

EFFECTS OF GLOBAL WARMING ON THE STATE OF MONTANA

GLOBAL WARMING WILL HURT MONTANA

The vast majority of the world's leading scientists now agree that human activities may lead to substantial impacts on the global climate. Consensus estimates warn of an average increase in temperatures of between 2 and 10 degrees Celsius over the next century, leading to more severe drought, rising sea levels, shifting seasons and increased disease.

IMPACTS ON MONTANA

- More frequent heat waves
- Increased illness from insect-borne diseases
- Disappearing glaciers
- Reduced water levels and increased irrigation needs

In Montana, this could lead to a number of problems. Projections show temperature increases of 4-5 degrees year-round. These higher temperatures and more frequent heat waves could increase heat-related deaths and illnesses from insect-borne diseases such as malaria and West Nile virus. Human cases of West Nile were detected in over two-thirds of Montana's counties in 2003, with over 220 reported cases, up from just 2 in 2002. Increased temperatures would make the state more habitable for mosquitoes that carry the virus, likely leading to increased infections. Increased temperatures could also cause a northward shift in Western equine encephalitis in the state. Increased temperatures would lead to earlier spring snowmelt and lower summer reservoir levels. At the same time, increased soil temperatures and evaporation rates would increase the summer demand for water. Reduced summer and fall water levels could hamper agricultural activities as well as the state's hydroelectric production capabilities. Additionally, climate change could cause serious harm to Glacier National Park. The number of glaciers in the park is already only about one-third of the original number. If warming continues unabated, glaciers could disappear from the park completely by the middle of the century.

THE "CLIMATE STEWARDSHIP ACT"

The Climate Stewardship Act (CSA), introduced in the Senate by Senators McCain and Lieberman, and in the House by Representatives Gilchrest and Olver, is based on a similar and highly successful program implemented by the Clean Air Act which has led to large reductions in acid rain-causing pollution with a minimum of economic costs. The Act would create a market-based cap-and-trade system to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other heat-trapping gases from electricity generators and other large industrial and commercial sources.

Under a cap-and-trade system, a fixed number of emissions allowances (permits) are distributed to emitters. One permit allows the holder to emit one metric ton of CO₂ or an equiva-

lent amount of other gases. Companies that can run their business without using all their allowances can sell their surplus to companies whose actual emissions exceed their allowances. Under such a system, emissions are reduced by those who can do

so at the lowest cost, thus minimizing economic impacts. Cap-and-trade systems, such as the one proposed by the CSA, make reducing pollution a potential source of profit for companies, giving them an incentive to devise new and even cheaper ways to cut their emissions.

Beginning in 2010, the CSA would cap emissions at their 2000 levels. However, emissions could increase up to 15% beyond the cap if companies purchase offsets from other sources, such as "sequestration" credits from farms which increase carbon storage in soils and vegetation.

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Estimates show that the benefits of the CSA outweigh its costs by a ratio approaching 2:1. While the Act's provisions would impose about \$150 billion (net present value) in emissions reduction costs, it would generate \$250 billion worth of benefits nationwide in the form of increased energy efficiency, reduced energy expenditures and economic growth through 2025. Nationwide, the Act would create over 500,000 jobs by 2015. Our analysis of the job impacts is based on research from the Tellus Institute, a nonprofit research and consulting organization (www.tellus.org), which studied the effect of the Act's cap-and-trade program as well as energy efficiency and other technology incentive programs that would be funded through the Act.

Like the nation as a whole, our analysis shows that the net impact of the Act on jobs in Montana is also positive. By 2015, more than 1,400 new jobs would be created over a business-as-usual approach, growing to almost 2,300 new jobs by 2025. The gains would be spread throughout the state's economy, and while the coal mining sector could suffer some job losses statewide, these would be more than offset elsewhere through growth in construction and other industries. In addition, Montana ranks 5th in the nation in wind energy resources. While there is currently very little wind energy being produced in the state, an increased focus on wind energy as an

CLIMATE STEWARDSHIP ACT

- Cap and Trade
- Similar program reduced acid rain by 50% at 1/10 the estimated cost
- Lowest cost solution
- Protects rural electric co-ops

