

Alaska Climate Mitigation Advisory Group of the Governor's Climate Change Sub-Cabinet

Meeting #4 November 6, 2008 Anchorage, Alaska

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Meeting Agenda

- Welcome, Introductions, & Commissioner Hartig's Remarks
- Process Update and Quantification Overview
- Review and Approval of TWG-Recommended Policy Options for Further Analysis
 - Transportation & Land Use
 - Energy Supply & Demand
- Lunch & RIM Architects' presentation: LEED in Alaska
- Continue Review and Approval of TWG-Recommended Policy Options for Further Analysis
 - Oil & Gas
 - Cross-Cutting Issues
- Development of Straw Proposals for Priority Options
 - Overview of Content and Format
 - Review and Approval of Forestry, Ag & Waste Management Straw Proposals
- Public Input & Announcements
- Wrap Up and Adjourn

Prospective Timetable: Climate Change Mitigation Advisory Group

Date	Action
May 15, 2008	1 st Meeting: Launch Process; Review Inventory
July 15, 2008	2 nd Meeting: Catalog of Potential Policy Options
September 22, 2008	3 rd Meeting: Presentations; Some Selection of Priority Policy Options
November 6, 2008	4 th Meeting: Select Priority Policy Options
February 5, 2009	5 th Meeting: Approve Straw Proposals
March 23, 2009	6 th Meeting: Initial Quantification of Options
April 29, 2009 (tent.)	7 th Meeting: Approve Recommended Options
Following Conclusion	Final Report to Sub-Cabinet
Between Meetings	Regular TWG teleconference meetings and possible face-to-face meetings
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Stepwise Planning Process

- 1. Develop/revise baseline inventory and forecast
- 2. Identify a full range of possible actions ("catalog") and programs already in place
- 3. Identify initial priorities for analysis & development
- 4. Develop straw proposals
- 5. Evaluate (and quantify to the extent possible) costs and benefits
- 6. Evaluate feasibility issues; associated issues; linkages
- 7. Develop alternatives if needed to enhance consensus
- 8. Iterate to final agreement
- 9. Finalize and report recommendations

Estimating Cost-Effectiveness of GHG Reduction Actions: Purpose

- Support strategic decisions
- Make decisions explicit
- Search for preferred results
- Compare choices systematically
- Identify and resolve barriers
- Manage risk and uncertainty
- Objectify debate
- Speed decisions
- Create value

Estimating Cost-Effectiveness of GHG Reduction Actions: Limits

- Not all actions are easily measured
- Not all outcomes are easily monetized
- We may value time and outcomes differently
- Need for analysis varies by decision at hand
- Perfect information does not exist
- Accuracy may be time sensitive
- Analysis takes time and money

Concepts

- Joint Fact-Finding
 - Joint development of draft Inventory & Forecast
 - Agency support to secure best available data for Alaska; on existing actions, etc.
- Iterative Development of Policy Options
 - Legwork & recommendation by TWGs
 - Review and approval by MAG
 - "Cross-pollination" between the two
- Collective Wisdom
 - Multiple heads are better than one

Concepts

- Custom Policy Development
 - Each option is selected, designed and analyzed under a common framework/template
- Multiple choice of methods
 - Existing studies of related policy actions that can be scaled to Alaska, or...
 - Existing models that can be run to match Alaska's profile and MAG policy options, or...
 - New custom analyses that can be developed for MAG options, etc.
 - Individual and aggregate level analyses

Concepts

- Transparency
 - Details for policy design and analysis are explicit and public
- Individual and Aggregate Impacts
 - Stand-alone GHG reductions and costs/savings are calculated for individual policy options
 - Cumulative impacts are calculated for all options combined

- Costs/Savings Calculations
 - Net Present Value (NPV) of direct societal costs/savings are calculated
 - Full life-cycle GHG calculations are preferred
 - Indirect impacts seldom calculated, only on an asneeded basis where data availability and resources are adequate, and/or conducted in subsequent analyses
 - Costs/savings are compared to GHG reductions to derive cost-effectiveness as "\$/ton GHG removed"

- Timing
 - Impacts are calculated on an annualized basis from the start of the project period to its end (2009-2020) and cumulative costs/savings and GHG reductions are reported
 - Annual "snapshots" of GHG reductions are reported for target years (2015 and 2020)

- Geographic Coverage
 - Costs/savings and GHG reductions are calculated at the state level
 - GHG reductions outside the state can be counted if they are a direct result of actions taken by Alaska (such as enhanced recycling)
 - Both production- and consumption-based accounting systems often used for analysis of policies

- Some policy options may not be quantified
 - Example: AZ recommendation that the Governor advocate for a federal cap-and-trade program
 - Example: NM recommendation that the Legislature create a "Renewable Energy Transmission Authority"
 - Example: NM recommendation for additional study of carbon capture and sequestration in oil and gas operations

