

Texas City Attorneys Association
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**Climate Change and its Impacts
on Municipal Operations**

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Carbon Credits

Why should a city consider generating and selling them?

- Revenue
- Global Environmental Benefits
- Positive Public Relations



Too Good to be True?

- Maybe.
- But chances are good.
- How good depends on cap and trade.
 - Will legislation pass?
 - This session?
 - Or be delayed?
 - Will EPA pass regulation?

Is Global Warming Real?

- Two sides to argument



Is Global Warming Real – Does it Matter?

- Which scientific view is right – immaterial
2 reasons:
 - Cap and Trade seems inevitable
 - Enough people in U.S. believe already that voluntary markets have formed
 - Regulated markets exist worldwide
- Consider the opportunities



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Kyoto Protocol

- U.S. signed original treaty in 1992
 - 166 nations
 - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Kyoto – 1997
 - U.S. and Kazakhstan
 - Obama Administration set to sign



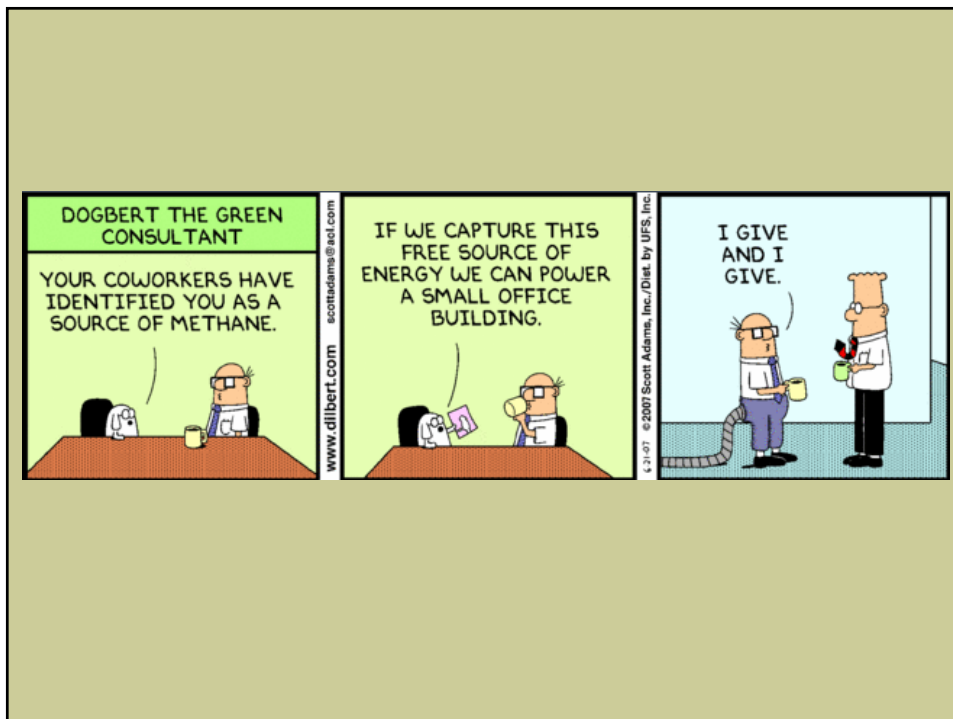
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Cap and Trade Legislation

- Touted for positive benefits
 - Control global warming
 - Creates jobs
 - Reduce the budget deficit
- Will also create hardships
- Creates opportunities



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Opportunity to Sell Environmental Attributes

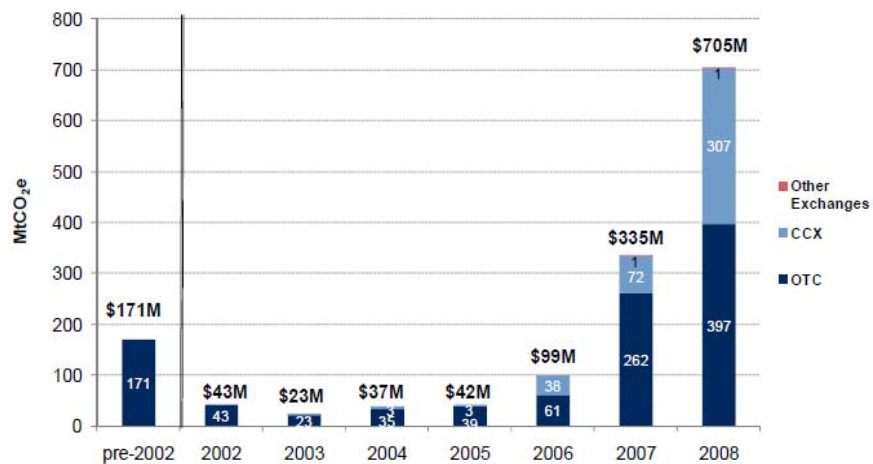
- Commodities
- Sold throughout world
- Global issue – global market
- U.S. Regional markets
- Volume and Value escalating



