

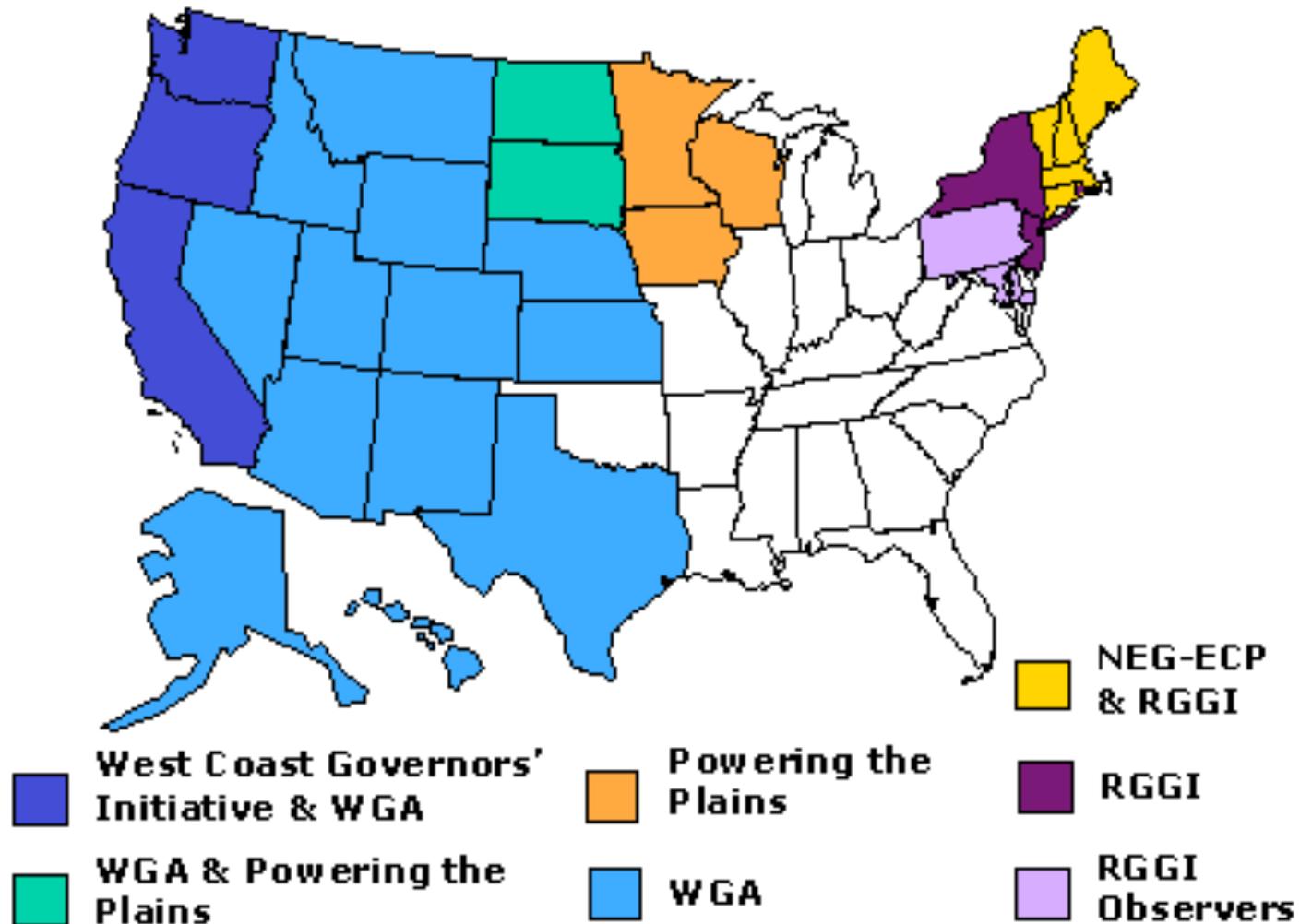
Global Warming: Emerging State, Local, and Private Sector Solutions



States and Localities are Concerned About Climate Change



States Taking Action



State Commitments to Reduce Global Warming Pollution

Northeast Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative

➤ regional “cap and trade” strategy that reaches from Delaware to Maine, requiring power generators in participating states to reduce CO₂ emissions.

California

➤ Gov Schwarzenegger committed to reduce global warming pollution by 11% in five years, 25% by 2020, and 80% by 2050.