COST-EFFECTIVE FOR THE UNITED STATES

- \$250 billion benefits at cost of \$150 billion
- 500,000 new jobs by 2015

alternative to fossil fuels could create substantial benefits for the state. Montana's wind potential is estimated to be over one trillion kilowatt hours per year, more than 70 times total state energy consumption in 2000. Tapping even a small fraction of that capacity could generate substantial economic benefits, not only in the energy sector but also to farmers who stand to gain by leasing parts of their land to wind generators. A typical 2,000-acre farm or ranch in Montana could earn over \$100,000 in lease payments from wind energy producers, while losing access to only about 20 acres.

IMPACTS ON MONTANA

- Net increase of 1,400 jobs by 2015
- Provides incentives for clean coal technologies
- Increased demand for agricultural and forestry products and waste
- Fostering local production of wind power components

Given Montana's considerable wind energy potential, the benefits to the state's construction and related industries are potentially quite large. With such a substantial potential for wind power projects, the state could also see an upsurge in the manufacturing sector to supply the necessary machinery and other components not only within the state but for export to other states, as the Act would spur additional demand for wind power equipment nationwide. Montana also stands to gain from the increased use of ethanol both from corn and, in the long run, from agricultural and forest wastes. The state is already home to pilot projects for cellulosic ethanol and solar energy. The increased focus on renewables in the CSA could yield substantial benefits to energy innovators in the state.

Nationally, not all sectors of the economy would benefit. Reducing CO₂ and other emissions would require reduced use of fossil fuels where carbon cannot be captured, leading to economic contraction in those sectors. Increasing energy efficiency, while providing substantial benefits to both residential and commercial energy consumers, leads to reduced demand for electricity, posing some costs on that sector as well. Overall, these costs are more than offset by gains in other sectors, like construction, which would see a substantial increase in demand spurred by the increased implementation of renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies. The manufacturing sector would also see increased employment with increased demand for energy-efficient machinery and renewable energy components.

The CSA will also create incentives to accelerate the deployment and development of electricity generation from gasifying coal (integrated gasification combined cycle, IGCC), combined with technologies that capture the carbon dioxide and store it permanently in geologic repositories. While IGCC is a proven and available technology and has been shown to be substantially cleaner than conventional coal fired power plants, it has yet to gain significant market share. Current government policies are inadequate to deliver economically attractive systems. To accelerate the deployment of IGCC

and further development of carbon capture and storage systems, along with the jobs they can create and in the time frame they are needed to address global warming, we must adopt reasonable, binding measures to limit global warming emissions. Only then will the private sector have a business rationale for prioritizing investment in this area.

Montana consumers also stand to benefit from the CSA. The energy efficiency provisions included in the Act will generate substantial savings in the form of reduced energy expenditures. While energy prices will increase moderately as a result

OTHER BENEFITS

- Consumers save through energy efficiency improvements
- Wind energy could produce a trillion kilowatt hours per year

of the pollution reduction requirements in the Act, these costs will be offset by reduced consumption and rebates of revenue raised by allowance sales. Energy savings for households and businesses free up substantial resources that can be reinvested in state and local economies.

DON'T UNDERESTIMATE ENTREPRENEURIAL INNOVATION

As the Climate Stewardship Act is debated, a handful of naysayers will undoubtedly claim that doing anything to reduce global warming pollution will be economically disastrous. A close look at these dire predictions will reveal that they have little merit. For example, one is based on a six-year-old study of the Kyoto Protocol, a substantially different and more stringent proposal than the Climate Stewardship Act. The study was written by the same "hired guns" that produced the roundly discredited report claiming to show enormous economic benefits from opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil drilling. Both these studies were funded by the oil industry.

Studies predicting economic disaster from environmental protection invariably underestimate the ability of American businesses to innovate to solve new problems. Our ability to innovate is what makes the American economy the strongest in the world. When the Clean Air Act Amendments were debated in 1990, industry lobbyists predicted that the law would turn America into a third rate economic power. Not only have businesses survived the Clean Air Act, but we have thrived. Climate change is a problem that needs to be addressed. Our leaders need to have confidence in our ability to innovate.

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