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Fortifying the Foundation: State of the Voluntary Carbon Markets 2009

Historic Values for the Voluntary Carbon Markets



Environmental Attributes in Texas

- Carbon Credits
- Renewable Energy Credits
- Compliance Premiums
- In addition
 - Production Tax Credits
 - Investment Tax Credits



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DOE Grants

Abilene	\$1,131,600	Corpus Christi	\$2,757,500
Allen	\$693,000	Dallas	\$12,787,300
Amarillo	\$1,781,600	Del Rio	\$156,300
Arlington	\$3,428,100	Denton	\$1,117,000
Austin	\$7,492,700	DeSoto	\$187,700
Baytown	\$672,300	Duncanville	\$148,600
Beaumont	\$1,104,200	Edinburg	\$683,100
Bedford	\$201,200	El Paso	\$5,802,700
Brownsville	\$1,659,200	Eules	\$454,200
Bryan	\$695,100	Flower Mound	\$607,700
Carrollton	\$1,189,100	Fort Worth	\$6,738,300
Cedar Hill	\$176,600	Frisco	\$825,800
Cedar Park	\$519,700	Galveston	\$580,100
College Station	\$791,100	Garland	\$1,978,800
Conroe	\$538,300	Georgetown	\$201,900
Coppell	\$171,200	Grand Prairie	\$1,474,400



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DOE Grants

McAllen	\$1,292,500	Grapevine	\$503,500
McKinney	\$1,071,500	Haltom	\$165,700
Mesquite	\$1,200,900	Harlingen	\$645,100
Midland	\$997,700	Houston	\$22,765,100
Mission	\$629,500	Huntsville	\$166,500
Missouri City	\$634,900	Hurst	\$165,500
New Braunfels	\$498,200	Irving	\$2,058,600
North Richland Hills	\$584,900	Keller	\$155,000
Odessa	\$915,100	Killeen	\$1,027,000
Pasadena	\$1,358,600	Lancaster	\$143,300
Pearland	\$685,900	Laredo	\$2,083,600
Pharr	\$608,900	League City	\$598,200
Plano	\$2,545,400	Lewisville	\$913,000
Port Arthur	\$541,300	Longview	\$781,900
Richardson	\$1,036,200	Lubbock	\$2,109,900
Round Rock	\$955,400	Mansfield	\$179,700



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DOE Grants

Rowlett	\$481,900
San Angelo	\$865,000
San Antonio	\$12,897,000
San Marcos	\$498,100
Sherman	\$170,000
Sugar Land	\$781,400
Temple	\$593,200
Texarkana	\$174,300
Texas City	\$191,600
The Colony	\$156,200
Tyler	\$1,005,700
Victoria	\$605,700
Waco	\$1,246,300
Wichita Falls	\$996,100



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DOE Grants

- Goal to award ALL the grant money
 - If rejected, reapply
- Listing of virtually preapproved projects
- “Reduction and Capture of Methane and Greenhouse generated by landfills or similar waste related sources.”
- Deadline 6/25



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DOE Grants

- If not on list – not to worry
 - State funds
 - \$560 million
 - 60% must be passed through
 - Email alerts – website



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What are Carbon Credits, RECs and Compliance Premiums?

- See paper for definitions of RECs and Compliance Premium
 - REC 16 TAC §25.5(108) and 16 TAC §25.173(c)(13)
 - Compliance Premium 16 TAC §25.173(c)(2)
- Carbon credit – created when an emitter
 - Reduces his CO₂e emissions
 - Voluntarily
 - Additionality

What are Carbon Credits?

- Not just CO₂
- Carbon Equivalent Unit CO₂e
- 6 Principal GHG's in CO₂e
 - CO₂ carbon dioxide
 - CH₄ methane
 - N₂O nitrous oxide
 - HFC hydroflouorocarbons
 - PFC perflouorocarbons
 - SF₆ sulfur hexaflouride

Value of Carbon Credits

- Jason will discuss dollar values
- MH_4 – 21 x
- N_2O – 300 X

3 Questions

- Who buys these credits?
- Why?
- What do they cost?

Buyers

- Green Marketing
- Sincere attempts to slow global warming
- Pre-compliance buying
- Investment

Sellers

- Cities are typically sellers of CO₂e



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Political and Legal Background

- Massachusetts v. EPA
 - Supreme Court case that held that GHG are pollutants and may be regulated under FCAA by EPA.
 - Court remanded case to EPA to reconsider the petition for rulemaking.
 - FCAA requires EPA to prescribe regulations for GHG if it determines that GHG “may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare.”