➤ requires GHG emissions standards for cars and light duty trucks to be applied for model years 2009 and later.

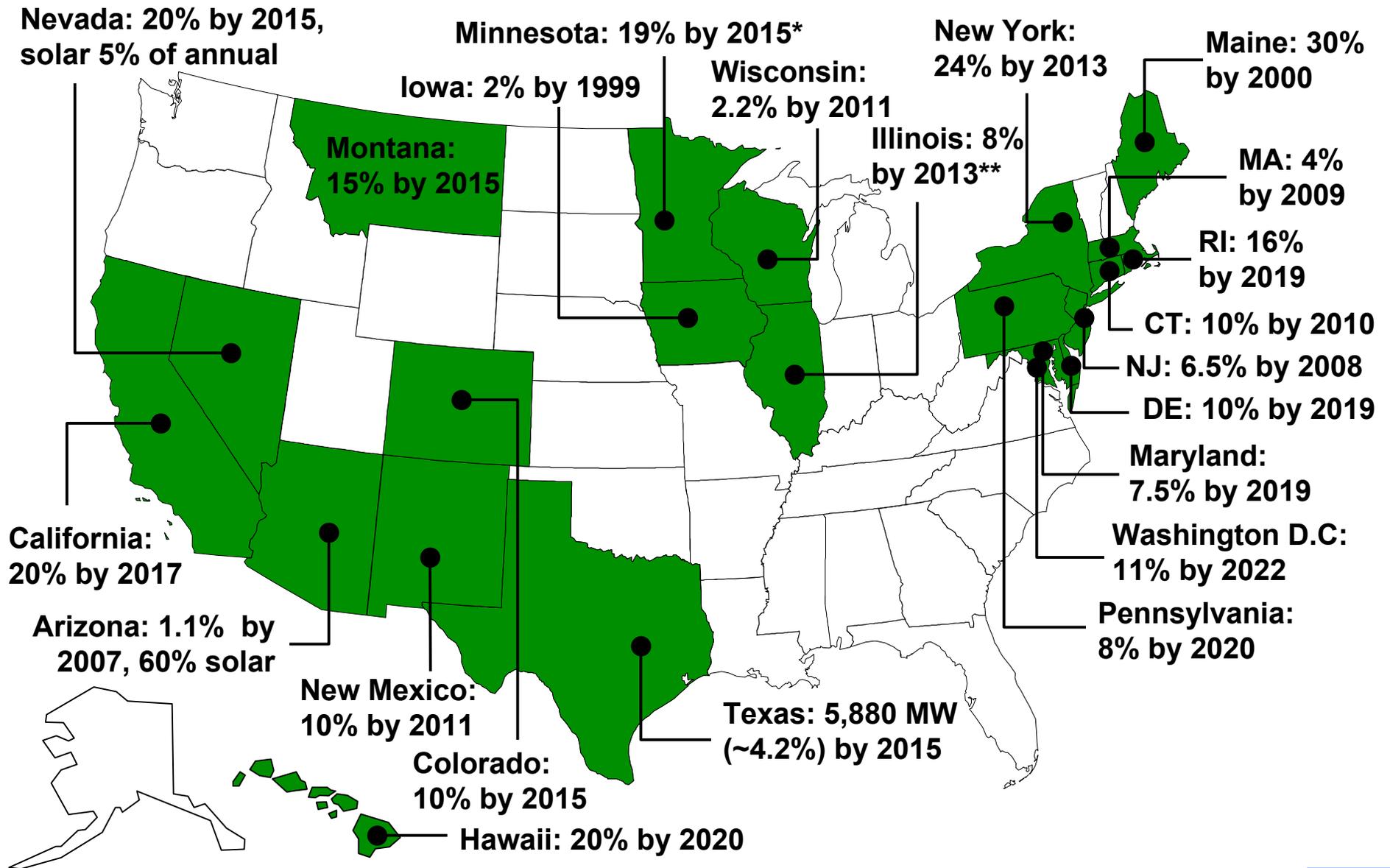
New Mexico

➤ the first US state to join the Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX) and commits to reduce its GHG emissions by 4% by 2006 and by 6% by 2010 compared with an average of annual emissions over the period 1998-2001

