## Taming the Climate Dragon



February 2006

## How global warming works



## Temperatures are rising



Source: Karl and Trenberth, 2003.

## 2005 Surface Temperature Anomaly



Temperature Anomaly ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
http://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/2005/

## Carbon deficit spending-Do the math

- Energy carbon emissions in year $2000=6.3$ billion metric tons
- Removal to oceans, soils, trees = 3.1 billion metric tons
- Net buildup in air = 3.2 billion metric tons

Annual Carbon Debt Growth



Pointer $32^{\circ} 14^{\prime} 44.66^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ 124 $4^{\circ} 28^{\prime} 14.14^{-} \mathrm{W}$
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$\Gamma ₹$ Roads $\nabla \mathbb{P}$ Borders
－Terrain 「 Buildings （1）（1）

## Investments today drive impacts tomorrow

- Investments drive emissions
- Emissions drive concentrations
- Concentrations drive temperature forcing
- Forcing drives impacts


## New coal build by decade



Incremental new coal capacity by decade

# New coal plant emissions equal all historic coal $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ 



Source: ORNL, CDIAC; IEA, WEO 2004

## Melting arctic ice



Photo NASA © NRDC 2005

## Peril for polar bears

## Melting glaciers \& ice sheets



## Greenland Ice Sheet Melt



## Rising sea levels



- Beach erosion
- Everglades inundation
- Saltwater intrusion
- Storm surge


Data Source: Environmental

## 1 meter sea level rise

Studies Laboratory, Department of Geosciences, University of Arizona


Data Source: Environmental 6 meter sea level rise Studies Laboratory, Department of Geosciences, University of Arizona

## Declining snowpack



Mt. Hood Oregon, August 1984. © Gary Braasch


Source: P. Mote, U. of Washington

## Stronger hurricanes



Source: Kerry Emanuel, Nature 436, 686-688 (4 August 2005)

## Solutions

## The Big Players:

- Energy Efficiency
- Renewable Energy
- $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ Capture \& Geologic Storage


## Cutting U.S. emissions in half



After Pacala and Socolow, 2004; ARI CarBen3 Spreadsheet

## Cutting U.S. emissions in half



## Cutting U.S. emissions in half



## Cutting U.S. emissions in half


$\square$ United States Annual Average Wind Power The wind resource is expressed in terms of wind power $\square{ }^{\text {classes, ranging from class } 1 \text { (th }}$ Wind Resources Legend
$\square$ San Gorgonio Pass Wind Array
$\square$ 문 Altamont Pass Wind Farm
$\square$ (3) Tehachapi Wind Farm
$\square \oplus$ Temporary Places


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\begin{array}{ll}
\Gamma \text { Lodging } & \Gamma \Psi \text { Dining } \\
\Gamma \nabla \text { Roads } & \nabla 叩 \text { Borders } \\
\nabla \triangleq \text { Terrain } & \Gamma \text { Buildings }
\end{array}
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## Installed wind capacity

 by state
$\square$ United States Annual Average Wind Power
The wind resource is expressed in terms of wind power
classes, ranging from class 1 (the lowest) to class 7 (the
$\square$ (3) San Gorgonio Pass Wind Array
$\square$ (2) Altamont Pass Wind Farm
$\square$ (3) Tehachapi Wind Farm
$\square$ Temporary Places (1) ©

## प8 Layers

- Layers
$\checkmark$ National Geographic Magazine
$\square$ Feature Articles \& Photographs
$\square$ Sights \& Sounds
$\square$ Sights \& Sounds
$\square$ Africa Megaflyo - Google Earth Community Google Earth Community Community Showcase
1 Google Earth Community (Unranked)
Lining
Lodging
$\square צ$ Bars/Clubs


## Wind potential

Battelle Wind Energy Resource Atlas: http://rredc.nrel.gov/wind/pubs/atlas/
Ence ©

