

MONTANA EDITORIAL BOARD/OPINION PAGE BRIEFER:

**MONTANA'S STAKE IN EPA POWER
PLANT STANDARDS:
LESS CARBON, 3,600 MORE JOBS,
\$635,581 SAVED MONTHLY ON ELECTRIC BILLS**

*Prepared by the Natural Resources Defense Council
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OVERVIEW

Montana has a significant interest in the plan President Obama laid out on 25th in his [national climate change initiative](#), a detailed approach to confronting the central environmental crisis of our time. As you consider how best to address this issue for your readers, viewers and audience, we hope this information will help.

Montana's children and their children deserve to grow up in a world not plagued by climate disruption that takes lives, decimates communities, destroys businesses, harms the economy and costs fortunes to clean up. But today that is their future.

Americans agree that we have an obligation to protect these future generations. They feel urgency because of the climate disruption they're already seeing, and they're growing more concerned about climate change, a new Natural Resources Defense Council [poll](#) shows. The president's plan offers solutions that will help, and deserve support.

Through a series of executive actions, the plan seeks to prepare the U.S. for the impacts of climate change, to invest more in energy efficiency and renewable wind and solar energy, to lead international efforts to address climate change, and to go after carbon pollution from the nation's power plants—a key driver of climate change.

Predictably, the usual critics piped up:

The critics, as expected, have said that this plan—the only credible solution any policymaker in Washington has put on the table—will result in “punishing Americans with higher bills (and) fewer jobs.”

Such doom and gloom is typical, and typically wrong. It overlooks American ingenuity, and our resolve to work together for the good of the nation.

Here's the truth:

Instead of letting climate change continue wreaking havoc with every freak storm, every drought, every heat wave, every wildfire, Montana residents can protect their communities *and* create new jobs. They can grow the economy *and* breathe cleaner air that doesn't worsen children's asthma, and leave people coughing and missing work.

The Clean Air Act gives the president the authority—and duty—to go after the biggest source of pollution driving climate change, the nation's power plants. They kick out 40 percent of U.S. carbon pollution.

As the president said, “We limit the amount of toxic chemicals like mercury and sulfur and arsenic in our air or our water, but power plants can still dump unlimited amounts of carbon pollution into the air for free. That’s not right, that’s not safe, and it needs to stop.”

Last December, NRDC outlined how the nation can curb this dangerous carbon pollution by 26 percent by 2020.

NRDC’s proposal shows how the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency can set state-specific standards limiting pollution. Then states and power companies would work together, with maximum flexibility, to achieve the goals at a low cost, and the total costs would be only about 1 percent of industry revenues.

For more on this approach, go [here](#).

We can cut carbon, create jobs, save money

In early July, NRDC followed up with a report showing that this approach also could **create 210,000 new jobs** across the country, while also **saving consumers money on their electric bills**.

Most of these jobs would arise from investments to upgrade the energy efficiency of homes and offices. That means hiring more electricians, heating and air conditioning installers, carpenters, construction equipment operators, roofers, insulation specialists, and building inspectors.

For more on NRDC’s climate jobs analysis, go [here](#).

MONTANA CLIMATE IMPACT AND BENEFITS FROM POWER PLANT STANDARDS

Taking action on climate presents an opportunity to address climatic and economic forces that are having a major impact on Montana.

The problem Montana residents have an obligation to address:

- Montana released 19 million tons of carbon pollution from its power plants in 2011, making it the 35th most polluting state in the nation, according to a report benchmarking air emissions from the 100 largest electricity providers. For more, go [here](#).
- \$183 million in federal taxes Montanans paid in 2012 went to clean up after extreme weather.

Impacts from climate change Montana is already seeing:

- In 2012, [Montana](#) experienced 59 broken heat records, 17 broken precipitation records, and 128 large wildfires.
- As of 2013, [asthma](#) sickens about 20,700 children and 71,400 adults. Climate change, driven by rising carbon pollution, leads to higher concentrations of ground-level ozone (smog) and smog is a pollutant that aggravates asthma.
- [Lower snowfall winters](#) in 2001/2002 and 2004/2005 cost Montana ski resorts over \$16 million in revenue, 188 jobs, and a 4 percent decline in skier visits.
- Montana has been declared a [disaster area four times](#) since 2000, due to severe storms and flooding.