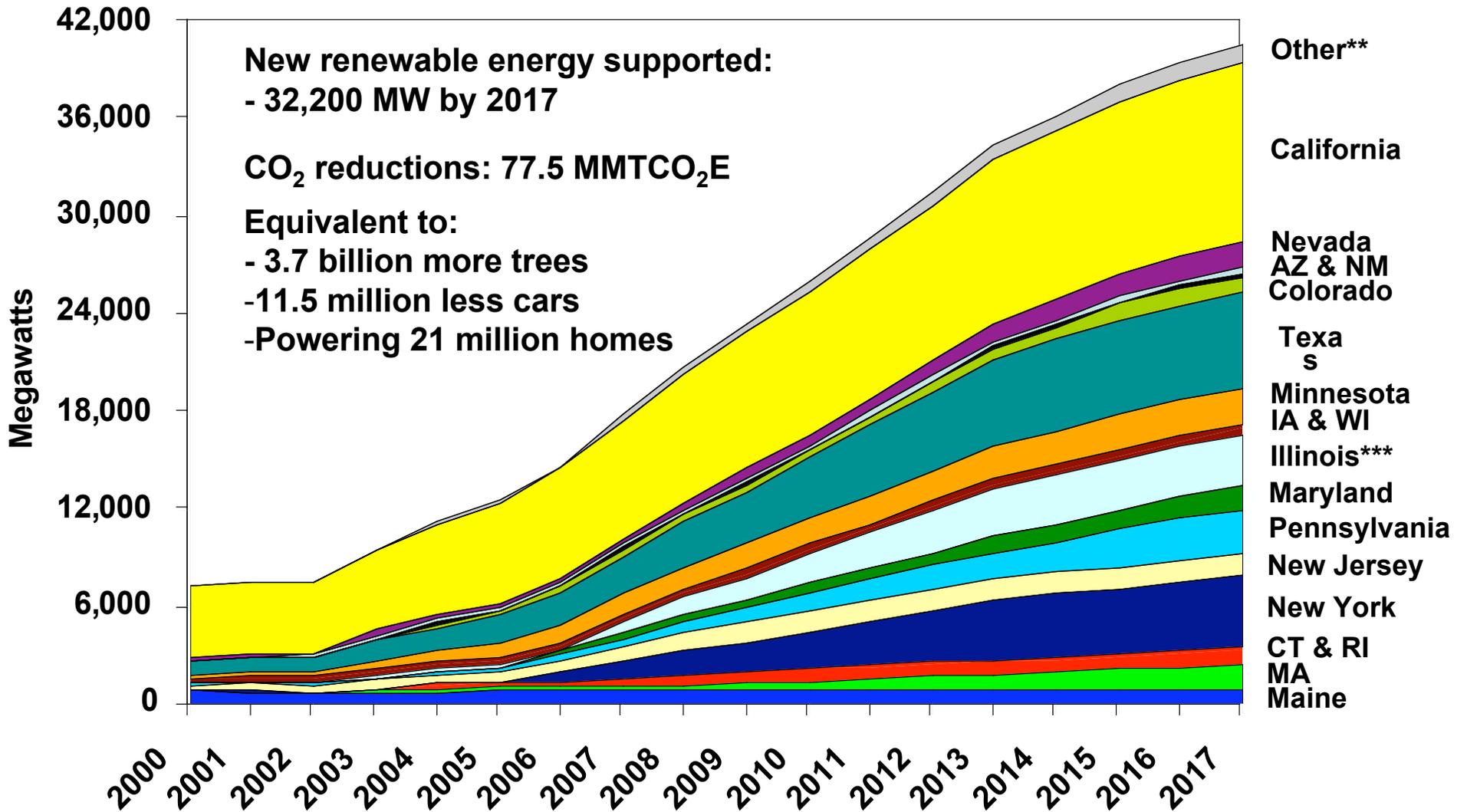
North Carolina

➤ adopted a new law that created a new commission to evaluate potential impacts on the state from rising temperatures, consider recommending a goal to reduce global warming pollution, and study ways to prepare the state's economy to capitalize on emerging economic markets.