Satellite data provide the best means of observing sea ice coverage and variability. A variety of remote sensing Greenland
Sea Level Rise $-\square$ Green Buildings.kmz Green Buildings.kmz Green Buildi
$\square$ Current Wind Generating Capacity by State $\square \&$ Wind Capacity Legend
$\square$ United States Annual Average Wind Power The wind resource is expressed in terms of wind power $\square{ }^{\text {classes, ranging from class } 1 \text { (th }}$ Wind Resources Legend
$\square$ (3) San Gorgonio Pass Wind Array
$\square$ (3itamont Pass Wind Farm
$\square$ (3) Tehachapi Wind Farm - Biofuels

- 30 Million Acres (about 47,000 square miles) - $\square$ Alternative Fuels

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\square\otimes Toyota Tsutsumi Plant (Prius assembled)
``` - \(\square\) BioGems \(\square\) Temporary Places

\section*{Layers}
- प Layers
\(\square\) National Geographic Magazine
\(\square\) Feature Articles \& Photographs
\(\square\) Sights \& Sounds
Africa Megaflyove Google Earth Community Google Earth Community
Community Showcase \(\square\) Community Showcase Dining
\(\square\) Lodging
\(\square\) Banks/ATMs

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\(\Gamma\) Lodging & \(\Gamma \Psi\) Dining \\
\(\Gamma \backsim\) Roads & \(\nabla 叩\) Borders \\
\(\nabla\) Terrain & \(\Gamma\) Buildings
\end{tabular}

\section*{Current Biofuels}

\section*{Cutting U.S. emissions in half}


After Pacala and Socolow, 2004; ARI CarBen3 Spreadsheet

\section*{Energy efficiency: cuts 600 MtC}
- Reduce 2050 electricity demand by 25\%
- Motors and controls
- Lighting
- Refrigeration
- Reduce building \& industry direct fuel use by \(40 \%\) in 2050
- Green building design
- Industrial processes
- Combined heat and power

\section*{Transport efficiency: cuts 475 MtC}
- Passenger vehicles
- 2050 fleet averages 54 mpg, not 24 mpg
- Hybrids
- Fuel cells
- Conventional vehicle improvements
- Other transport efficiency
- Trucks average 13 mpg , not 7 mpg
- Aircraft average 105 smpg, not 80 smpg
- Smart growth reduces travel by \(10 \%\)

\section*{Renewable energy: cuts 325 MtC}
- Wind
- 30\% of electricity generation
- Requires 300,000 2 MW turbines
- Land area of 25 million acres, multiple use
- Biofuels
- 40 billion gallons
- 30 million acres growing 12 tons biomass/acre
- Area equal to Conservation Reserve set aside


\section*{（1）Layers}

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\(\checkmark\) National Geographic Magazine
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\(\square\) Africa Megaflyov －Google Earth Community \(\square\) Google Earh Community \(\square\) Community Showcase
\(\square\) Google Earth Community（Unranked）
Dining
围 Banks／ATMs
\(\square צ\) Bars／Clubs

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\(\Gamma\) Roads & \(\nabla 叩\) Borders \\
\(\nabla\) Terrain & \(\Gamma\) \\
\end{tabular}

\section*{30 million acres}

\title{
\(\mathrm{CO}_{2}\) capture and storage: cuts 325 MtC
}
- Equip 180 GW of coal with CCS
- \(25 \times\) current \(\mathrm{CO}_{2}\) use for EOR
- \(4 \times\) current natural gas buffer storage flows
- Additional CCS at other stationary sources
- Large industrial facilities
- Natural gas production

\section*{Cleaning up electricity}


\section*{Cleaning up vehicles}

\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline A...:Smart growth \\
Alt. Fuel \\
Hybrid \\
Conventional \\
—Emissions \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Cutting U.S. emissions in half}


\section*{Biggest \(\mathrm{CO}_{2}\) emitters 2000-2025}


\section*{Warming won't wait. Will we?}


\section*{More information: www.nrdc.org}


\section*{California leads the nation}

Per Capita Electricity Consumption


\section*{Efficiency: a critical resource}
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