- Drier and hotter conditions will [fuel](#) more forest fires across Montana and worsen air quality and smoke pollution.
- Montana experienced a major [heat wave](#) in 2007 and recorded its hottest July ever.

Benefits from acting on solutions:

- Reducing power plant carbon pollution **could create 3,600 new jobs in Montana**—largely through investments in energy efficiency—and **save an average customer \$1.25 month** on their electricity bills, NRDC’s jobs analysis shows. See [here](#).
- **Montanans could save a total of \$635,581 per month or a total of \$7.6 million every year** on their electricity bills, according to NRDC estimates.

Montana is already leading on clean energy:

- Montana ranks third in the nation in wind potential; it also has tremendous potential for development of advanced biofuels and has at least 15 geothermal sites. Go here for [more](#).
- NorthWestern Energy Corp. announced up to 150 jobs in 2012, through construction of a major wind farm. For details search this [database](#) under Montana.
- NaturEner USA LLC announced 250-300 clean energy jobs building the state’s second-largest wind farm, producing enough electricity to power 60,000 homes, the database shows.

NATIONALLY, UNPRECEDENTED CHANGES IN OUR CLIMATE ARE UNDERWAY

- Last year was [the hottest year on record](#) in the continental United States - 3.2 degrees Fahrenheit above the 20th-Century average.
- U.S. temperatures are predicted to rise (go [here](#) and see Executive Summary) by at least 2 degrees Fahrenheit and as much as 4 degrees Fahrenheit over the next few decade.
- In May, heat-trapping carbon dioxide in our atmosphere reached [400 parts per million](#), the highest level in human history.

They are driving extreme weather

- Nearly half of the country is experiencing [drought](#), much of it for the third straight year.
- Experts predict [an active hurricane season](#) this year, with up to 6 major hurricanes (the average for normal years is 2).
- [Heat waves](#) are becoming more deadly.
- Wildfires burned [9.3 million acres](#) of forests and fields last year.

These impacts are imposing grievous and growing costs on our country

- Last year alone, crop losses, flood damage, wildfires and other climate-related disasters cost our country more than \$140 billion. [Taxpayers picked up the lion’s share of the tab](#), to the tune of \$1,100 per taxpayer, on average.

And it is threatening our people

- No wonder [65 percent of Americans](#) say climate change is a serious problem.

THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE GOES AFTER THE PROBLEM

- It promotes needed investment in [efficiency](#), so we can [reduce energy waste](#) and do more with less, and it promotes wind, solar and other renewable power sources.
 - The president's plan sets a goal of doubling wind and solar electricity generation by 2020.
 - It increases funding for clean energy technology across all agencies by 30 percent.
 - It provides up to \$250 million for rural utilities to finance efficiency investments to help reduce energy waste.
 - To make buildings more energy efficient, the plan expands the federal Better Buildings Initiative from commercial buildings to multifamily housing to cut waste.
- And [it takes aim at the heart of the problem](#): The carbon pollution from our power plants. They are the single largest source of the dangerous carbon pollution that is driving climate chaos and extreme weather.
 - Astonishingly there are no federal limits on how much of this pollution our power plants may release. That doesn't make any sense.
 - After all, we limit the amount of mercury, sulfur, arsenic and soot these plants may emit. It's time to set common sense limits on carbon pollution from these plants.

Most Americans want action now to protect them from climate change

- [65 percent](#) support curbing the unlimited power plant carbon pollution and even 39 percent of Republicans back the EPA setting new standards to reduce this climate pollution. (So do 84 percent of Democrats and 56 percent of independents.)

It's time to act. It's the least we can do for our children.

NRDC experts, Dan Lashof, director of NRDC's Climate and Clean Air program, and Laurie Johnson, chief economist in NRDC's Climate and Clean Air program, authored NRDC's reports. Please contact us to speak with them about the costs and the consequences of climate change, and the solutions and their price tags.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: Jake Thompson, Natural Resources Defense Council 202-289-2387, jthompson@nrdc.org; or Elizabeth Heyd, 202-289-2424; ehyd@nrdc.org

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