## The Intergovernmental Odyssey of American Energy Policy

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#### Back to the States?



# Federal and State Policy Engagement

<u>Federal</u>

<u>High</u>

Low

	<b>Contested Federalism</b>	<b>Decentralization</b>	
NY 1	(2008-2011)	(1998-2007)	
High	¤Cap-and-Trade	¤CA AB 32	
	¤RPS/RFS/LCFS	¤TX RPS	
	¤CAFE		
	<b>Centralization</b>	Symbolic Policies	
Low	(not yet)	<u>(1975-1997)</u>	

**State** 

	State Energy Policy							
	Development and Carbor							
		Emission TrendsGHG Emission Growth Trends (1990-2007)High >16%Low <16%						
Levels of State Energy Policy Adoption	High 12-20 policies Low 0-11 policies	New Jersey Oregon	California New York					
		Georgia Missouri	Louisiana Michigan					

Sources: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2009); Pew Center on Global Climate Change (2008)

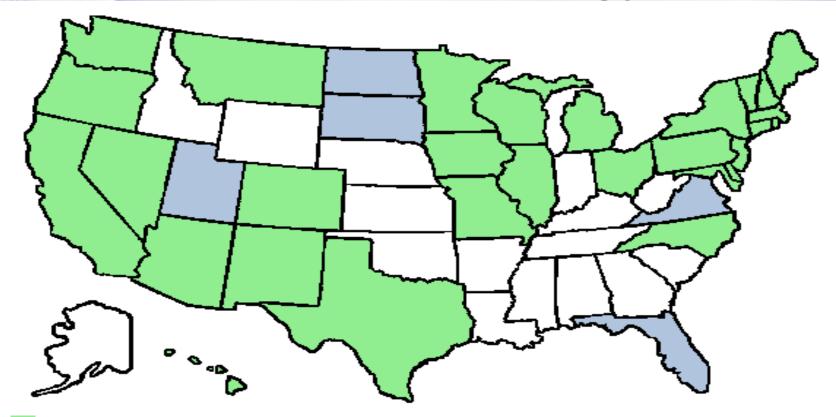
### State Policy Tool Selection: What Sells

**Economic Desirability** 

2		High	Medium	Low
	High			Renewable Portfolio Standard (29)
	Medium		Cap-and-trade (13-to-23)	
2	Low	Carbon tax (0)		

Political Feasibi

## State Adoption of Renewable Portfolio Standards and Renewable Energy Goals



Mandatory RPS State Renewable Goal

#### **RPS: High Political Feasibility**

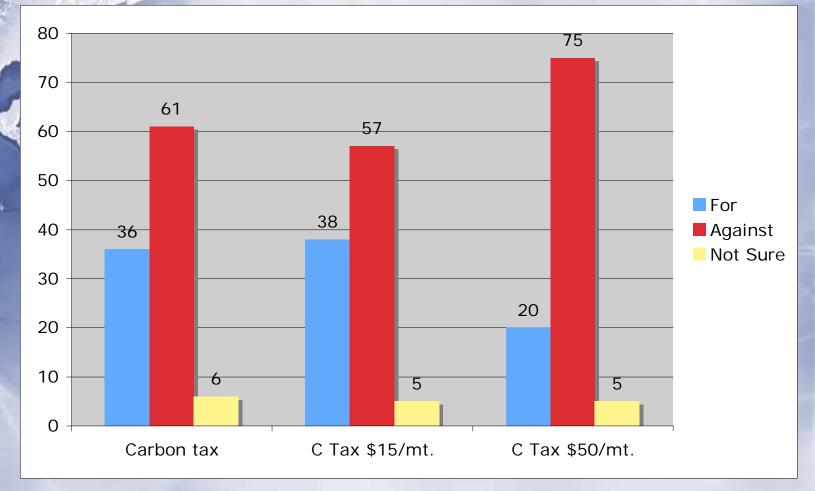
**Cross-partisan political support** Framing: Economic development and "home-grown energy jobs" Little/no discussion of costs, under assumption of easy transition (and possible federal help) 

#### **RPS: Implementation Reality**

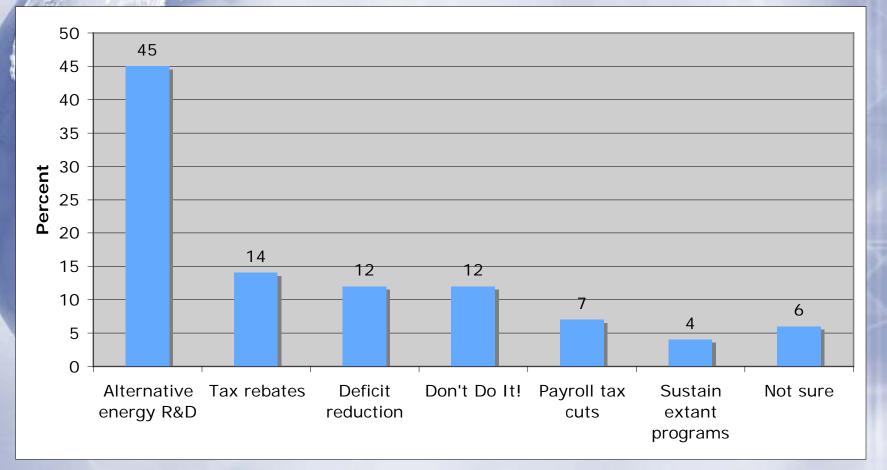
**¤Costs** exceed expectations: who pays? Unanticipated local opposition to siting ➤ Unanticipated battles for most-favored status between sources (wind v. solar) Circling-the-wagons at state borders **≍** Some implementation messes (CA) **≍**Links with other programs unclear

The Stealth Nature of State Energy Taxation: Toward an Implicit Carbon Price? Social Benefit Charges/PBFs Gas excise tax indexation/expansion Energy trusts & Severance taxes XLC: Flurry of fee expansion/creation **The RGGI** auction process

### Support for Carbon Tax (Nov. 2010)



## Use of funds if carbon pricing imposed (Nov. 2010)



Comparative Federalism and the Future of Energy Policy Significantly similar patterns across federated systems (Canada, Australia, EU...) Preference for the "worst" tools; Aversion to the "best" tools <sup>ĭ</sup> Outlier cases to pursue aggressive pricing—entrepreneurship & fiscal reframing (British Columbia)