standard by 2020, with 5% allowed from EE. The draft, as analyzed by NREL, contained fewer carve-outs and exemptions than allowed under the House climate bill or the Senate energy bill.

^{iv} Data from American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy report, "Savings Estimates for American Clean Energy Leadership Act of 2009, revised Nov. 11, 2009." Estimate includes reductions from: manufacturing efficiency, appliance and equipment efficiency, building codes, low-income weatherization, state energy efficiency grants programs, energy efficiency information on homes and buildings.

^v As outlined in Senate energy bill program for CCS projects. Assumes liability indemnification, without additional incentives or subsidy, will be sufficient to incentivize private-sector participation despite absence of GHG regulation.

^{vi} As estimated by Energy Information Administration, "Energy Market and Economic Impacts of HR2454, the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009," August 2009. Includes emission reductions, offsets and international reductions.