Cross-Cutting TWG options are rarely quantified

- Program-level caveats
 - Any assumptions regarding specific sources and uses of funds for implementation are described in the policy option template
 - Detail for policy planning recommendations is typically less than for actual program implementation
 - Policy planning recommendations do not involve costs/savings analysis for individual entities, and instead is for sectors and sub-sectors

Steps

- 1. Identify priority policy options for analysis
- 2. Define key parameters of analysis (initial policy design or "straw proposals")
 - Timing, level of effort, implementation parties & mechanisms
- 3. Identify approach to analyzing each option
 - Data sources, methods, key assumptions
 - Define baseline assumptions, if needed beyond I&F
 - Policy option will be incremental to this

Steps

- 4. Select analytical approach, produce initial results for individual policy options
 - First round of analysis may or may not be sufficient for final decisions
- 5. Review and revise analysis as needed
 - Revisions include policy design and analysis

Steps

- 6. Analyze aggregate or integrated effects of actions
 - Remove double-counting and overlap among policy options (intra-TWG and inter-TWG)
 - Reconcile any inconsistencies in assumptions, methods, data sources
- 7. Identify needs for subsequent follow-on assessments, supplemental analyses, etc.

Example: Minnesota GHG Reduction Potential by Policy Option



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Minnesota \$/Ton GHG Removed by Policy Option



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Minnesota GHG Reduction Cost Curve, All Sectors



Minnesota Aggregate Results



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Review of TWGs' Recommended Policy Options for Further Analysis

- Forestry, Agriculture & Waste (FAW)
 (Done at September 22, 2008 MAG Meeting)
- Transportation & Land Use (TLU)
- Energy Supply & Demand (ESD)
- Lunch Break
- Oil & Gas (O&G)
- Cross-Cutting Issues (CC)

TLU TWG Recommended Policy Options for Further Analysis

- 1. Transit, ridesharing, and commuter choice programs
- 2. Vehicle idling regulations and/or alternatives
- 3. Transportation system management
- 4. Promote efficient development patterns (Smart Growth)
- 5. Promotion of alternative fuel vehicles
- 6. VMT and GHG reduction goals in planning
- 7. Land-Based diesel engine efficiency improvements
- 8. Marine vessel efficiency improvements
- 9. Aviation emission reductions

ESD TWG Recommended Policy Options for Further Analysis

- 1. Eliminate policy barriers
- 2. Transmission system optimization and expansion
- 3. Energy efficiency for residential and commercial customers
- 4. Implementation of renewable energy
- 5. Building standards & incentives

Lunch Presentation

Mitigation Opportunities for the Built Environment: LEED Certification & Its Application in Alaska – What It Is and What It Isn't

> RIM Architects James E. Dougherty Bryce Klug David Zeimer

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O&G TWG Recommended Policy Options for Further Analysis

1.
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.

CC TWG Recommended Policy Options for Further Analysis

- 1. Establish a GHG reporting and inventory program (including development of baseline)
- 2. Establish GHG emission reduction goals
- 3. Identify and implement state government mitigation actions
- 4. Coordinate with State Energy Plan
- 5. Identify incentives for GHG reductions, green technologies, and energy efficiencies
- 6. Advocate for and participate in cap-and-trade and other market-based systems
- 7. Establish a state coordinating program for addressing climate change





Straw Proposals

- Content and format
- Policy Option Template
- Key initial elements:
 - Goals Parties Involved / Coverage
 - Timing
 Implementation Mechanisms
- TWGs present straw proposals to MAG for its review and approval at February MAG meeting

Policy Option Template

- Policy Description (Concept)
- Policy Design (Goals, Timing, Coverage)
- Implementation Methods (parties, mechanisms)
- Related Programs and Policies (BAU)
- Estimated GHG Savings and Costs Per MMTCO₂e
 - Data sources, methods, and assumptions
 - Key uncertainties
- Additional (non-GHG) Benefits and Costs, as Needed
- Feasibility Issues, if Needed
- Status of Group Approval
- Level of Group Support
- Barriers to Consensus, if Any

Next Steps for MAG & TWGs

- 2-3 TWG calls between now and February meeting to draft "straw proposals" for priority policy options
- MAG reviews and approves straw proposals at its February meeting
 - Quantification proceeds from straw proposals
- Continue review and refinement of Alaska Inventory and Forecast (ongoing)

Next MAG Meeting

• Agenda

- Review & approve "straw proposals" for priority policy options based on TWG recommendations
- Review recommended changes, if any, to the Alaska Inventory and Forecast
- Date and Location
 - Thursday, February 5, 2008
 - Anchorage (coincident with the Alaska Forum on the Environment)



Public Input & Announcements

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The Center for Climate Strategies Helping States and the Nation Tackle Climate Change

> Thank you for your continuing time, effort, and attention!

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