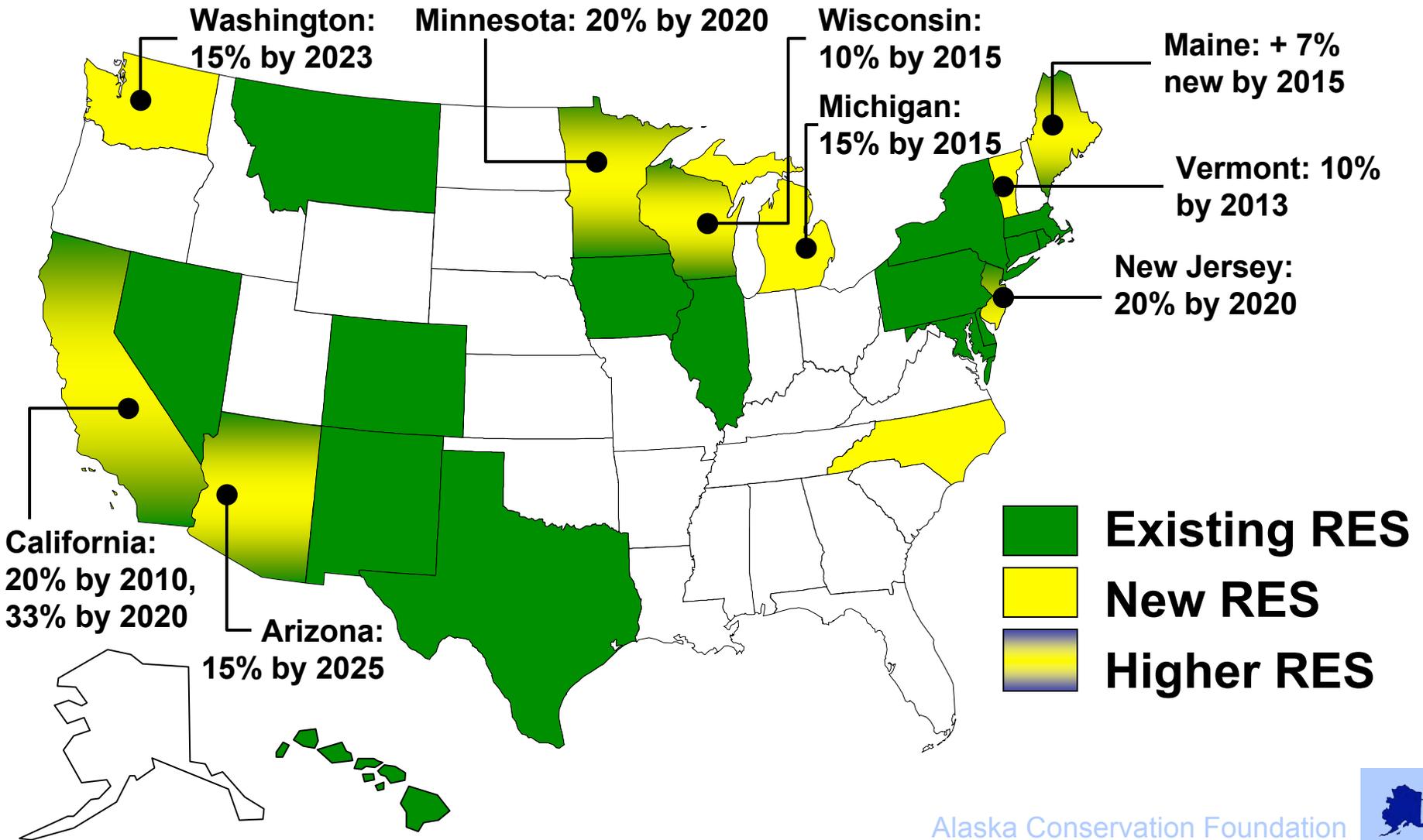
Renewable Electricity Standards



Renewable Energy Expected From State Standards and Funds*



States Considering New or Higher Renewable Electricity Standards



Mayors Take Action

ADDITIONAL WEST COAST CITIES

ROHNERT PARK, CA
COTATI, CA
DEL MAR, CA

CLOVERDALE, CA
WINDSOR, CA
SONOMA, CA

ADDITIONAL EAST COAST CITIES

KEY BISCAYNE, FL
WASHINGTON, D.C.
EASTON, CT

MANCHESTER, NH



Business Take The Lead



“We accept that the science on global warming is overwhelming. There should be mandatory carbon constraints.” – John W. Rowe, Exelon Corp.

“The science debate goes on, but we know enough to move now.” – Michael G. Morris, American Electric Power

“Its time to go on a low-carbon diet.” – slogan from new BP ad



Carbon Down – Profits Up

Johnson and Johnson: combined manufacturing innovations with deployment of technologies like solar panels to produce energy savings of 23% and eliminate 765 million pounds of CO₂ over the last decade.

