U.S. Climate Protection Partnerships with Industries

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Organization

- Review of Climate Change Science
- Emissions of Concern
- U.S. Climate Policy
- Framework for Cooperation
- EPA Partnerships with Industry
- Conclusion

IPCC 3rd Assessment Report, 2001

 "There is new and stronger evidence that most of the warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities."

and...

 "Human influences will continue to change atmospheric composition throughout the 21st century."

Heat Trapping Gases

- Carbon dioxide, CO₂
- Methane, CH₄
- Nitrous Oxides, NO_X
- Hydrofluorocarbons, HFCs
- Perfluorocarbons, PFCs
- Sulfur Hexafluoride, SF₆



Chemical Characteristics

Atmospheric Lifetime	Global Warming Potential
(Years)	(100-year time horizon)*
200	1
12	21
14	1,300
50,000	6,500
260	12,000
3,200	23,900
	(Years) 200 12 14 50,000 260

^{*}IPCC 1995

Kyoto Protocol

- Requires:
 - Binding reductions during 2008-2012
 - Industrialized countries accounting for ≥ 55 % CO₂ emissions in 1990
- Enters into force 2005
 - Russian ratification



US Administration Declines to Ratify Kyoto

Declares Kyoto "Flawed"

- Unworkable without developing countries
- Restrictions might slow economy
- Strengthens Energy Efficiency and Voluntary Programs
- Promises New Approach to Climate Protection

Administration's Approach to Climate Protection

- Slow and Eventually Reverse Growth in GHG Emissions
 - Use the Power of Markets
 - Promote Technological Development and Voluntary Actions with Industries
 - Ensure Economic Growth Through Cost-Effective Actions

US Climate Change Policy I

- #Reduce "GHG Intensity" by 18% by 2012
 - △2002 = 183 metric tons GHG/\$1 million GDP
- ****** Accelerate scientific research and technology development
- # Expand Voluntary Partnerships
 #Climate VISION Initiative



US Climate Change Policy II

- #Improve emission reduction registry
 - Revise Department of Energy's 1605(b)
 - **⊠**accuracy
 - **Improve** reliability
 - verifiability
 - ****Protect and provide credits for reductions**
- ****Additional actions (if needed) in 2012**

Voluntary Industry Initiatives

"Already, agreements with the semiconductor and aluminum industries and others have dramatically cut emissions of . . . the most potent greenhouse gases."

President Bush, February 14, 2002



EPA's Partnership Framework

- Understand the industry, emission sources, and environmental concerns
- Open dialogue, seek common interests, draft agreement
 - Environmental stewardship
 - Improve product quality and cost
 - Conserve resources = save money
- Collect data, identify reduction opportunities, garner support
- Establish Climate Protection Goal
 - Send clear signal to industry suppliers, policy makers, stakeholders, and NGOs
- Support technical innovation and promote information sharing
- Monitor progress and reward achievements

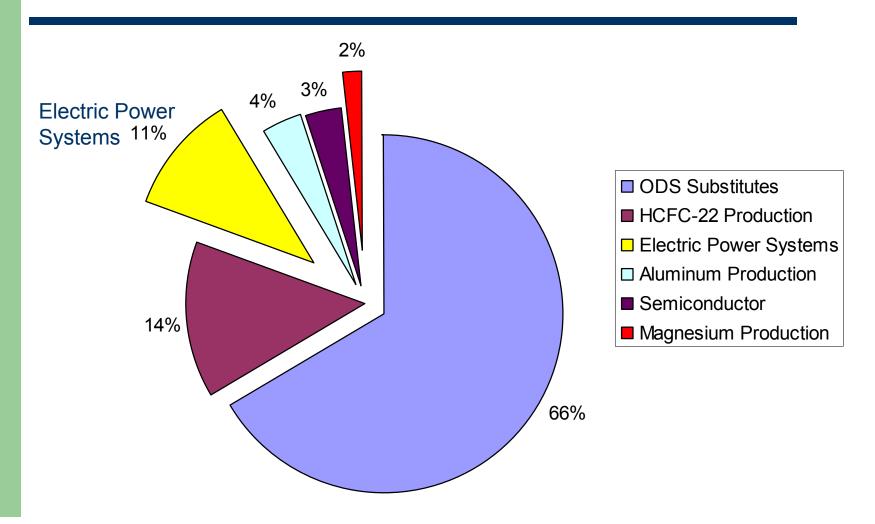
2002 - High GWP Industrial Sources

#1/3 of Direct Industrial Process GHG Emissions

- △ Aluminum Production (PFCs)
- △HCFC-22 Production (HFC-23)
- Semiconductors (PFCs, HFCs, SF₆)
- ☑ Electric Power Systems (SF₆)



2002 U.S. Fluorinated GHG Emissions (138.2 MMTCO₂ Eq.)



EPA's Industrial Partnerships Climate Protection Goals

- Aluminum Production (1995)
 - Carbon emissions intensity reduction of 53% from 1990 by 2010
- Semiconductors (1996)
 - Goal 10% below 1995 emissions by 2010
 - U.S. Partners and World Semiconductor Council
- Magnesium Production and Casting (1999)
 - Goal to Eliminate SF₆ Emissions by 2010
 - U.S. Partners and International Mg Association
- Electric Power Systems (1999)
 - Individual Corporate Goals
 - Largest SF₆ End User, No Industry-wide Reduction Goal

Conclusion: Power of Voluntary Action

- Increase Certainty for Business Planning
- Lower Overall Costs
- Earn Customer Confidence & Trust of Environmental NGOs
- Protect the Climate
- Environmental Message Voluntary,
 Cooperative Programs Work!