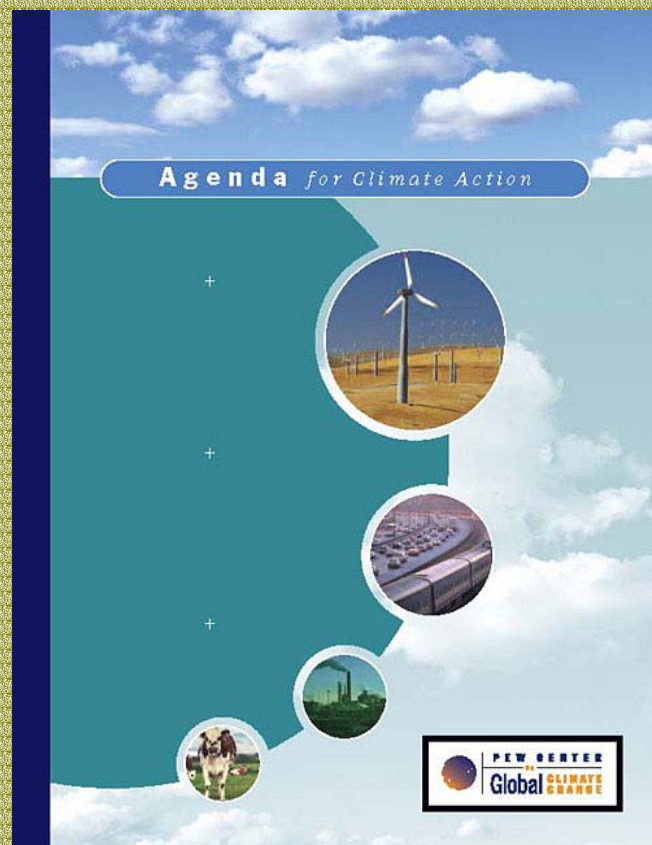




Agenda for Climate Action



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- o Comprehensive, economy-wide look at the steps that must be taken to put the U.S. on a climate friendly path.
- o Builds on more than 60 reports on the science, economics, solutions and policy options related to global climate change
- o Input from business, academic, government, and non-profit perspectives.
- o No single technology fix, no single policy instrument, and no single sector can solve this problem on its own.

Six focus areas

1. Science and technology research and development
2. Market-based programs
3. Reductions in key sectors
4. Energy production and use
5. Adaptation
6. International engagement



Invest in science research to improve understanding of climate system and causes of warming, and in technology research to stimulate innovations to reduce, avoid, and sequester greenhouse gas emissions.

- o Ensure a robust research program through the Climate Change Science Program (CCSP).
- o Offer long-term, stable funds – in the form of a reverse auction – to GHG-related technology research and development.

Establish mandatory limits on GHG emissions and harness market mechanisms to spur the most cost-effective reductions throughout the economy.

- o Create a mandatory GHG reporting system as a basis for an economy-wide emissions trading program.
- o Implement a large-source, economy-wide cap-and-trade program for greenhouse gases.

Stimulate innovation across key economic sectors.

- o **Transportation:** Convert the CAFE program into strengthened, tradable CO₂ (or GHG) emissions standards. Support biofuels, hydrogen, and other low-GHG fuel alternatives.
- o **Manufacturing:** Provide outreach and incentives to manufacturers for improvements in industrial efficiency and low-GHG technologies, and support the production of low-GHG products.
- o **Agriculture:** Raise the priority and funding levels for Farm Bill programs and other federal initiatives on carbon sequestration.

Drive the energy system toward greater efficiency, lower-carbon energy sources, and carbon capture technologies.

- o **Coal and carbon sequestration:** Provide funding for tests of geologic carbon sequestration and for RD&D projects on separation and capture technologies, in combination with advanced generation coal plants. Establish an appropriate regulatory framework for carbon storage.
- o **Natural gas:** Expand transportation infrastructure and production.
- o **Renewables:** Significantly “ramp up” renewables, including an extension and expansion of the production tax credit, a uniform system for tracking renewable energy credits, and increased emphasis on biomass.

Drive the energy system toward greater efficiency, lower-carbon energy sources, and carbon capture technologies.

- o **Nuclear power:** Provide opportunities for nuclear power to play a continuing role in a future low-carbon electricity sector.
- o **Efficient energy production and distribution:** Support the development and use of combined heat and power installations, distributed generation technologies, and test beds for an upgraded electricity grid.
- o **Efficient energy usage:** Reduce energy consumption through policies that spur efficiency, including appliance and equipment standards, building R&D and codes, and consumer education.

Begin now to adapt to the inevitable consequences of climate change.

- o Develop a national adaptation strategy through the Climate Change Science Program and Climate Change Technology Program, and fund development of early-warning systems for related threats.

Engage in negotiations to strengthen the international climate effort.

- o Review options for a new or modified agreement to ensure fair and timely action by all major emitting countries, and participate in negotiations to establish binding climate commitments consistent with domestic interests.

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