IBM: reduced CO₂ emissions by 65% over 1990 levels and saved \$791 million in energy costs.

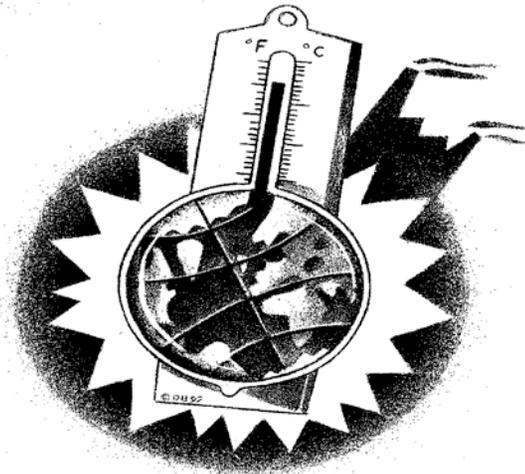
DuPont: in 10 years reduced GHG emissions 70% and increased production 30%, and anticipate \$40 million from trading carbon credits.

Florida Light and Power: Invested in 42 wind facilities and energy efficiency, eliminating the need to build 10 power plants.

Dow: Reduced total direct CO₂ by 28% between 1994 and 2005; save \$3 billion in energy costs and increased production by 37%.



If BP can do it . . .



1997 – Year BP first decided it should take precautionary action to deal with the human contribution to climate change

18% – Goal BP set for reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 2010

2001 – Year that BP met that goal, nine years ahead of schedule

\$20 million – Amount BP invested to meet its greenhouse gas reduction goals during the first three years

\$650 million – Financial gains BP reaped from its \$20 million investment in greenhouse gas controls

0% – Increase in BP's greenhouse gas emissions over 2001 levels, if BP meets its goals

2 – Rank of BP among Alaska's largest oil producers.

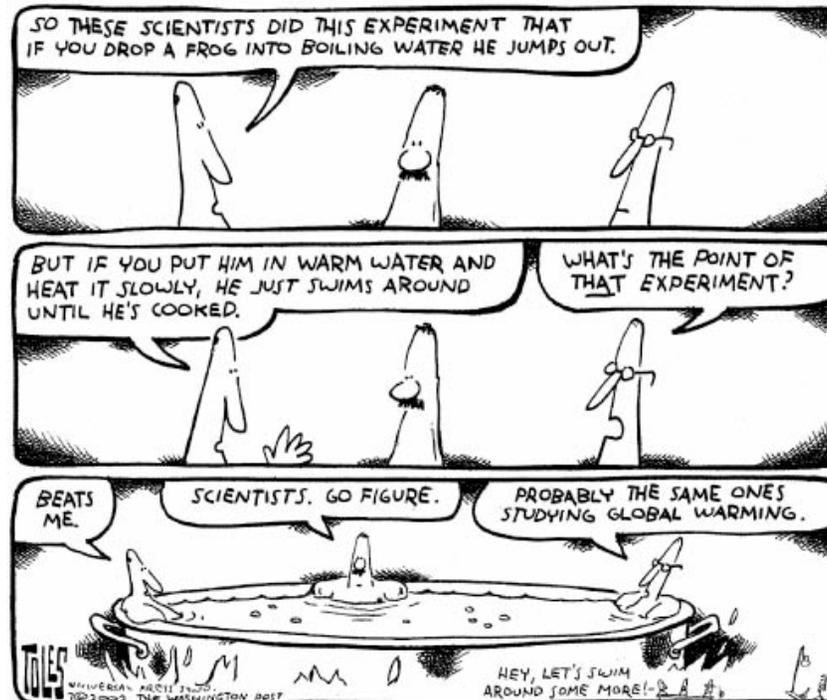
0 – Members of Alaska's congressional delegation who oppose mandatory limits on greenhouse gas emissions because they fear the limits would unnecessarily hurt the U.S. economy.

Sources: Lord Browne of Madingle, chair of BP speech, Nov. 26, 2003; Alaska Department of Revenue; Daily News files.

Alaska Almanac, Anchorage Daily News

* Correction: in last box the number of members of the Alaska Congressional delegation should be 3, not 0

When Will We Jump?



7-31-02

THANK YOU
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