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Endangerment Finding

- Bush EPA not proceed
- Obama EPA made endangerment finding on 4/17/09
- Bargaining chip with Congress
 - Cap and Trade Legislation Preferred
 - EPA now positioned to pass rule
 - Probable lawsuit



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GHG Reporting Rule

- Proposed Rule
 - Comments due 6/9, yesterday
- 85-90% of all GHG emitters
- 1300 sources
- Information gathering – not regulatory
- Goal makes sense



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GHG Reporting Rule

- Reporting Thresholds
 - Any facility that emits > 25,000 metric tonnes of GHGs
 - All manufacturers of motor vehicles
 - All suppliers of fossil fuels (refineries, coal plants)
 - Certain other sources – the “all in” sources (for city purposes a relevant source is landfills)



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GHG Reporting Rule

- Rigorous requirements
- Failure to report – up to \$32,500/day
- Fraudulent report – criminal penalties
- First Report due 1/1/11
 - 2010 data
 - Have to start in 6 months



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Cap and Trade Legislation

- American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009
 - Waxman-Markey
 - 900 plus pages
 - Passed House Energy and Commerce Committee in May 2009

Cap and Trade - “CAP”

- Carbon emitters will have limit (cap on the amount of GHG’s they are allowed to emit)
 - By legislation, or
 - By EPA rule
- Stay at or below or face fines/injunctions
 - This gives allowances to emit financial value

Cap and Trade – “Trade”

- Emitter that is capped has option
 - Make physical or operational changes, or
 - Trade (buy) CO₂e credits
 - Because less expensive
- Each year allowances are reduced
 - Supply and demand
 - CO₂e becomes more valuable



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Cap and Trade – Limits

- 85% of total U.S. GHG emissions
 - Not landfills
 - Not wastewater plants
- 2010 – 3% below 2005 levels
- 2020 – 17% below 2005 levels
- 2050 – 83 % below 2005 levels
- Offsets expressly allowed
 - Must reduce 1.25 tonnes of traded emission for 1.00 tonnes of capped emissions



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Cap and Trade – Incentives

- Emitter – buying offsets cost less than self reduction
- Seller – revenue producer
- Environment – fewer GHG emissions
- Economy – more cost effective

Cap and Trade – Objections

- Philosophical/Economic
 - Cost of power increases
 - To suppliers
 - To consumers
 - Cap and Tax
- Details
 - Allowance v. Auction
 - Coal states unemployment
 - Hydroelectric states precluded
 - Not likely to pass as now drafted
 - May not pass at all

Carbon Offsets

- Carbon Offsets (“Carbon Credits”) represent the reduction of one metric tonne (MT) of greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) from the atmosphere
- Come from projects that either destroy GHGs or prevent their emission in the first place
- Projects must be Voluntary and Additional
 - Voluntary – not mandated by any law or regulation
 - Additional – beyond business as usual
- Credits measured in MTs of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e) because CO₂ is the most prevalent greenhouse gas
- Can be traded as a commodity



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Types of Projects that Can Create Offsets (Differ by registry)

- Landfill Gas Capture
- Livestock Methane Capture
- Aforestation/Deforestation
- Renewable Energy (wind-solar-biomass)
- Coal Mine Methane Capture
- Fuel switching



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Carbon Market Set-up

- International
 - Mandatory Programs (EU ETS, Kyoto Protocol)
- U.S.
 - Regional Mandatory Programs (RGGI, WCI)
 - Voluntary Market
 - Pending for mandatory federal cap and trade program



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Who Uses Offsets?

- Power producers and companies in states that are part of regional mandatory programs
- Companies looking to reduce the environmental impact of their operations or prepare for future mandatory programs
- Companies voluntarily undertaking “green” marketing initiatives



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How Offsets are Created?

- Identify and implement an eligible project
- Monitor project data (QA/QC) over the course of the crediting period (typically a year)
- Calculate emission reductions
- Have project operations and emission reductions calculations verified by an independent third-party
- Submit verification results to registry – registry then issues credits

How are they sold?

- OTC versus Exchange market transactions
- Selling forward
- Selling vintage credits
- Banking of credits

St. Landry Parish Project example

- Project Identification
- Project yields estimated
- Term Sheet negotiated
- Commission approval
- Full Contract signed
- Project implementation



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What did it cost?

- Phase 1 = 16 wells
- Collection system
- Flare
- Current activities



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What would I be getting into?

- Data Collection
- Long term relationship
- Commodity Market participation



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Why should you consider this?

- Possible Regulatory Risk
- Possible compliance hedge
- Possible revenue source
- Better positioned for future project negotiations



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THE END

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